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Planning Director

Ocean County

CENSUS TRENDS

1970 - 1980

STATE
DATA
CENTER

OCEAN COUNTY PLANNING BOARD
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TOMS RIVER, NEW JERSEY 08754

OFFICE of DEMOGRAPHIC and ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
DIVISION of PLANNING and RESEARCH
DEPARTMENT of LABOR
C N 388
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 - 0388

OCEAN COUNTY
CENSUS TRENDS
1970 TO 1980

JACK VOGEL AND ANTHONY DONAFRIO

APRIL 1985

OCEAN COUNTY

OCEAN COUNTY BOARD OF CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS

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Joseph H. Vicari	Deputy Director
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H. George Buckwald	Freeholder
Damian G. Murray	Freeholder

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PREFACE

With the release of 1980 census data, many anticipated trends were confirmed. It was not surprising to discover, for example, that population growth in New Jersey was occurring in the traditionally less densely settled counties and that population decline was experienced in the older, more industrialized counties. The higher median age in 1980 also was not unexpected, nor were the smaller household and family sizes. Overall levels of educational attainment continued to rise as they have in the past. There were greater numbers and percentages of females in the labor force. Generally, median family income, measured in constant dollars, barely grew, and poverty rates showed a slight increase. The percentage growth in housing units exceeded population growth and the percentage growth in perceived value of owner-occupied housing units for the most part, was higher than that for renter-occupied units.

These and other trends for Ocean County from the 1970 and 1980 censuses are examined in this report, which is one of a set of publications providing comparable data from the latest censuses. The set consists of 22 reports--one for the State of New Jersey and one for each of the state's 21 counties. Each report covers seven topics: general population trends, demographic characteristics, households and families, education, labor force, income and poverty, and housing characteristics. In addition, there are 24 tables presenting 1970 and 1980 census data.

The New Jersey State Data Center

The Census Trends reports exemplify the cooperative nature of the New Jersey State Data Center (NJSDC). They were produced jointly, in most cases, by the lead agency of the NJSDC and appropriate NJSDC county affiliate.

The NJSDC is a federal-state cooperative program between the U. S. Bureau of the Census and the State of New Jersey. The objective of the program is to increase access to, availability to, use of, and expertise in census and related data. The NJSDC attempts to accomplish this in several ways. A network of over 90 agencies has been established throughout the state to provide localized access and expertise. The lead agency is housed within the Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis, Division of Planning and Research, New Jersey Department of Labor. The primary participants are the State Library, Princeton University Computer Center, and Rutgers University Computer Center. All 21 counties are represented through the county planning agencies, except in Burlington County where the affiliate is the County

Department of Economic Development. Additionally, the 42 New Jersey Depository Libraries cooperate in the program, as do all New Jersey State agencies.

A quarterly newsletter, as well as numerous reports containing census data, is published by the NJSDC. And, conferences or workshops are sponsored several times a year.

For more information on the NJSDC contact: New Jersey State Data Center, Division of Planning and Research, Department of Labor, CN388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388.

Connie O. Hughes, Staff Director
New Jersey State Data Center

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report represents the efforts of many people. The primary author of the Ocean County Census Trends report was Jack Vogel. Please contact Mr. Vogel should you have any questions on this county. He should also be consulted for other census and related data for this county.

This project was conceived and developed by Charles J. Crowley, Demographer, New Jersey State Data Center. Mr. Crowley was also responsible for accessing the 1970 and 1980 census files, producing the tables, and overall design of the reports. He also served as liason with the authors of the county reports.

Clerical support within the Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis was provided by Evette Barther, Randy Belknap, Linda Boyle, and Percola Wilson. Without their tireless, good natured efforts, the completion of this report would not have been possible.

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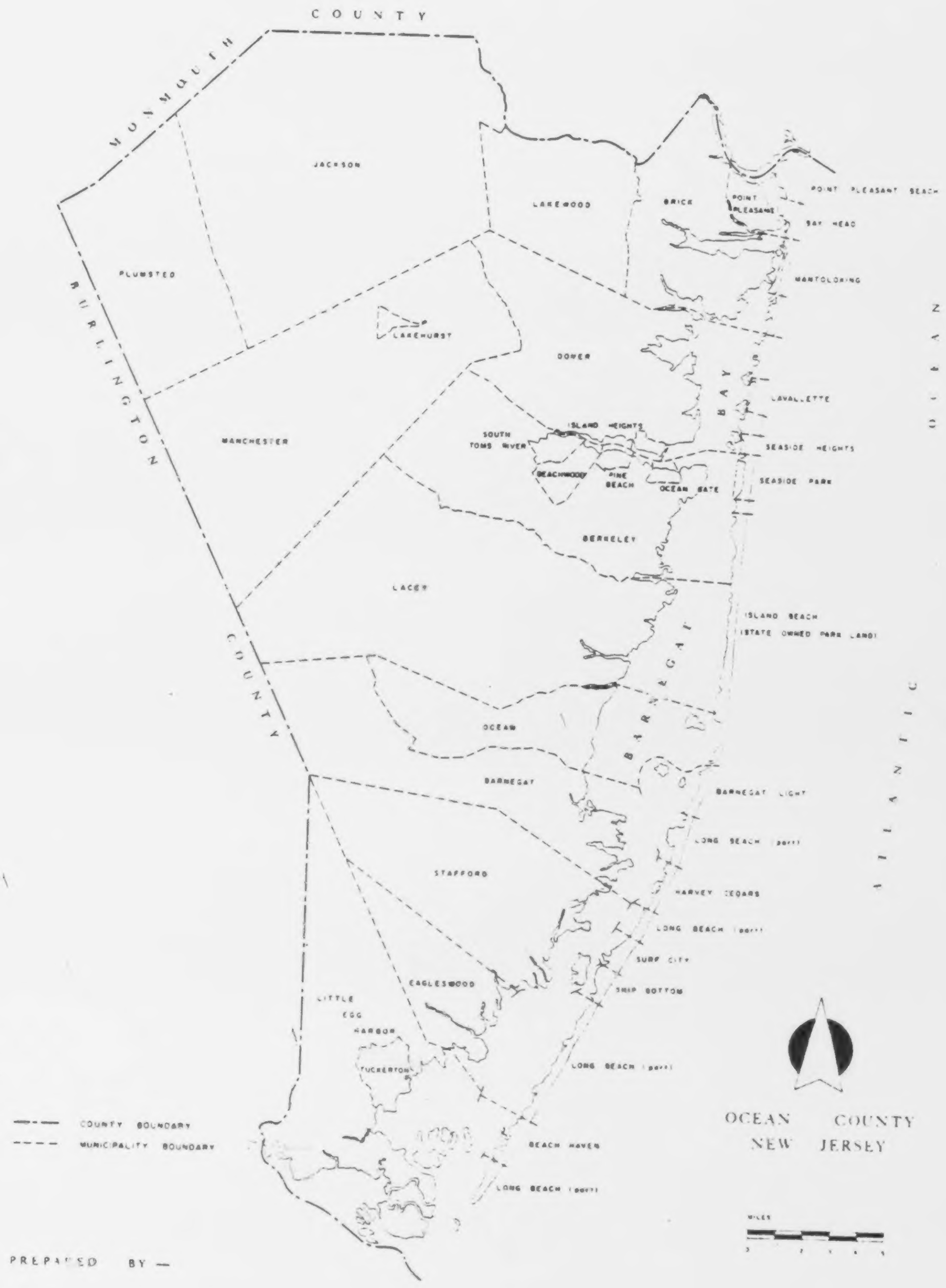

MONMOUTH COUNTY
JACKSON
PLUMSTED
LAKEWOOD
BRICK
POINT PLEASANT
POINT PLEASANT BEACH
BAY HEAD
MANTOLOKING
LAKEHURST
DOVER
BURLINGTON COUNTY
BAY
LAVALLETTE
ISLAND HEIGHTS
SOUTH TOMS RIVER
MANCHESTER
SEASIDE HEIGHTS
BEACHWOOD
PINE BEACH
OCEAN GATE
SEASIDE PARK
BERKELEY
LACEY
ISLAND BEACH (STATE OWNED PARK LAND)
ATLANTIC OCEAN
BARNEGAT
OCEAN
BARNEGAT
BARNEGAT LIGHT
LONG BEACH (part)
STAFFORD
HARVEY CEDARS
LONG BEACH (part)
SURF CITY
SHIP BOTTOM
EAGLESWOOD
LITTLE EGG HARBOR
TUCKERTON
LONG BEACH (part)
BEACH HAVEN
LONG BEACH (part)
COUNTY BOUNDARY
MUNICIPALITY BOUNDARY
OCEAN COUNTY NEW JERSEY
MILES

PREPARED BY —

• OCEAN COUNTY PLANNING BOARD •

OCEAN COUNTY CENSUS TRENDS: 1970 to 1980

INTRODUCTION

Purpose of Study

The goal of the "Ocean County Population Trends Report, 1970-1980," is to analyze the Census data and to identify population and housing trends that have emerged. Since increases in population and housing places demands on public services and infrastructure, it is necessary to plan for future growth. Effective planning can only be accomplished when reliable data is available. The "Ocean County Population Trends Report, 1970-1980," provides an excellent source of information and will be a useful planning tool for the Planning Staff, for the general public and for municipal planning and economic development programs.

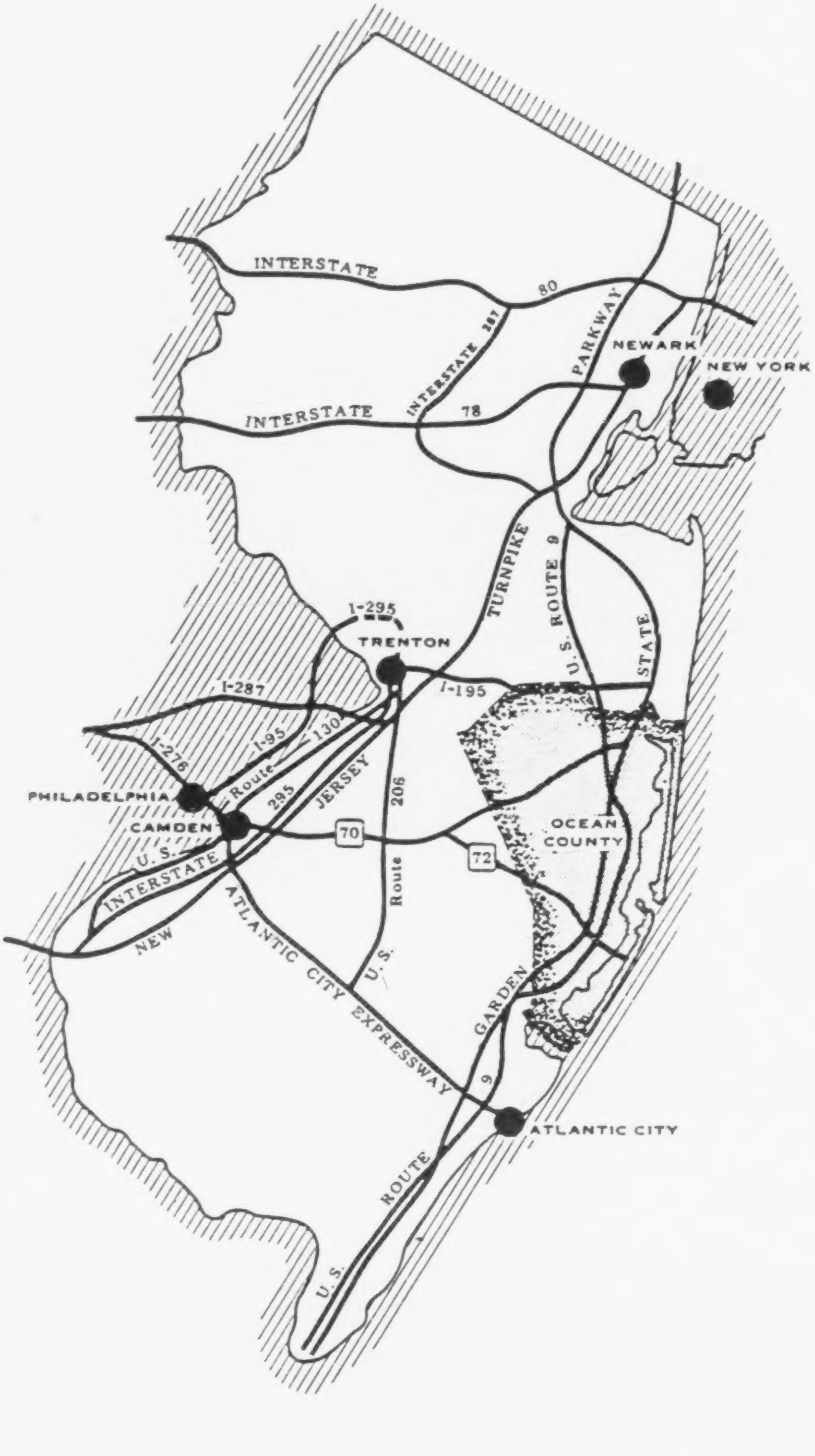
An Introduction to Ocean County

Ocean County, the second largest county in New Jersey, is located in the east central area of the State along the Atlantic Ocean. The County has 45 miles of ocean front and more than 150 miles of bay shore and estuaries. Toms River, the County seat, is centrally located in the County approximately 70 miles from New York City, 60 miles from downtown Philadelphia and 50 miles north of Atlantic City. Ocean County is easily accessible from major metropolitan areas via the Garden State Parkway and other major roadways.

For the past three decades Ocean has been the fastest growing county in New Jersey. From 1950 to 1960 Ocean County's population grew by 91% and from 1960 to 1970 the population increased by 93%. During the decade from 1970 through 1980 the population grew by 66% for a 1980 Census population of 346,038. County and State population projections show continued growth through the year 2000 when Ocean County's population is expected to reach 560,400.

Although Ocean County's population has drastically increased in the past two decades, much of the County is still largely rural. The centers of growth have been the coastal areas, bayfronts and the northeastern portion of the County. A substantial percentage of the inland development has been associated with retirement communities.

REGIONAL LOCATION


INTERSTATE
80
INTERSTATE 287
PARKWAY
NEWARK
NEW YORK
INTERSTATE
78
TURNPIKE
U.S. ROUTE 9
STATE
I-295
TRENTON
I-195
I-287
I-95
130
I-276
Route
PHILADELPHIA
CAMDEN
295
JERSEY
70
206
Route
OCEAN COUNTY
72
U.S.
INTERSTATE
NEW
ATLANTIC CITY EXPRESSWAY
U.S.
GARDEN
9
ATLANTIC CITY
ROUTE
U.S.

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Ocean is a County containing extensive land and water areas that are considered environmentally sensitive. These areas include coastal beach dunes, coastal wetlands and the pinelands. Wetland areas provide a natural habitat for waterfowl and other wildlife as well as acting as a buffer against flood, wind and wage damage to inland areas.

While Ocean County is famous for its beaches, it also has numerous inland lakes and vast forest areas. The Pinelands is a unique ecosystem characterized by an unusual blend of soil conditions, forested areas and ground vegetation and one of the largest natural reservoirs of potable ground water in the State. Four state parks cover more than 4,500 acres and range in size from 43 to 8,600 acres. In addition to the parks, other state lands are devoted to marinas and wildlife preserves.

The County Parks System features the Ocean County Park, located on the former John D. Rockefeller estate in Lakewood. The Lake Shenandoah Park has recently been expanded and developed by Ocean County. Located on the southern side of Route 88, across from Ocean County Park, the recreation area features canoe and boat rentals, ballfields and extensive fishing areas. Cattus Island in Dover Township, is a 497 acre natural area. The park features the Cooper Environmental Center and a wilderness area with hiking trails designed to provide a look at a variety of ecosystems. The Robert J. Miller Airpark is a multi-purpose 944 acre park consisting of an airport, picnic area and is a multi-purpose 944 acre park consisting of an airport, picnic area and playground areas. Supplementing the State and County facilities are the 7,500 acre Brigantine National Wildlife Refuge and the Pinelands, which draws an ever increasing number of outdoorsmen for hunting, fishing, camping and canoeing.

Ocean County's school system are keeping pace with the chainging times and growing needs of the population. In addition to the public schools, there are numerous private nurseries, parochial and private schools. There are two colleges located in the County. Ocean County College in Dover Township, is a two year college, offering degrees in various two year programs and transfer programs for those students who wish to continue their education. Georgian Court College, located in Lakewood, is a private, four year college offering a variety of majors. Graduate courses are also offered. In addition, many of New Jersey's colleges offer evening extension curses in area high schools. Four County vocational-technical schools offer both vocational training and comprehensive high school programs.

The traditional resort-tourism character of the County is slowly changing. The economy is becoming more diversified and is expanding in the retail, services and manufacturing industries. Construction has remained relatively stable in recent years and employs a substantial percentage of the work force. Mining operations in Ocean County produce such minerals as silicas and ilmenite. Agriculture remains as an important industry although only a small portion of the labor force is employed in this field. Fishing continues as a strong element in the County's economy with the fishing fleet annually harvesting fish and shell fish valued in the millions of dollars.

In manufacturing some of the products produced by major local firms include pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, chemicals and allied products. Ciba-Geigy and PACO Pharmaceutical Services continue to be the largest employers in manufacturing with over 1,000 employees each. The Lakewood Industrial park continues as the largest and most fully developed industrial complex in the County. In addition to Lakewood's parks, Dover, Berkeley, Lacey and Jackson have established industrial parks.

The Ocean County Mall is one of the largest retail center in the County with three major department stores and one hundred specialty shops. County-wide there are more than 25 malls and shopping centers. All indications point to increased retail sales and expansion of the retail industry in Ocean County.

GENERAL POPULATION TRENDS

Population by Municipality

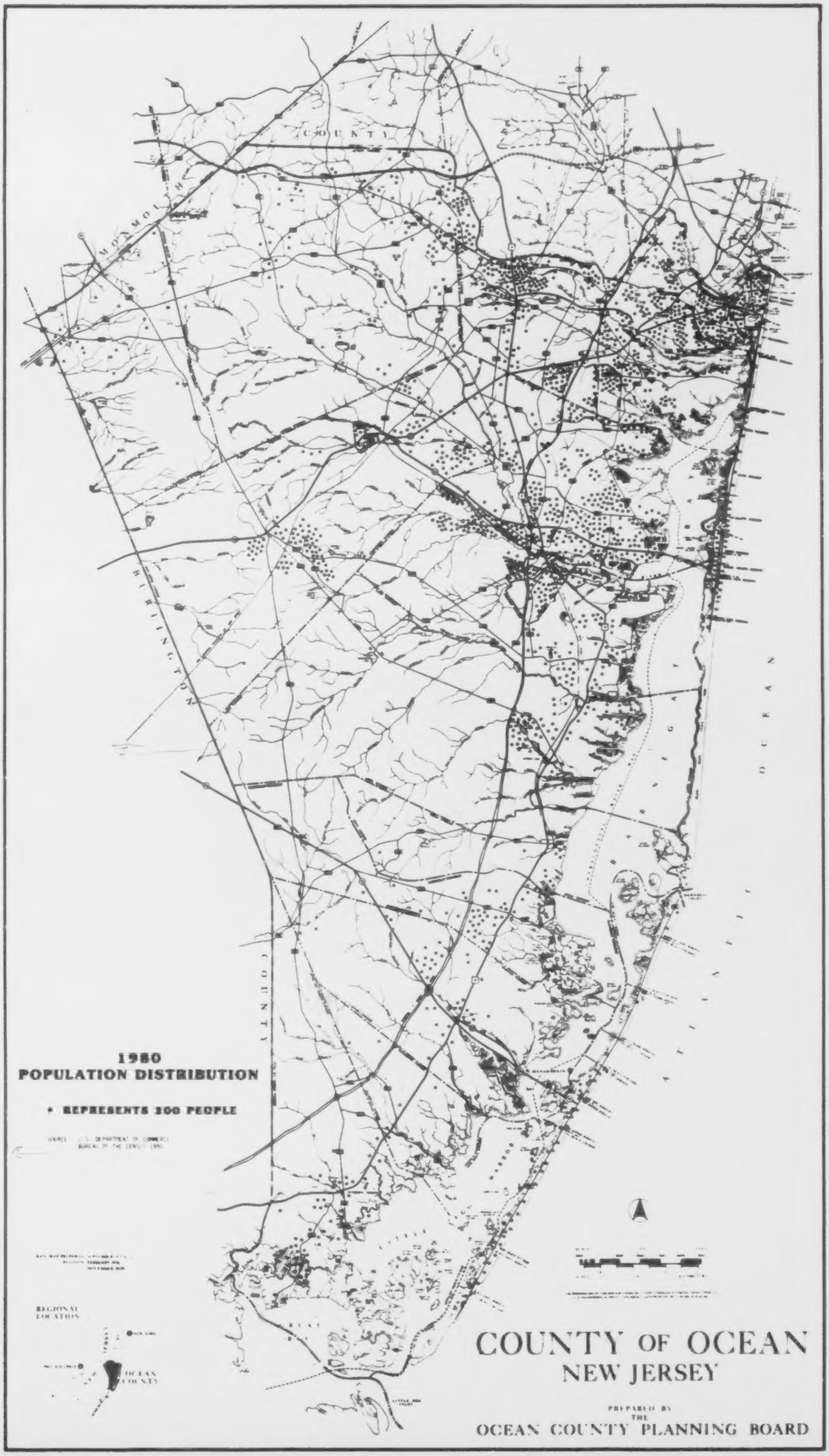
Ocean County continues to be the fastest growing County in New Jersey, as it has since 1950. Ocean County led all other counties in population growth from 1970-1980, both in number and percent. The 1970 population of 208,470 increased by 66 percent to a 1980 populaton of 346,038, while the state population increased 2.7 percent over the same period.

Only one municipality in Ocean County, the Borough of South Toms River, recorded a decline in total population. Dover Township, the County seat, is again the County's most populated municipality with a 1980 population of 64,455 persons. With the exception of South Toms River, all of the municipalities in the County experienced population increases of 10 percent or more. Several municipalities more than doubled their populations with the greatest increases recorded by Barnegat Township, 465.4 percent, Manchester Township 270.7 percent and Lacey Township 206.8 percent. An additional three townships increased their populations by more than 100 percent and four by more than 50 percent.

The 1980 census revealed a population density of 543 persons per square mile for Ocean County. This density is considerably higher than the 1970 figure of 327 persons per square mile but it is still well below the State density of 983 persons per square mile.

Components of Change

The major component of population change in Ocean County continues to be net migration. Natural increase, the difference between births and deaths, resulted in a population change of only 7,312 persons. Net migration resulted in an increase of



MONMOUTH
COUNTY
BURLINGTON
COUNTY
BARNEGAT
ATLANTIC
OCEAN
LITTLE EGG
BAY
REGIONAL LOCATION
OCEAN COUNTY

1980
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

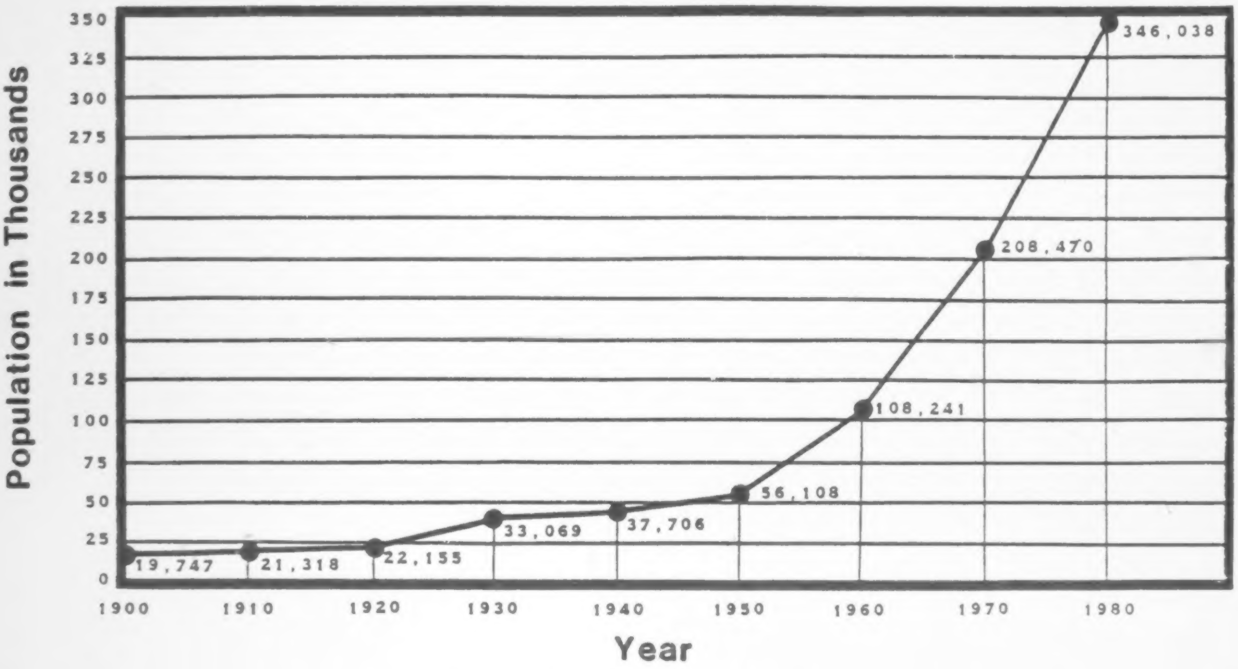
• REPRESENTS 200 PEOPLE

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS 1980

COUNTY OF OCEAN
NEW JERSEY

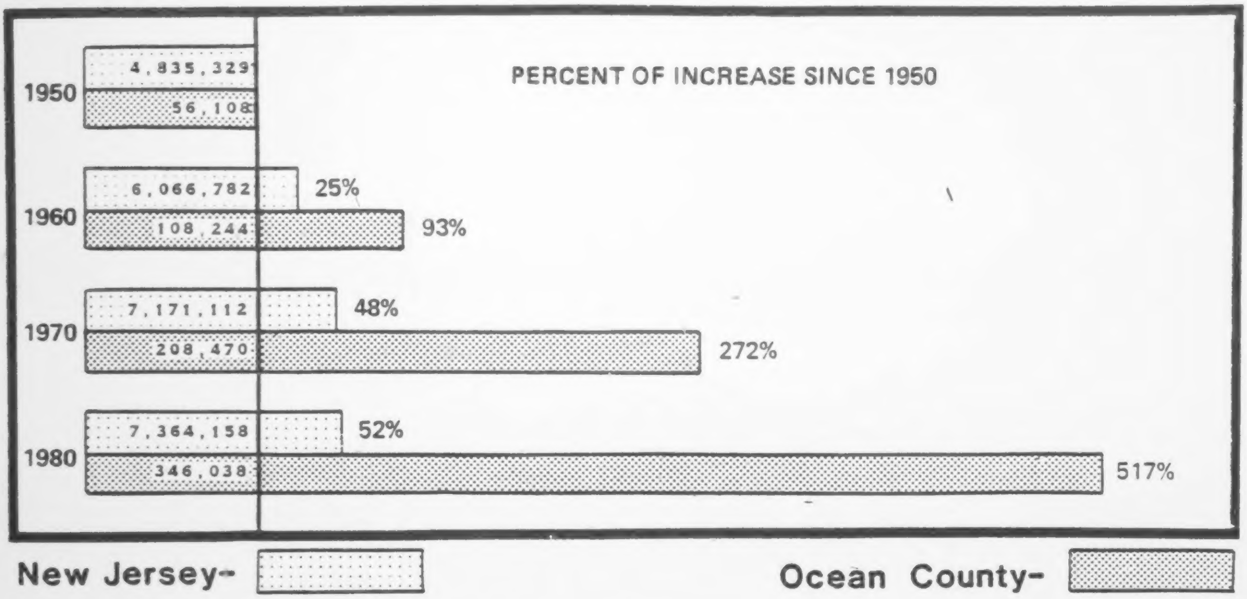
PREPARED BY
THE
OCEAN COUNTY PLANNING BOARD

Figure 1. POPULATION GROWTH IN OCEAN COUNTY 1900-1980



SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Figure 2. POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS
NEW JERSEY AND OCEAN COUNTY 1950-1980



SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Table 1.
Total Population, Population Density, and Share of County Population 1970 and 1980
Ocean County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	TOTAL POPULATION 1970	1980	% CHANGE	POP. PER SQ. MILE 1970	1980	% OF COUNTY POP. 1970	1980
OCEAN COUNTY	208,470	346,038	66.0	327	543	100.0	100.0
BARNEGAT TOWNSHIP	554	619	11.7	791	884	0.3	0.2
BARNEGAT LIGHT BOROUGH	1,539	8,702	465.4	44	249	0.7	2.5
BAY HEAD BOROUGH	1,083	1,340	23.7	1,805	2,233	0.5	0.4
BEACH HAVEN BOROUGH	1,488	1,714	15.2	1,488	1,714	0.7	0.5
BEACHWOOD BOROUGH	4,390	7,687	75.1	1,568	2,745	2.1	2.2
BERKELEY TOWNSHIP	7,918	23,151	192.4	189	553	3.8	6.7
BRICK TOWNSHIP	35,057	53,629	53.0	1,328	2,031	16.8	15.5
DOVER TOWNSHIP	43,751	64,455	47.3	1,051	1,549	21.0	18.6
EAGLESWOOD TOWNSHIP	823	1,009	22.6	50	61	0.4	0.3
HARVEY CEDARS BOROUGH	314	363	15.6	571	660	0.2	0.1
ISLAND HEIGHTS BOROUGH	1,397	1,575	12.7	2,328	2,625	0.7	0.5
JACKSON TOWNSHIP	18,276	25,644	40.3	182	256	8.8	7.4
LACEY TOWNSHIP	4,616	14,161	206.8	55	167	2.2	4.1
LAKEHURST BOROUGH	2,641	2,908	10.1	2,780	3,061	1.3	0.8
LAKEWOOD TOWNSHIP	25,223	38,464	52.5	1,034	1,576	12.1	11.1
LAVALLETTE BOROUGH	1,509	2,072	37.3	2,286	3,139	0.7	0.6
LITTLE EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP	2,972	8,483	185.4	60	171	1.4	2.5
LONG BEACH TOWNSHIP	2,910	3,488	19.9	677	811	1.4	1.0
MANCHESTER TOWNSHIP	7,550	27,987	270.7	92	339	3.6	8.1
MANTOLOKING BOROUGH	319	433	35.7	725	984	0.2	0.1
OCEAN TOWNSHIP	1,081	1,385	28.1	2,162	2,770	0.5	0.4
OCEAN GATE BOROUGH	2,222	3,731	67.9	108	181	1.1	1.1
PINE BEACH BOROUGH	1,395	1,796	28.7	2,325	2,993	0.7	0.5
PLUMSTED TOWNSHIP	4,113	4,674	13.6	101	115	2.0	1.4
POINT PLEASANT BOROUGH	4,882	5,415	10.9	3,255	3,610	2.3	1.6
POINT PLEASANT BEACH BOROUGH	15,968	17,747	11.1	4,316	4,796	7.7	5.1
SEASIDE HEIGHTS BOROUGH	1,248	1,802	44.4	3,566	5,149	0.6	0.5
SEASIDE PARK BOROUGH	1,432	1,795	25.3	2,387	2,992	0.7	0.5
SHIP BOTTOM BOROUGH	1,079	1,427	32.3	1,520	2,010	0.5	0.4
SOUTH TOMS RIVER BOROUGH	3,981	3,954	-0.7	3,318	3,295	1.9	1.1
STAFFORD TOWNSHIP	3,684	10,385	181.9	78	221	1.8	3.0
SURF CITY BOROUGH	1,129	1,571	39.1	1,737	2,417	0.5	0.5
TUCKERTON BOROUGH	1,926	2,472	28.3	521	668	0.9	0.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 2.
Components of Population Change 1970 to 1980
Ocean County

(1) TOTAL POPULATION 1970	208,470
(2) BIRTHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	40,730
(3) DEATHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	33,418
(4) NATURAL INCREASE = BIRTHS (2) - DEATHS (3)	7,312
(5) 1970 POPULATION (1) + NATURAL INCREASE (4)	215,782
(6) TOTAL POPULATION 1980	346,038
(7) NET MIGRATION = LINE (6) - LINE (5)	130,256

Sources: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980
New Jersey Department of Health

Table 3.
Residence in 1965 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1970 and Residence in 1975 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1980
Ocean County

	1970 RESIDENCE IN 1965		1980 RESIDENCE IN 1975	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER	190,790	100.0	322,834	100.0
SAME HOUSE	89,536	46.9	179,283	55.5
DIFFERENT HOUSE IN THE U.S.A.:	89,844	47.1	141,466	43.8
SAME COUNTY	30,558	16.0	52,256	16.2
DIFFERENT COUNTY:	59,286	31.1	89,210	27.6
SAME STATE	38,687	20.3	62,469	19.4
DIFFERENT STATE:	20,599	10.8	26,741	8.3
NORTHEAST	13,198	6.9	18,065	5.6
NORTH CENTRAL	1,513	0.8	1,407	0.4
SOUTH	4,073	2.1	5,400	1.7
WEST	1,815	1.0	1,869	0.6
ABROAD	1,930	1.0	2,085	0.6
MOVED, 1965 RESIDENCE NOT REPORTED	9,480	5.0	N.A.	N.A.

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

130,256 persons, or 95 percent of the total increase experienced by the County.

Migration

The data presented in the table below shows that net migration to the County is primarily from within the State. Nearly 20 percent of the County's residents five years old and over lived in a different New Jersey County in 1975. Of the 26,741 persons now living in Ocean County that resided in a different state in 1975, 18,065 or 68 percent are from the Northeast.

Population Growth, Density and Distribution

The tables contained on the following pages, presents information concerning densities, the County's historic population growth, the County's annual population growth since 1970, and a comparison of Ocean County's and New Jersey's growth since 1950.

These tables illustrate the enormous population growth that has occurred in Ocean County and illustrates where this growth has occurred.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Age by Sex

The County's elderly populaton has continued to expand over the past decade. In 1970, 22 percent of the population was over age 60 (16% over age 65). By 1980 the percentage over age 60 had increased to 27 percent (21% over age 65). To a large extent, these increases in the older age cohorts can be explained by the continuing popularity of age restricted adult communities as a form of housing development. In addition to the influx of elderderly the "baby boom" era population continues to age. This has resulted in an increase in the median age of the County's population, from 33 years in 1970 to 35.5 years in 1980.

The sexual composition of the County's population has remained stable from 1970 to 1980. In 1970, 48 percent of the population was male. By 1980, the percent male declined to 47 percent. Within the age cohorts, there has been a significant increase in the percentage of females over age 65. In 1970, 43 percent of the population over age 65 was female compared to 57 percent in 1980.

Race

There were no significant changes in the racial composition of the County's total population since 1970. In 1970, 96.6 of the population was white, 3.0 percent black and 0.4 other minorities. In 1980, the percentages were 95.5 white, 2.7 black and 1.4 other minorities. While the black population of the County

FIGURE 3.
OCEAN COUNTY AGE GROUPS: 1980 AND 1970

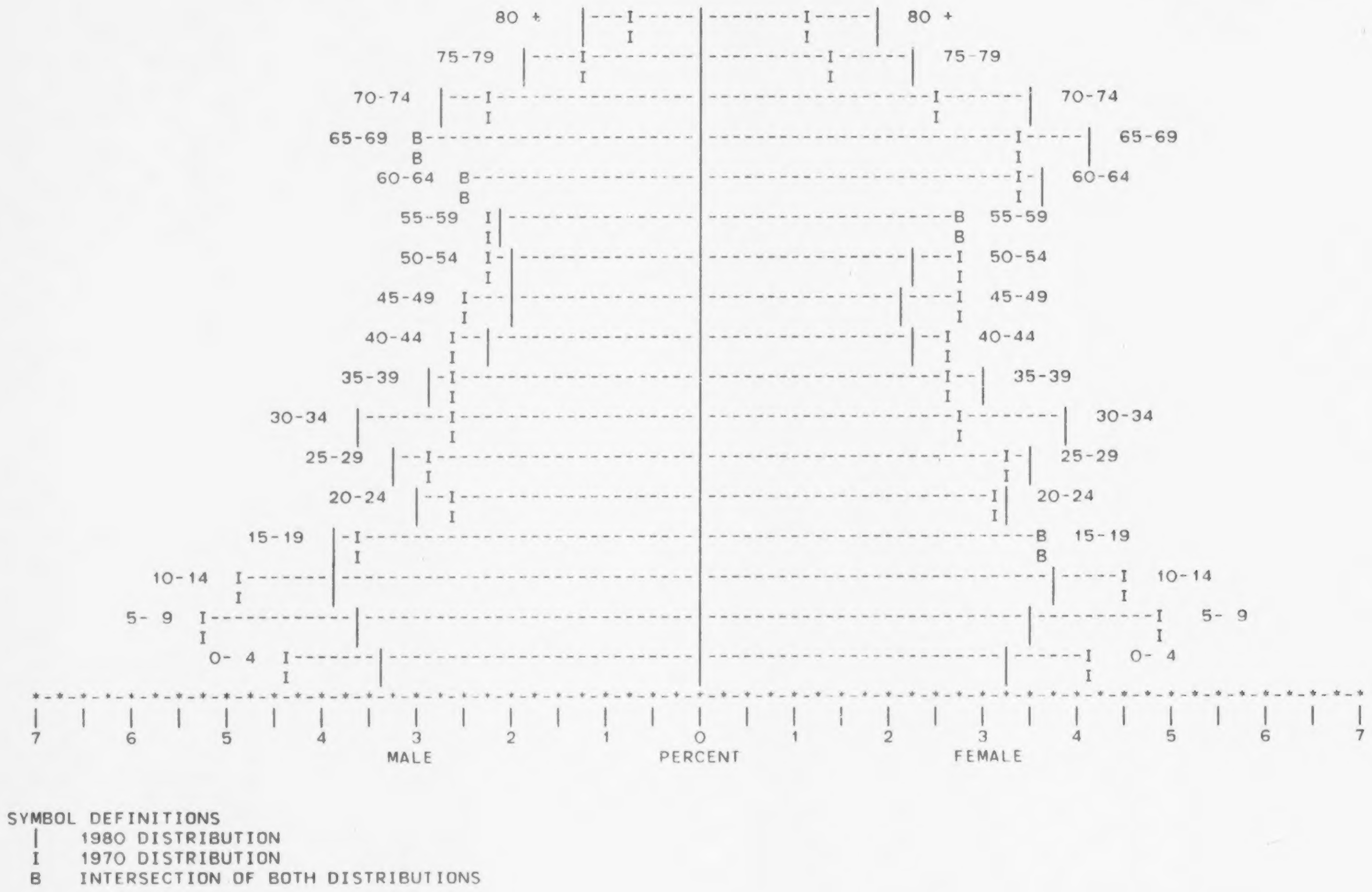


Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Ocean County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
ALL AGES	208,470	100,895	107,575	346,038	164,046	181,992
UNDER 5 YEARS	17,792	9,106	8,686	23,282	11,885	11,397
UNDER 1 YEAR	3,516	1,874	1,642	4,730	2,370	2,360
1 YEAR	3,353	1,669	1,684	4,639	2,445	2,194
2 YEARS	3,388	1,669	1,719	4,658	2,394	2,264
3 YEARS	3,717	1,869	1,848	4,596	2,346	2,250
4 YEARS	3,818	2,025	1,793	4,659	2,330	2,329
5 TO 17 YEARS	50,505	26,053	24,452	67,884	34,633	33,251
5 YEARS	4,125	2,129	1,996	4,668	2,349	2,319
6 YEARS	4,331	2,222	2,109	4,661	2,350	2,311
7 YEARS	4,222	2,149	2,073	4,826	2,407	2,419
8 YEARS	4,220	2,202	2,018	5,029	2,562	2,467
9 YEARS	4,163	2,159	2,004	5,744	2,966	2,778
10 YEARS	4,154	2,156	1,998	5,570	2,894	2,676
11 YEARS	3,868	1,959	1,909	5,168	2,644	2,524
12 YEARS	4,014	2,078	1,936	4,999	2,547	2,452
13 YEARS	3,847	1,999	1,848	5,238	2,652	2,586
14 YEARS	3,656	1,875	1,781	5,377	2,763	2,614
15 YEARS	3,501	1,856	1,645	5,518	2,777	2,741
16 YEARS	3,325	1,737	1,588	5,597	2,924	2,673
17 YEARS	3,079	1,532	1,547	5,489	2,798	2,691
18 TO 24 YEARS	17,406	8,074	9,332	30,694	15,232	15,462
18 YEARS	2,865	1,378	1,487	4,803	2,575	2,228
19 YEARS	2,421	1,143	1,278	4,451	2,265	2,186
20 YEARS	2,375	1,081	1,294	4,288	2,123	2,165
21 YEARS	2,280	1,001	1,279	4,043	1,948	2,095
22 YEARS	2,564	1,209	1,355	4,335	2,093	2,242
23 YEARS	2,771	1,266	1,505	4,382	2,134	2,248
24 YEARS	2,130	996	1,134	4,392	2,094	2,279
25 TO 54 YEARS	67,239	32,416	34,823	114,236	55,438	58,798
25 YEARS	2,318	1,089	1,229	4,429	2,150	2,279
26 YEARS	2,669	1,227	1,442	4,622	2,246	2,376
27 YEARS	2,937	1,413	1,524	4,633	2,175	2,458
28 YEARS	2,624	1,252	1,372	4,658	2,176	2,482
29 YEARS	2,229	1,071	1,158	4,930	2,351	2,579
30 YEARS	2,353	1,180	1,173	5,010	2,376	2,634
31 YEARS	2,246	1,114	1,132	5,238	2,493	2,745
32 YEARS	2,262	1,078	1,184	5,590	2,710	2,880
33 YEARS	2,266	1,092	1,174	6,042	2,991	3,051
34 YEARS	2,204	1,123	1,081	4,376	2,188	2,188
35 YEARS	2,097	1,020	1,077	4,289	2,128	2,161
36 YEARS	2,100	1,055	1,045	4,455	2,193	2,262
37 YEARS	2,177	1,081	1,096	4,675	2,288	2,387
38 YEARS	2,154	1,073	1,081	3,670	1,793	1,877
39 YEARS	2,288	1,120	1,168	3,388	1,669	1,719
40 YEARS	2,256	1,114	1,142	3,333	1,680	1,653
41 YEARS	2,135	1,061	1,074	3,016	1,529	1,487
42 YEARS	2,219	1,054	1,165	3,072	1,475	1,597
43 YEARS	2,170	1,061	1,109	2,951	1,450	1,501
44 YEARS	2,192	1,095	1,097	2,831	1,455	1,376
45 YEARS	2,296	1,134	1,162	2,792	1,368	1,424
46 YEARS	2,154	1,052	1,102	2,688	1,289	1,399
47 YEARS	2,159	1,033	1,126	2,738	1,359	1,379
48 YEARS	2,165	1,048	1,117	2,772	1,332	1,440
49 YEARS	2,154	1,035	1,119	3,024	1,487	1,537

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Ocean County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
50 YEARS	2,132	981	1,151	2,967	1,426	1,541
51 YEARS	1,987	928	1,059	2,842	1,383	1,459
52 YEARS	2,193	1,019	1,174	3,005	1,391	1,614
53 YEARS	2,041	923	1,118	3,037	1,415	1,622
54 YEARS	2,062	890	1,172	3,163	1,472	1,691
55 TO 59 YEARS	10,407	4,637	5,770	17,015	7,437	9,578
55 YEARS	2,000	917	1,083	3,165	1,399	1,766
56 YEARS	2,096	960	1,136	3,211	1,433	1,778
57 YEARS	2,142	929	1,213	3,334	1,453	1,881
58 YEARS	2,075	913	1,162	3,527	1,558	1,969
59 YEARS	2,094	918	1,176	3,778	1,594	2,184
60 TO 64 YEARS	12,201	5,223	6,978	21,118	8,733	12,385
60 YEARS	2,327	987	1,340	3,738	1,553	2,185
61 YEARS	2,226	921	1,305	3,918	1,623	2,295
62 YEARS	2,563	1,099	1,464	4,379	1,852	2,527
63 YEARS	2,548	1,098	1,450	4,391	1,843	2,548
64 YEARS	2,537	1,118	1,419	4,692	1,862	2,830
65 YEARS & OVER	32,920	15,386	17,534	71,809	30,688	41,121
65 YEARS	2,789	1,315	1,474	5,011	2,104	2,907
66 YEARS	2,880	1,349	1,531	4,945	2,088	2,857
67 YEARS	2,703	1,257	1,446	5,002	2,145	2,857
68 YEARS	2,545	1,267	1,278	5,051	2,154	2,897
69 YEARS	2,502	1,178	1,324	4,969	2,107	2,862
70 YEARS	2,411	1,212	1,199	4,702	2,056	2,646
71 YEARS	2,140	990	1,150	4,659	2,035	2,624
72 YEARS	1,965	936	1,029	4,669	2,036	2,633
73 YEARS	1,846	892	954	4,039	1,792	2,247
74 YEARS	1,569	743	826	3,803	1,708	2,095
75 YEARS	1,481	711	770	3,544	1,564	1,980
76 YEARS	1,237	578	659	3,197	1,480	1,717
77 YEARS	1,130	571	559	2,795	1,233	1,562
78 YEARS	903	396	507	2,427	1,102	1,325
79 YEARS	768	346	422	2,242	956	1,286
80 YEARS	720	312	408	1,774	789	985
81 YEARS	656	289	367	1,675	666	1,009
82 YEARS	472	180	292	1,320	525	795
83 YEARS	372	166	206	1,154	435	719
84 YEARS	316	123	193	992	400	592
85 YEARS	278	111	167	814	331	483
86 YEARS	262	103	159	667	237	430
87 YEARS	191	72	119	537	205	332
88 YEARS	133	50	83	408	134	274
89 YEARS	120	43	77	343	96	247
90 YEARS	87	36	51	271	88	183
91 YEARS	71	17	54	225	66	159
92 YEARS	54	19	35	161	49	112
93 YEARS	48	17	31	104	19	85
94 YEARS	45	13	32	76	22	54
95 YEARS	27	4	23	66	18	48
96 YEARS	15	2	13	63	14	49
97 YEARS	15	1	14	30	11	19
98 YEARS	12	2	10	22	6	16
99 YEARS	8	3	5	18	2	16
100 YEARS & OVER	149	82	67	34	15	19

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 5.
Population by Race in 1970 and 1980
Ocean County

ALL RACES	
1970 POPULATION	208,470
1980 POPULATION	346,038
% CHANGE 1970-1980	66.0
WHITE AND OTHER	
1970 POPULATION	202,209
1980 POPULATION	336,599
% CHANGE 1970-1980	66.5
BLACK	
1970 POPULATION	6,261
1980 POPULATION	9,439
% CHANGE 1970-1980	50.8

1970 RACE GROUPS			1980 RACE GROUPS		
ALL RACES	208,470	100.0	ALL RACES	346,038	100.0
WHITE	201,482	96.6	WHITE	331,977	95.9
BLACK	6,261	3.0	BLACK	9,439	2.7
AMERICAN INDIAN	130	0.1	AMERICAN INDIAN	384	0.1
			ESKIMO	4	0.0
			ALEUT	3	0.0
JAPANESE	139	0.1	JAPANESE	164	0.0
CHINESE	101	0.0	CHINESE	330	0.1
FILIPINO	135	0.1	FILIPINO	620	0.2
KOREAN	41	0.0	KOREAN	215	0.1
			ASIAN INDIAN	266	0.1
			VIETNAMESE	77	0.0
HAWAIIAN	24	0.0	HAWAIIAN	20	0.0
			GUAMANIAN	8	0.0
			SAMOAN	8	0.0
OTHER	157	0.1	OTHER	2,523	0.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 6.
Number and Percent Black Population in 1970 and 1980 Ocean County

	1970			1980		
	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%
OCEAN COUNTY	208,470	6,261	3.0	346,038	9,439	2.7
BARNEGAT TOWNSHIP	1,539	64	4.2	8,702	178	2.0
BARNEGAT LIGHT BOROUGH	554	0	0.0	619	2	0.3
BAY HEAD BOROUGH	1,083	4	0.4	1,340	2	0.1
BEACH HAVEN BOROUGH	1,488	0	0.0	1,714	3	0.2
BEACHWOOD BOROUGH	4,390	0	0.0	7,687	13	0.2
BERKELEY TOWNSHIP	7,918	470	5.9	23,151	535	2.3
BRICK TOWNSHIP	35,057	22	0.1	53,629	121	0.2
DOVER TOWNSHIP	43,751	210	0.5	64,455	279	0.4
EAGLESWOOD TOWNSHIP	823	0	0.0	1,009	4	0.4
HARVEY CEDARS BOROUGH	314	0	0.0	363	0	0.0
ISLAND HEIGHTS BOROUGH	1,397	5	0.4	1,575	2	0.1
JACKSON TOWNSHIP	18,276	331	1.8	25,644	706	2.8
LACEY TOWNSHIP	4,616	12	0.3	14,161	14	0.1
LAKEHURST BOROUGH	2,641	106	4.0	2,908	164	5.6
LAKEWOOD TOWNSHIP	25,223	3,621	14.4	38,464	5,406	14.1
LAVALLETTE BOROUGH	1,509	1	0.1	2,072	0	0.0
LITTLE EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP	2,972	2	0.1	8,483	23	0.3
LONG BEACH TOWNSHIP	2,910	3	0.1	3,488	3	0.1
MANCHESTER TOWNSHIP	7,550	841	11.1	27,987	1,042	3.7
MANTOLOKING BOROUGH	319	5	1.6	433	2	0.5
OCEAN TOWNSHIP	2,222	0	0.0	3,731	8	0.2
OCEAN GATE BOROUGH	1,081	0	0.0	1,385	0	0.0
PINE BEACH BOROUGH	1,395	0	0.0	1,796	2	0.1
PLUMSTED TOWNSHIP	4,113	189	4.6	4,674	198	4.2
POINT PLEASANT BOROUGH	15,968	80	0.5	17,747	48	0.3
POINT PLEASANT BEACH BOROUGH	4,882	68	1.4	5,415	56	1.0
SEASIDE HEIGHTS BOROUGH	1,248	3	0.2	1,802	2	0.1
SEASIDE PARK BOROUGH	1,432	1	0.1	1,795	2	0.1
SHIP BOTTOM BOROUGH	1,079	0	0.0	1,427	1	0.1
SOUTH TOMS RIVER BOROUGH	3,981	216	5.4	3,954	580	14.7
STAFFORD TOWNSHIP	3,684	6	0.2	10,385	22	0.2
SURF CITY BOROUGH	1,129	0	0.0	1,571	1	0.1
TUCKERTON BOROUGH	1,926	1	0.1	2,472	20	0.8

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 7.
Selected Single and Multiple Ancestry Groups in 1980
Ocean County

	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL PERSONS	346,038	100.0
SINGLE ANCESTRY GROUP:		
DUTCH	2,490	0.7
ENGLISH	18,399	5.3
FRENCH	2,001	0.6
GERMAN	31,475	9.1
GREEK	884	0.3
HUNGARIAN	3,343	1.0
IRISH	27,606	8.0
ITALIAN	36,944	10.7
NORWEGIAN	1,610	0.5
POLISH	13,474	3.9
PORTUGUESE	572	0.2
RUSSIAN	3,767	1.1
SCOTTISH	3,259	0.9
SWEDISH	1,731	0.5
UKRAINIAN	1,585	0.5
OTHER SINGLE ANCESTRY	26,019	7.5
MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUP	131,925	38.1
ANCESTRY NOT SPECIFIED:		
OTHER	17,722	5.1
NOT REPORTED	21,232	6.1
SELECTED MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUPS: 1/		
ENGLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	39,782	11.5
FRENCH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	12,104	3.5
GERMAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	57,157	16.5
IRISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	59,978	17.3
ITALIAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	27,659	8.0
POLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	16,237	4.7

1/ Persons may be included in more than one multiple ancestry group.
Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 8.
Spanish Origin Groups 1980
Ocean County

ALL PERSONS	346,038	100.0
NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN	337,809	97.6
SPANISH ORIGIN	8,229	2.4
MEXICAN	412	0.1
PUERTO RICAN	4,707	1.4
CUBAN	620	0.2
OTHER SPANISH ORIGIN	2,490	0.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

increased by 50.8 percent, or 3,178 persons, the white population increased by 66.5 percent, or 134,390 persons.

In 1970, 7 municipalities had a black population expressed as a percent of total municipal population, greater than the 3 percent black population for the County. Lakewood Township contained 58 percent of the total black population with other concentrations in Manchester and Berkeley Townships. In 1980, only 5 municipalities had a black population greater than the 2.7 percent recorded for the County. Lakewood Township again had the largest black population with 57 percent of the total County population. South Toms River Borough had the highest black population as a percent of total population with 14.7 percent.

Ancestry and Spanish Origin

Over 43 percent of the County's population were reported as descendent from single ancestry groups in 1980. The major single ancestry groups reported were Italian, 10.7 percent, German, 9.1 percent, Irish, 8.0 percent and English, 5.3 percent. Those persons claiming multiple ancestry groups represented 38.1 percent of the population. Major groups included Irish and other, 17.3 percent, German and other 16.5 percent and English and other 11.5 percent. Less than 3.0 percent claimed to be of Spanish origin, with the largest single group being Puerto Rican, 1.4 percent.

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

Households and Families by Municipality

There has been a dramatic increase in the number of households and families in the County, reflecting the growing population. The number of houeholds increased by 53 percent, or 59,942 households, since 1970. The number of families increased by 57 percent, or 41,366 since 1970. While the number of households were increasing significantly, the average household size declined from 3.01 persons per household in 1970 to 2.67 percent in 1980. While the decline, in part, reflects the national decline in fertility rates of child-bearing women, it also is a result of the influx of elderly to the County.

Marital Status and Household Relationship

Marital status of the County's population remains dominated by married couples. In 1970, 72.1 percent of the male population over 18 and 65.0 percent of the female population were married. In 1980 the percentages had declined slightly to 69.1 percent and 59.8 percent respectively. Interestingly, the percentage of males widowed remained constant between 1970 and 1980, while females widowed increased from 13.6 percent ot 15.9 percent.

The percentage of persons in family households remained re-

Table 9.
Households, Families, Group Quarters Population and Persons per Household 1970 and 1980
Ocean County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	HOUSEHOLDS		FAMILIES		GROUP QUARTERS POPULATION		PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
OCEAN COUNTY	68,362	128.304	56,985	98,351	2,373	3,056	3.01	2.67
BARNEGAT TOWNSHIP	198	259	153	179	0	23	2.80	2.30
BARNEGAT LIGHT BOROUGH	559	2.820	421	2,386	0	0	2.75	3.09
BAY HEAD BOROUGH	407	521	306	370	9	0	2.64	2.57
BEACH HAVEN BOROUGH	574	760	427	501	1	19	2.59	2.23
BEACHWOOD BOROUGH	1,429	2,477	1,202	2.067	0	0	3.07	3.10
BERKELEY TOWNSHIP	2,497	9.614	2.105	7.668	254	345	3.07	2.37
BRICK TOWNSHIP	10,611	18,930	9,370	15,093	46	1	3.30	2.83
DOVER TOWNSHIP	13,817	22,175	12,028	17,590	187	394	3.15	2.89
EAGLESWOOD TOWNSHIP	290	362	230	279	7	0	2.81	2.79
HARVEY CEDARS BOROUGH	120	167	86	107	0	0	2.62	2.17
ISLAND HEIGHTS BOROUGH	466	576	359	436	9	0	2.98	2.73
JACKSON TOWNSHIP	4,804	7,756	4,343	6,602	78	319	3.79	3.27
LACEY TOWNSHIP	1,673	5,107	1,386	4,194	20	0	2.75	2.77
LAKEHURST BOROUGH	775	893	679	754	0	0	3.41	3.26
LAKEWOOD TOWNSHIP	8,921	14,489	6,871	10,103	1,035	1,362	2.71	2.56
LAVALLETTE BOROUGH	599	916	437	631	2	0	2.52	2.26
LITTLE EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP	1,148	3,145	930	2.535	2	0	2.59	2.70
LONG BEACH TOWNSHIP	1,192	1,543	926	1,107	4	0	2.44	2.26
MANCHESTER TOWNSHIP	3,057	13,863	2,318	9,388	580	396	2.28	1.99
MANTOLOKING BOROUGH	123	184	97	145	0	7	2.59	2.32
OCEAN TOWNSHIP	383	560	300	380	0	0	2.82	2.47
OCEAN GATE BOROUGH	883	1,492	719	1,155	21	0	2.49	2.50
PINE BEACH BOROUGH	500	658	418	519	0	9	2.79	2.72
PLUMSTED TOWNSHIP	1,285	1,564	1,092	1,244	7	0	3.20	2.99
POINT PLEASANT BOROUGH	1,720	2,167	1,320	1,426	75	82	2.79	2.46
POINT PLEASANT BEACH BOROUGH	5,425	6,561	4,521	4,924	7	99	2.94	2.69
SEASIDE HEIGHTS BOROUGH	498	832	358	489	4	0	2.50	2.17
SEASIDE PARK BOROUGH	564	784	419	517	0	0	2.54	2.29
SHIP BOTTOM BOROUGH	415	608	314	422	9	0	2.58	2.35
SOUTH TOMS RIVER BOROUGH	1,007	1,042	932	938	8	0	3.95	3.79
STAFFORD TOWNSHIP	1,283	3,789	1,028	3,040	8	0	2.87	2.74
SURF CITY BOROUGH	432	709	356	479	0	0	2.61	2.22
TUCKERTON BOROUGH	707	981	534	683	0	0	2.72	2.52

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Ocean County

SEX BY MARITAL STATUS 1/

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
MALE:	72,736	100.0	126,027	100.0
SINGLE	15,559	21.4	28,358	22.5
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	52,419	72.1	87,093	69.1
SEPARATED	1,042	1.4	1,956	1.6
WIDOWED	2,636	3.6	4,528	3.6
DIVORCED	1,080	1.5	4,092	3.2
FEMALE:	80,998	100.0	145,449	100.0
SINGLE	13,692	16.9	25,018	17.2
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	52,681	65.0	87,049	59.8
SEPARATED	1,758	2.2	2,984	2.1
WIDOWED	10,996	13.6	23,180	15.9
DIVORCED	1,871	2.3	7,218	5.0

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
ALL PERSONS	208,470	100.0	346,038	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	56,985	27.3	98,351	28.4
SPOUSE	50,984	24.5	84,884	24.5
OTHER RELATIVES	84,612	40.6	123,406	35.7
NONRELATIVES	2,139	1.0	2,722	0.8
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	3,749	1.8	9,800	2.8
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	7,628	3.7	20,153	5.8
NONRELATIVES			3,666	1.1
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	832	0.4	1,426	0.4
OTHER	1,541	0.7	1,630	0.5

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Ocean County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	68,297	100.0	91,166	100.0
IN HOUSEHOLD				
HOUSEHOLDER OR SPOUSE	109	0.2	105	0.1
OWN CHILD OF HOUSEHOLDER				
IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	58,372	85.5	73,179	80.3
IN OTHER FAMILY (MALE OR FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO SPOUSE PRESENT)	6,730	9.9	12,740	14.0
OTHER RELATIVES	2,497	3.7	4,039	4.4
NONRELATIVES	443	0.6	1,029	1.1
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	19	0.0	9	0.0
OTHER	127	0.2	65	0.1

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 65 YEARS AND OVER	32,920	100.0	71,809	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	13,372	40.6	27,508	38.3
SPOUSE	8,441	25.6	19,611	27.3
OTHER RELATIVES	3,469	10.5	5,743	8.0
NONRELATIVES	498	1.5	207	0.3
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	1,701	5.2	3,414	4.8
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	4,696	14.3	13,665	19.0
NONRELATIVES			442	0.6
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	652	2.0	1,100	1.5
OTHER	91	0.3	119	0.2

1/ In 1970 for persons 14 years old and over and in 1980 for persons 15 years old and over.

Source: Census of Population and Housing: 1970 and 1980

latively constant. However, there was an increase in nonfamily households with male householders increasing from 1.8 percent in 1970 to 2.8 percent in 1980. A more dramatic increase occurred in female householders, from 3.7 percent in 1970 to 5.8 percent in 1980. A significant portion of this increase is in female householders age 65 years and over. Their number increased from 4,696 or 14.3 percent in 1970 to 13,665 or 19.0 percent in 1980. This figure reflects the increase in widowed females.

EDUCATION

School Enrollment

School enrollment increased by 49 percent from 1970 to 1980. Elementary and secondary school enrollment increased 36 percent for the same period. More dramatically, college enrollments increased by more than 120 percent during the decade. Interestingly, current information indicates that the 1980 figures for elementary and secondary enrollment may represent a peak. The Ocean County Superintendent of Schools reports a decline in enrollment for 1983 with 58,811 students enrolled. According to the public school enrollments, as reported by the Ocean County Superintendent of Schools, enrollments have been declining for the last six years.

Educational Attainment

Concomittant with the increase in school enrollment through the seventies was an increase in the level of educational attainment. In 1970, 49.2 percent of persons 25 years and over were high school graduates and 7 percent had 4 or more years of college. By 1980, high school graduates for this age group represented 65.2 percent and 12 percent had 4 or more years of college.

LABOR FORCE

Labor Force Status by Race and Sex

As expected in a rapidly suburbanizing area, Ocean County's labor force increased by 81 percent since 1970, from 146,331 to 266,128 in 1980. While males in the labor force 16 years and older increased by 79 percent, females in this age group increased by 84 percent. Unemployment for males increased from 4.2 percent in 1970 to 8.0 percent in 1980, while females had an even greater increase from 5.7 percent to 10.1 percent. While unemployment increased, more of the County's labor force were employed that ever before, increasing by 82 percent from 65,841 to 119,996.

The total number of blacks unemployed was relatively low in 1970 but in terms of the black population, there was a major increase in the unemployment rate. This increase especially im-

Table 11.
Persons 3 Years Old and Over Enrolled in School and Years of School Completed for Persons 25 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Ocean County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT			
PERSONS 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	55,880	83,360	49.2
NURSERY SCHOOL	715	3,813	433.3
KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY (1 TO 8 YEARS)	36,914	46,443	25.8
HIGH SCHOOL (1 TO 4 YEARS)	12,921	21,209	64.1
COLLEGE	5,330	11,895	123.2
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED			
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER	122,747	224,199	82.7
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS)	35,818	39,196	9.4
HIGH SCHOOL:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	26,484	38,814	46.6
4 YEARS	41,261	88,703	115.0
COLLEGE:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	10,238	29,616	189.3
4 OR MORE YEARS	8,946	27,870	211.5
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES (% OF PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER)	49.2	65.2	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 12.
Labor Force Status for Total and Black Population 16 Years Old and Over By Sex 1970 and 1980 Ocean County

	1970	1980
ALL RACES		
MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	68,780	123,346
ARMED FORCES	1,960	1,201
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	45,458	78,229
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	66.1	63.4
EMPLOYED	43,527	71,958
UNEMPLOYED	1,931	6,271
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.2	8.0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	21,362	43,916
FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	77,551	142,782
ARMED FORCES	102	103
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	23,656	53,459
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	30.5	37.4
EMPLOYED	22,314	48,038
UNEMPLOYED	1,342	5,421
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.7	10.1
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	53,793	89,220
BLACK POPULATION		
MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	1,608	2,827
ARMED FORCES	71	137
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	1,010	1,911
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	62.8	67.6
EMPLOYED	919	1,559
UNEMPLOYED	91	352
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	9.0	18.4
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	527	779
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	1,941	3,232
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	772	1,849
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	39.8	57.2
EMPLOYED	745	1,627
UNEMPLOYED	27	222
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.5	12.0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	1,169	1,383

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 13.
Major Occupation Groups for Employed Persons 16 Years Old and Over 1970 and 1980 Ocean County

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1980	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	119,996	100.0
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY:	27,915	23.3
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL	12,875	10.7
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY	15,040	12.5
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:	38,056	31.7
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	3,392	2.8
SALES	14,555	12.1
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT, INCLUDING CLERICAL	20,109	16.8
SERVICE:	17,118	14.3
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	399	0.3
PROTECTIVE SERVICE	3,316	2.8
SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD	13,403	11.2
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	1,344	1.1
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR	18,413	15.3
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS:	17,150	14.3
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS	6,764	5.6
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	6,250	5.2
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS	4,136	3.4

1970	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	65,841	100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	9,597	14.6
MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM	6,127	9.3
SALES WORKERS	6,134	9.3
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	11,270	17.1
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS	12,264	18.6
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	6,209	9.4
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	2,731	4.1
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	2,556	3.9
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	195	0.3
FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN	144	0.2
SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	8,165	12.4
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	449	0.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

pacted black males 16 years and over which went from 9.0 percent to 18.4 percent. Black females in this age group experienced an even greater percentage increase in the rate of unemployment, from 3.5 percent in 1970 to 12 percent in 1980.

Journey to Work

Although the County's labor force has rapidly increased the percentage of workers commuting to jobs outside the County has actually decreased slightly. In 1970, 21,430 employees or 14.6% of the County's labor force commuted to jobs outside of the County. By 1980, 36,680 persons or 13.8% of the County's labor force commuted to jobs outside of the County. The reduction is a reflection of the creation of new jobs in Ocean County as the County's economic base continues to expand in manufacturing and retailing.

Monmouth County had provided the largest number of workers commuting into Ocean County with 3,703 persons in 1970, or 86 percent of the total incoming labor force and 5,364 persons or 60 percent in 1980. Monmouth is also the county where the largest percentage of Ocean County commuters work. In 1970, 8,043 workers or 45 percent of the Ocean County labor force worked in Monmouth County and in 1980 this trend continued with 16,007 workers or 44 percent of the labor force commuting to Monmouth. In 1980 large numbers of Ocean County workers also commuted to Middlesex (5,048 persons). Union (2,930), Essex (2,729), Mercer (2,405), and Atlantic (2,067).

The percentage of the Ocean County labor force commuting to Atalntic County has increased substantially over the past decade as a result of the casino industry. In 1970 only 2 percent of Ocean's work force commuted to Atlantic County. By 1980 this percentage had increased to nearly 6 percent.

Occupation

As expected for a traditional resort area with an expanding population base, the single largest sector of the County's economy is retail and wholesale trade. This grouping, which includes both seasonal and nonseasonal retail employment provides nearly 30 percent of all jobs. Employment in the service industries and government, which include public school personnel, has also expanded to meet the needs of the County's new residents. In manufacturing, jobs have increased from 12,219 in 1970 to 17,790 in 1980. Employment in the chemcial and packaging industries accounted for many of the new jobs. Employment in construction remained relatively constant over the ten year period and now accounts for approximately 17% of the County's occupations. Fishing and agriculture remain important industries in Ocean County although they employ only a small portion of the County's labor force.

Table 14.
Place of Work by Place of Residence in 1970 and 1980
Ocean County

	1970	1980
WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	66,279	117,737
PLACE OF WORK (POW) KNOWN	59,538	109,411
PLACE OF WORK NOT KNOWN	6,741	8,326
% OF WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	10.2	7.1
PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	42,394	77,634
PERSONS WHO LIVE & WORK IN COUNTY	38,108	67,814
% OF WORKERS WITH KNOWN POW	64.0	62.0
% OF PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	89.9	87.4
COMMUTERS FROM COUNTY	21,430	41,597
COMMUTERS TO COUNTY	4,286	9,820
IN-COMMUTER TO OUT-COMMUTER RATIO	0.20	0.24

Commuter Origins and Destinations

	LIVE IN COUNTY (A)				WORK IN COUNTY (B)			
	1970		1980		1970		1980	
TO AREA (A) / FROM AREA (B)	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
ALL AREAS	59,538	100.0	109,411	100.0	42,394	100.0	77,634	100.0
OCEAN	38,108	64.0	67,814	62.0	38,108	89.9	67,814	87.4
ATLANTIC	366	0.6	2,067	1.9	170	0.4	276	0.4
BERGEN	334	0.6	636	0.6	-	-	131	0.2
BURLINGTON	1,496	2.5	1,544	1.4	346	0.8	1,123	1.4
CAMDEN	225	0.4	298	0.3	-	-	221	0.3
CAPE MAY	-	-	110	0.1	67	0.2	11	0.0
SUSSEX	-	-	11	0.0	-	-	166	0.2
ESSEX	1,914	3.2	2,729	2.5	-	-	182	0.2
HUDSON	869	1.5	1,568	1.4	-	-	76	0.1
MERCER	1,080	1.8	2,405	2.2	-	-	282	0.4
MIDDLESEX	1,656	2.8	5,058	4.6	-	-	357	0.5
MONMOUTH	8,043	13.5	16,007	14.6	3,703	8.7	5,364	7.0
MORRIS	536	0.9	301	0.3	-	-	340	0.4
PASSAIC	188	0.3	335	0.3	-	-	140	0.2
SOMERSET	-	-	409	0.4	-	-	46	0.1
UNION	1,087	1.8	2,930	2.7	-	-	109	0.1
NEW YORK CITY NY	1,095	1.8	3,088	2.8	-	-	178	0.2
WESTCHESTER NY	-	-	104	0.1	-	-	7	0.0
BUCKS PA	37	0.1	163	0.1	-	-	96	0.1
PHILADELPHIA PA	354	0.6	457	0.4	-	-	191	0.2
OTHER AREAS	2,150	3.6	1,377	1.3	-	-	524	0.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

INCOME AND POVERTY

Family Income

The median family income level for Ocean County has not increased significantly over the past decade. The median family income is defined as the total money income received in calendar year 1979 by all family members 15 years old and over and tabulated for all families in a given geographic area. In 1969 the County's median family income, expressed in 1979 dollars, was $17,845. By comparison in 1979 the median family income was $18,800 reflecting an increase of only 5 percent since 1969.

Income By Municipality

While the County median family income rose only five percent from 1969 to 1979, many municipalities exhibited dramatic increases in income. Barnegat, Barnegat Light, Manchester and Seaside Park experienced increases in median family income levels by more than 20 percent. Mantoloking Borough clearly had the greatest increase with 60.2 percent.

The per capita income, derived by dividing the total income of an era or group by the total population of that area or group, rose 17.6 percent county-wide from 1969 to 1979. Mantoloking Borough displayed the greatest increase in per capita income with 79 percent. Both Harvey Cedars and Seaside Park exhibited increases of over 50 percent while Barnegat Light, Beach Haven, Brick, Eagleswood, Jackson, Lakehurst, Manchester, Ocean Gate, Plumsted, Point Pleasant and Surf City displayed increases of over twenty percent.

Income by Age

The income by age data revealed nothing unusual. As would be expected, the income levels gradually increase with age until age 54. After peaking at 54, income levels decreased with age, reflecting retirements.

Poverty

The poverty level for all persons in Ocean County decreased slightly from 8.5 percent in 1969 to 8.1 percent in 1979. Families and unrelated individuals are classified as above or below the poverty level by comparing their total 1979 income cutoff or "poverty threshold." The income cutoffs vary by family size, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual. For persons, in the 65 and over category, the poverty level dropped dramatically from 16.1 percent in 1969 to 6.5 percent in 1979. The significant drop in the poverty rate for persons 65 years and older can be attributed to the influx of senior citizens who purchased homes in Ocean County retirement communities. In general, this group is comprised of middle class or higher income persons, thereby altering the poverty level for that age group.

Table 15.
Family Income in 1969 and 1979
Ocean County

1979	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	99,212	100.0
LESS THAN $2,500	1,745	1.8
$2,500 TO $4,999	3,125	3.1
$5,000 TO $7,499	6,012	6.1
$7,500 TO $9,999	8,244	8.3
$10,000 TO $12,499	9,330	9.4
$12,500 TO $14,999	7,932	8.0
$15,000 TO $17,499	8,877	8.9
$17,500 TO $19,999	8,350	8.4
$20,000 TO $22,499	8,258	8.3
$22,500 TO $24,999	7,051	7.1
$25,000 TO $27,499	6,476	6.5
$27,500 TO $29,999	4,639	4.7
$30,000 TO $34,999	7,241	7.3
$35,000 TO $39,999	4,660	4.7
$40,000 TO $49,999	4,181	4.2
$50,000 TO $74,999	2,275	2.3
$75,000 OR MORE	816	0.8
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME	18,800	

1969	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	56,994	100.0
LESS THAN $1,000	1,231	2.2
$1,000 TO $1,999	1,178	2.1
$2,000 TO $2,999	2,402	4.2
$3,000 TO $3,999	3,016	5.3
$4,000 TO $4,999	3,551	6.2
$5,000 TO $5,999	3,786	6.6
$6,000 TO $6,999	3,707	6.5
$7,000 TO $7,999	4,118	7.2
$8,000 TO $8,999	4,433	7.8
$9,000 TO $9,999	4,364	7.7
$10,000 TO $11,999	7,816	13.7
$12,000 TO $14,999	7,584	13.3
$15,000 TO $24,999	7,958	14.0
$25,000 TO $49,999	1,537	2.7
$50,000 AND OVER	313	0.5
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (CURRENT DOLLARS)	9,246	
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (1979 DOLLARS)	17,845	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 16.
Per Capita Income, Median Family Income, and Percent of Families Below the Poverty Level in 1969 and 1979
Ocean County

	PER CAPITA INCOME			MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME			POVERTY RATE	
	1969	1979	%	1969	1979	%	% OF FAMILIES	
	(1979 Dollars)		CHANGE	(1979 Dollars)		CHANGE	1969	1979
OCEAN COUNTY	5,960	7,009	17.6	17,845	18,800	5.4	6.7	6.1
BARNEGAT TOWNSHIP	6,105	5,745	-5.9	15,133	18,189	20.2	6.0	7.4
BARNEGAT LIGHT BOROUGH	7,229	10,786	49.2	16,476	20,917	27.0	5.2	1.1
BAY HEAD BOROUGH	10,183	10,624	4.3	26,815	25,161	-6.2	4.7	3.3
BEACH HAVEN BOROUGH	6,950	9,662	39.0	18,079	20,056	10.9	8.4	6.1
BEACHWOOD BOROUGH	5,727	6,174	7.8	18,310	19,385	5.9	7.4	4.6
BERKELEY TOWNSHIP	5.304	6,355	19.8	17.253	14,946	-13.4	6.9	6.0
BRICK TOWNSHIP	5,926	7,162	20.8	19,242	20,648	7.3	5.3	5.1
DOVER TOWNSHIP	6,281	7,297	16.2	18,917	20,992	11.0	4.9	4.9
EAGLESWOOD TOWNSHIP	4,295	5,360	24.8	14,587	16,020	9.6	12.9	9.0
HARVEY CEDARS BOROUGH	6,129	9,809	60.0	17,177	18,500	7.7	0.0	7.4
ISLAND HEIGHTS BOROUGH	6,799	7,071	4.0	19,073	19,812	3.9	2.2	11.4
JACKSON TOWNSHIP	5,362	6,676	24.5	20,012	22,963	14.7	7.4	5.5
LACEY TOWNSHIP	5,522	6,613	19.8	15,687	17,428	11.1	6.4	6.8
LAKEHURST BOROUGH	4,100	5,239	27.8	13,662	16,012	17.2	10.8	7.6
LAKEWOOD TOWNSHIP	5,872	6,895	17.4	15,675	18,342	17.0	12.0	11.0
LAVALLETTE BOROUGH	7,435	8,263	11.1	18,363	18,551	1.0	5.2	5.8
LITTLE EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP	6,790	6,404	-5.7	16,405	17,336	5.7	8.0	7.1
LONG BEACH TOWNSHIP	9,090	9,399	3.4	19,651	18,427	-6.2	5.7	4.0
MANCHESTER TOWNSHIP	5.521	7,257	31.4	12,029	15,038	25.0	4.7	3.1
MANTOLOKING BOROUGH	11,798	21,124	79.0	27,985	44,839	60.2	10.7	0.7
OCEAN TOWNSHIP	6,005	7,023	17.0	15,137	17,639	16.5	5.6	6.1
OCEAN GATE BOROUGH	4,829	6,042	25.1	13,249	15,875	19.8	9.4	7.8
PINE BEACH BOROUGH	7,545	7,934	5.2	20,554	21,651	5.3	4.8	5.4
PLUMSTED TOWNSHIP	4,772	6,368	33.4	16,419	19,354	17.9	9.1	8.1
POINT PLEASANT BOROUGH	6,090	7,333	20.4	18,195	21,097	16.0	5.3	5.0
POINT PLEASANT BEACH BOROUGH	6,796	8,099	19.2	20,049	21,281	6.1	6.3	4.0
SEASIDE HEIGHTS BOROUGH	6,215	5,853	-5.8	14,567	11,989	-17.7	11.2	15.3
SEASIDE PARK BOROUGH	5,784	8,984	55.3	14,957	18,846	26.0	4.5	6.2
SHIP BOTTOM BOROUGH	7,672	8,611	12.2	19,617	16,563	-15.6	3.4	6.7
SOUTH TOMS RIVER BOROUGH	4,359	4,900	12.4	17,060	16,477	-3.4	9.9	15.8
STAFFORD TOWNSHIP	5,575	6,684	19.9	17,235	17,190	-0.3	6.8	7.4
SURF CITY BOROUGH	6,067	7,553	24.5	18,840	16,979	-9.9	14.0	5.2
TUCKERTON BOROUGH	5.409	6,056	12.0	15,182	14,861	-2.1	5.7	14.6

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 17.
Family Income in 1979 by Age of Householder
Ocean County

	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER							
FAMILY INCOME	15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 44 YEARS	45 TO 54 YEARS	55 TO 59 YEARS	60 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER	ALL AGES
ALL INCOME LEVELS	3.326	20.275	17,710	14.232	7,589	8.393	27.687	99.212
LESS THAN $2.500	269	501	272	179	85	115	324	1,745
$2.500 TO $4.999	276	796	362	270	129	293	999	3,125
$5.000 TO $7.499	278	698	621	413	250	453	3,299	6,012
$7,500 TO $9.999	366	890	688	540	380	757	4,623	8,244
$10.000 TO $12.49	427	1.372	886	751	546	789	4.559	9.330
$12.500 TO $14.99	405	1.306	845	720	549	701	3.406	7,932
$15.000 TO $17.49	401	2.045	1.272	877	670	890	2.722	8,877
$17.500 TO $19.99	257	2.271	1.536	1.062	685	783	1.756	8.350
$20.000 TO $22.49	191	2.444	1.746	1,178	638	610	1.451	8,258
$22,500 TO $24,99	137	1,942	1.536	1.024	607	600	1.205	7,051
$25.000 TO $27.49	85	1.633	1.839	998	561	523	837	6,476
$27,500 TO $29.99	55	1.224	1,243	861	403	328	525	4,639
$30,000 TO $34,99	101	1,630	1.885	1,674	682	540	729	7,241
$35.000 TO $39.99	35	787	1.323	1.256	476	362	421	4,660
$40.000 TO $49.99	32	511	992	1.308	549	318	471	4,181
$50.000 TO $74.99	5	157	481	893	237	257	245	2,275
$75.000 OR MORE	6	68	183	228	142	74	115	816
MEDIAN	$12.790	$20.264	$23.521	$25.256	$21.961	$18.134	$12.529	$18,800

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 18.
All Persons and Persons 65 Years Old and Over Below the 1969 and 1979 Poverty Levels
Ocean County

ALL PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	17,595	8.5
1979	27,613	8.1

PERSONS 65 YEARS & OVER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	5,176	16.1
1979	4,605	6.5

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Housing Characteristics and Trends

Ocean County's total housing stock is comprised of 173,532 units. Of the total, 139,979 units are year-round with the remainder being seasonal units. Single-family detached homes accounts for the majority of the housing stock with 103,043 units. Single-family attached ranks second with 11,057 units.

The total housing stock in Ocean County increased by 57 percent over the last decade. Several municipalities exhibited large increases in their housing stock, with Barnegat Township and Manchester Township leading the way with over three hundred percent growth rates.

While the total number of year-round units increased 74.8 percent from 1970 to 1980, the number of single-family, attached units increased by 727.3 percent. Condominium construction accounted for this sharp increase in single-family, attached units. In 1980 there were 11,001 condominiums in Ocean County, leading all other New Jersey countis in the number of condominiums. In 1980, Ocean County's condominium stock accounted for nearly 22 percent of the State total. A significant potion of the new concominiums are located in barrier island communities and are used as seasonal homes.

As would be expected in a major resort area, ocean front municipalities had the highest vacancy rates. This is a reflection of the large number of seasonal units in these municipalities. Bay front communities displayed a considerable lower vacancy rate and landlocked communities showed insignificant vacancy rates.

In 1980, the median value of the owner occupied housing units in Ocean County was $48,300, which was well below the State median value of $61,400. From 1970 to 1980 housing values in 16 municipalities appreciated by more than 200 percent and housing values in the remaining municipalities appreciated by more than 100 percent.

Table 19.
Total and Year Round Housing Units and Vacancy Rates: 1970 and 1980
Ocean County

	TOTAL HOUSING UNITS			YEAR ROUND HOUSING UNITS		VACANCY RATE YEAR ROUND UNITS	
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	1970	1980
OCEAN COUNTY	110,311	173,532	57.3	79,732	139,979	14.3	8.3
BARNEGAT TOWNSHIP	745	3,409	357.6	607	3,302	7.9	14.6
BARNEGAT LIGHT BOROUGH	660	1,084	64.2	413	338	52.1	23.4
BAY HEAD BOROUGH	862	935	8.5	540	565	24.6	7.8
BEACH HAVEN BOROUGH	1,980	2,379	20.2	858	914	33.1	16.8
BEACHWOOD BOROUGH	1,633	2,678	64.0	1,543	2,585	7.4	4.2
BERKELEY TOWNSHIP	3,929	11,698	197.7	3,425	10,119	27.1	5.0
BRICK TOWNSHIP	14,134	22,025	55.8	11,403	20,753	6.9	6.8
DOVER TOWNSHIP	22,138	30,132	36.1	15,168	23,898	8.9	7.2
EAGLESWOOD TOWNSHIP	459	468	2.0	323	395	10.2	8.4
HARVEY CEDARS BOROUGH	859	1,194	39.0	285	260	57.9	35.8
ISLAND HEIGHTS BOROUGH	658	719	9.3	615	615	24.2	6.3
JACKSON TOWNSHIP	5,217	8,156	56.3	5,150	8,087	6.7	4.1
LACEY TOWNSHIP	3,611	6,513	80.4	1,943	5,303	13.9	3.7
LAKEHURST BOROUGH	815	1,050	28.8	809	1,044	4.2	14.5
LAKEWOOD TOWNSHIP	9,449	15,335	62.3	9,413	15,276	5.2	5.2
LAVALLETTE BOROUGH	2,485	2,954	18.9	749	1,119	20.0	18.1
LITTLE EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP	2,926	4,958	69.4	1,281	3,782	10.4	16.8
LONG BEACH TOWNSHIP	6,625	7,836	18.3	2,704	2,598	55.9	40.6
MANCHESTER TOWNSHIP	3,360	14,612	334.9	3,343	14,539	8.6	4.6
MANTOLOKING BOROUGH	429	460	7.2	127	415	3.1	55.7
OCEAN TOWNSHIP	1,820	2,260	24.2	1,258	1,794	29.8	16.8
OCEAN GATE BOROUGH	966	997	3.2	559	580	31.5	3.4
PINE BEACH BOROUGH	628	790	25.8	548	694	8.8	5.2
PLUMSTED TOWNSHIP	1,362	1,657	21.7	1,353	1,648	5.0	5.1
POINT PLEASANT BOROUGH	6,283	7,253	15.4	5,828	7,013	6.9	6.4
POINT PLEASANT BEACH BOROUGH	2,684	3,101	15.5	2,089	2,301	17.7	5.8
SEASIDE HEIGHTS BOROUGH	2,447	2,728	11.5	547	950	9.0	12.4
SEASIDE PARK BOROUGH	2,009	2,651	32.0	984	1,125	42.7	30.3
SHIP BOTTOM BOROUGH	1,517	1,781	17.4	433	701	4.2	13.3
SOUTH TOMS RIVER BOROUGH	1,062	1,096	3.2	1,059	1,090	4.9	4.4
STAFFORD TOWNSHIP	3,178	6,597	107.6	1,842	4,201	30.3	9.8
SURF CITY BOROUGH	2,067	2,350	13.7	1,224	806	64.7	12.0
TUCKERTON BOROUGH	1,314	1,676	27.5	1,309	1,169	46.0	16.1

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 20.
Number and Median Value of Owner Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Ocean County

	OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN VALUE OF OWNER UNITS ($)		% CHANGE IN VALUE
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
OCEAN COUNTY	54,761	106,408	68.7	76.0	18,471	48,300	161.5
BARNEGAT TOWNSHIP	463	2,516	76.3	76.2	12,355	43,000	248.0
BARNEGAT LIGHT BOROUGH	177	223	42.9	66.0	22,237	79,000	255.3
BAY HEAD BOROUGH	307	399	56.9	70.6	33,382	97,000	190.6
BEACH HAVEN BOROUGH	456	575	53.1	62.9	21,103	72,100	241.7
BEACHWOOD BOROUGH	1,198	2,203	77.6	85.2	16,927	44,000	159.9
BERKELEY TOWNSHIP	2,023	8,830	59.1	87.3	15,518	44,900	189.3
BRICK TOWNSHIP	9,185	15,657	80.5	75.4	18,542	49,700	168.0
DOVER TOWNSHIP	11,274	18,474	74.3	77.3	19,682	53,400	171.3
EAGLESWOOD TOWNSHIP	247	311	76.5	78.7	9,737	35,400	263.6
HARVEY CEDARS BOROUGH	106	120	37.2	50.0	22,174	89,400	303.2
ISLAND HEIGHTS BOROUGH	369	476	60.0	77.4	15,431	49,100	218.2
JACKSON TOWNSHIP	4,062	6,436	78.9	79.6	20,941	55,600	165.5
LACEY TOWNSHIP	1,472	4,626	75.8	87.2	16,740	47,700	185.0
LAKEHURST BOROUGH	357	522	44.1	50.0	12,876	32,200	150.1
LAKEWOOD TOWNSHIP	5,698	9,985	60.5	65.4	18,252	51,100	180.0
LAVALLETTE BOROUGH	476	682	63.6	60.9	24,356	73,800	203.0
LITTLE EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP	1,043	2,773	81.4	73.3	14,046	42,900	205.4
LONG BEACH TOWNSHIP	1,069	1,303	39.5	50.2	23,349	79,400	240.1
MANCHESTER TOWNSHIP	2,769	13,381	82.8	92.0	14,016	43,700	211.8
MANTOLOKING BOROUGH	110	170	86.6	41.0	50,000	170,300	240.6
OCEAN TOWNSHIP	815	1,368	64.8	76.3	16,096	43,900	172.7
OCEAN GATE BOROUGH	304	395	54.4	68.1	14,604	37,600	157.5
PINE BEACH BOROUGH	447	570	81.6	82.1	20,869	54,200	159.7
PLUMSTED TOWNSHIP	751	1,135	55.5	68.9	13,807	44,200	220.1
POINT PLEASANT BOROUGH	4,354	5,117	74.7	73.0	18,992	49,900	162.7
POINT PLEASANT BEACH BOROUGH	1,199	1,272	57.4	55.3	22,775	61,900	171.8
SEASIDE HEIGHTS BOROUGH	335	354	61.2	37.3	17,984	49,000	172.5
SEASIDE PARK BOROUGH	430	520	43.7	46.2	20,993	68,800	227.7
SHIP BOTTOM BOROUGH	353	480	81.5	68.5	18,459	66,300	259.2
SOUTH TOMS RIVER BOROUGH	853	892	80.5	81.8	14,382	34,300	138.5
STAFFORD TOWNSHIP	1,109	3,345	60.2	79.6	14,336	45,200	215.3
SURF CITY BOROUGH	371	543	30.3	67.4	19,797	67,900	243.0
TUCKERTON BOROUGH	579	745	44.2	63.7	11,852	34,100	187.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 21
Number and Median Contract Rent of Renter Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Ocean County

	RENTER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN CONTRACT RENT ($)		% CHANGE IN RENT
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
OCEAN COUNTY	13,601	21,896	17.1	15.6	117	246	111.0
BARNEGAT TOWNSHIP	96	304	15.8	9.2	67	282	323.0
BARNEGAT LIGHT BOROUGH	21	36	5.1	10.7	100	257	157.0
BAY HEAD BOROUGH	100	122	18.5	21.6	123	302	145.2
BEACH HAVEN BOROUGH	118	185	13.8	20.2	88	212	142.0
BEACHWOOD BOROUGH	231	274	15.0	10.6	107	256	139.0
BERKELEY TOWNSHIP	474	784	13.8	7.7	113	243	114.3
BRICK TOWNSHIP	1,426	3,273	12.5	15.8	128	261	103.4
DOVER TOWNSHIP	2,543	3,701	16.8	15.5	130	253	94.1
EAGLESWOOD TOWNSHIP	43	51	13.3	12.9	72	183	153.1
HARVEY CEDARS BOROUGH	14	37	4.9	14.2	107	250	134.4
ISLAND HEIGHTS BOROUGH	97	100	15.8	16.3	99	239	142.2
JACKSON TOWNSHIP	742	1,320	14.4	16.3	120	253	111.4
LACEY TOWNSHIP	201	481	10.3	9.1	107	260	142.8
LAKEHURST BOROUGH	418	371	51.7	35.5	108	225	108.6
LAKEWOOD TOWNSHIP	3,223	4,504	34.2	29.5	117	232	98.7
LAVALLETTE BOROUGH	123	234	16.4	20.9	116	249	115.0
LITTLE EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP	105	372	8.2	9.8	87	266	207.4
LONG BEACH TOWNSHIP	123	240	4.5	9.2	97	230	136.6
MANCHESTER TOWNSHIP	288	482	8.6	3.3	90	173	93.1
MANTOLOKING BOROUGH	13	14	10.2	3.4		317	
OCEAN TOWNSHIP	68	124	5.4	6.9	72	245	241.4
OCEAN GATE BOROUGH	79	165	14.1	28.4	101	219	117.3
PINE BEACH BOROUGH	53	88	9.7	12.7	116	260	125.0
PLUMSTED TOWNSHIP	534	429	39.5	26.0	89	200	124.7
POINT PLEASANT BOROUGH	1,071	1,444	18.4	20.6	122	268	119.8
POINT PLEASANT BEACH BOROUGH	521	895	24.9	38.9	114	263	131.2
SEASIDE HEIGHTS BOROUGH	163	478	29.8	50.3	97	232	138.7
SEASIDE PARK BOROUGH	134	264	13.6	23.5	115	226	96.9
SHIP BOTTOM BOROUGH	62	128	14.3	18.3	92	209	128.3
SOUTH TOMS RIVER BOROUGH	154	150	14.5	13.8	118	263	120.2
STAFFORD TOWNSHIP	174	444	9.4	10.6	80	250	210.9
SURF CITY BOROUGH	61	166	5.0	20.6	128	220	71.6
TUCKERTON BOROUGH	128	236	9.8	20.2	72	227	214.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 22.
Tenure and Occupancy Status By Units in Structure: 1970 and 1980 (Year-round housing units) Ocean County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
TOTAL YEAR-ROUND UNITS	80,460	140,642	74.8
1, DETACHED UNIT	64,001	103,043	61.0
1, ATTACHED UNIT	1,384	11,450	727.3
2 UNITS	4,534	6,032	33.0
3 AND 4 UNITS	3,846	5,426	41.1
5 OR MORE UNITS	5,549	11,057	99.3
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	1,146	3,634	217.1
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	68,362	128,304	87.7
1, DETACHED UNIT	53,989	94,258	74.6
1, ATTACHED UNIT	1,338	10,878	713.0
2 UNITS	3,360	5,075	51.0
3 AND 4 UNITS	3,439	4,971	44.5
5 OR MORE UNITS	5,090	9,726	91.1
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	1,146	3,396	196.3
OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS	54,761	106,405	94.3
1, DETACHED UNIT	47,604	85,960	80.6
1, ATTACHED UNIT	1,154	9,849	753.5
2 UNITS	1,771	2,743	54.9
3 AND 4 UNITS	2,373	3,203	35.0
5 OR MORE UNITS	818	1,576	92.7
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	1,041	3,074	195.3
RENTER OCCUPIED UNITS	13,601	21,899	61.0
1, DETACHED UNIT	6,385	8,298	30.0
1, ATTACHED UNIT	184	1,029	459.2
2 UNITS	1,589	2,332	46.8
3 AND 4 UNITS	1,066	1,768	65.9
5 OR MORE UNITS	4,272	8,150	90.8
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	105	322	206.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 23.
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income: 1970 and 1980
Ocean County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL INCOME LEVELS:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	13,233	100.0	21,282	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	3,952	29.9	4,455	20.9
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	1,883	14.2	2,398	11.3
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	2,229	16.8	4,154	19.5
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	3,678	27.8	8,519	40.0
NOT COMPUTED	1,491	11.3	1,756	8.3
INCOME LESS THAN $5,000:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	5,094	100.0	4,150	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	59	1.2	52	1.3
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	154	3.0	96	2.3
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	694	13.6	111	2.7
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	3,294	64.7	3,373	81.3
NOT COMPUTED	893	17.5	518	12.5
INCOME $5,000 TO $9,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	5,228	100.0	5,537	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	1,505	28.8	164	3.0
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	1,502	28.7	188	3.4
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	1,459	27.9	831	15.0
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	384	7.3	3,875	70.0
NOT COMPUTED	378	7.2	479	8.7
INCOME $10,000 TO $14,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	1,991	100.0	4,432	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	1,561	78.4	425	9.6
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	207	10.4	697	15.7
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	76	3.8	1,889	42.6
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	0	0.0	1,083	24.4
NOT COMPUTED	147	7.4	338	7.6
INCOME $15,000 OR MORE:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	920	100.0	7,163	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	827	89.9	3,814	53.2
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	20	2.2	1,417	19.8
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	0	0.0	1,323	18.5
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	0	0.0	188	2.6
NOT COMPUTED	73	7.9	421	5.9

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 24.
Persons per Room by Complete Plumbing Facilities for Occupied Housing Units, 1970 and 1980 Ocean County

	1970	1980
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	68,362	128,304
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	64,876	125,690
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	2,929	2,129
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	557	485
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	67,272	127,727
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	98.4	99.6
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	63,903	125,167
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	98.5	99.6
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	2,863	2,103
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	97.7	98.8
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	506	457
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	90.8	94.2

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

TECHNICAL NOTES FOR CENSUS TABLES

TABLE 1

TOTAL POPULATION

Total population is the resident population of an area on April 1, 1970 for 1970 and April 1, 1980 for 1980. The figures in table 1 represent all revisions in census figures for 1970 and 1980 published by the U.S. Census Bureau.

In 1980 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Essex County, and East Orange in Essex County.

In 1970 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Northfield City and Pleasantville City in Atlantic County; Bergen County, Bergenfield borough, Bogota borough, Carlstadt borough, Cliffside Park borough, Cresskill borough, Demarest borough, Dumont borough, Edgewater borough, Elmwood Park borough, Fairlawn borough, Garfield city, Hackensack city, Little Ferry borough, Lodi borough, Mahwah township, Moonachie borough, New Milford borough, Paramus borough, Ridgefield Park borough, Saddle Brook township, and South Hackensack township, in Bergen County; Burlington City, Burlington township, Delran township, Riverside township, and Willingboro township in Burlington County; Essex County, Belleville town, Caldwell borough, Millburn township, Newark city, North Caldwell borough, Nutley town, and West Caldwell borough in Essex County; Hudson County, Jersey City city, and Union City city; Mercer County, Trenton city in Mercer County; Monmouth County, Tinton Falls borough in Monmouth County; Florham Park borough and Morris township in Morris County; Warren County, Belvidere town in Warren County.

Population per square mile is the total population of an area divided by land area measured in square miles. Area figures are from the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs and differ slightly from land area figures computed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 2

NET MIGRATION

Net migration is the difference between the 1970 population, plus births between census day 1970 and 1980, minus deaths between census days and the 1980 census count. A negative number means more persons left the area than moved to the area. Births and deaths are not counted in the census, but are compiled by the New Jersey Department of Health for the state. Migration figures based entirely on census data are shown in table 3. See below.

TABLE 3

RESIDENCE IN 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to question 15 which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and city of residence on April 1, 1975. Residence in 1975 is used in conjunction with current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population. The category "Same house" includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1980 had returned to their 1975 residence. The category "Different house in the United States" includes persons who lived in the United States in 1975 but in a different house (or apartment) from the one they occupied on April 1, 1980. These persons were subdivided into three groups according to their 1975 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group was further subdivided by region of 1975 residence. The category "Abroad" includes those with residence in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States in 1975, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. When no information on residence in 1975 was collected for a person, information for other family members was used, if available. All cases of nonresponse, or incomplete response not assigned based on information from other family members, were allocated based on the previous residence of other persons with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State may be understated.

Similar questions on mobility were asked in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. The questions in the 1950 census, however, applied to residence one year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census is reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1970 and 1960 censuses is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one-half of the full census sample. Therefore, tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over derived from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

TABLE 4

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in items 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to item 5a (or age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference between date of birth and April 1, 1980.

The median ages shown in this report were computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in the tables. If the median fell in the terminal category of an age distribution, the method of presentation was to show the initial age of the terminal category followed by a plus sign; thus, if the median fell in the category "85 years and over," it is shown as "85+."

In each census since 1940, the Bureau of the Census has assigned the age of a person when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. In 1960, 1970, and 1980, assignment of unknown ages was performed by the general allocation procedure.

TABLE 5 AND 6

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-identification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, households and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" included persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire, but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, and Guamanian, as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander Groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese or Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

The category "Race, n.e.c." includes all other persons not included in the categories (White, Black, American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut, and Asian and Pacific Islander) mentioned above. Persons reporting in the "Other" race category and providing write-in entries such as Eurasian, Cosmopolitan, Inter-racial, or a Spanish origin group (e.g., Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) were included in "Race, n.e.c." During the coding operations, each of the sub-groups

comprising "Race, n.e.c." were identified separately; plans are to provide figures for the component groups in subsequent 1980 census reports.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned.

Comparability Between Sample and 100-percent Data for Racial Groups-The data on racial groups shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations. Sample data are subject to sampling variability.

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therin in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data for racial groups. That is, in the case of figures available for racial groups, both in this report and the PC80-1-B report for this state, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data-Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" population and the "Race, n.e.c." or "Other" race population (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent, of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 58 percent reported "White." As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Race, n.e.c." are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, this change does not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census

questionnaire was expanded to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970 but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for Hawaiians and Koreans at the national level.

TABLE 7

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic group(s) with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting a particular ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single- and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 triple-ancestry categories were identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., "Polish" or "Italian"). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the person's ancestry was tabulated as "not reported."

TABLE 8

SPANISH/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Information on persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent from the 1980 census was derived from answers to question 7 which was asked of all persons.

Persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent are those who reported either Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish/Hispanic origin in question 7. Persons who reported "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin were those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are persons identifying their origin or descent as being Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispano, Latino, etc.

Origin or descent can be regarded as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arival in the United States. It is important to note that persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, households and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one type of Spanish origin and persons of both a Spansih and some other origin(s) who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, then the first origin reported by the person was recorded. If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by computer in the sample edit operation according to available related information such as ancestry and place of birth reported for the household member. If such information was not reported, origin was assigned from entries of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If no origin was reported for any household member (excluding a paid employee), then an origin was assigned from another household with a householder of the same race.

Limitations of the Data--A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, "Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Populaton--The data on the Spanish origin populaion shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the results of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish origin item on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample, whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the Spanish origin population. That is, in the case of figures available for Spanish origin groups, both in this report and the corresponsing PC80-1-B report, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 data on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with those of 1970 because of several factors; namely, overall improvements of the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizeable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design from the 1970 question included the placement of the category "No (not Spanish/Hispanic)" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question). Also, the category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population; in the 1980 census, the Spanish origin question was asked of everyone in the Nation.

TABLE 9

HOUSEHOLD, RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER, FAMILY, AND GROUP QUARTERS

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from other persons in the building and have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated

persons who share living arrangements. The actual classification of a housing unit as a household depends on entries in question 2 and item B on the census questionnaire. Item B on type of unit or quarters was filed by an enumerator or a census office clerk for each housing unit or group quarters.

The measure "persons per household" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders).

Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Only basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship will appear in the PC80-1-D reports (and summary tape file 5).

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is allocated according to the responses for age and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household.

Householder--One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished--a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse--A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child--A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own children" are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the houeholder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age.

The number of children "living with two parents" includes stepchildren and adopted children as well as sons and daughters born to the couple.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, except the spouse of the householder.

In a subfamily an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

Nonrelative--Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family and Subfamily

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without children, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years of age, living in a household and related to either the householder or the householder's spouse. Members of a subfamily are also included among the members of a family. The number of subfamilies, therefore, is not included in the number of families.

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions--Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other--This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are 9 or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain othr types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number of relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Military quarters include barracks or dormitories on base, transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and military ships.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 definition of a household differs from that used in 1970 only in the change in the definition of housing unit to eliminate the requirement for complete kitchen facilities for the exclusive use of the household. The household reference person in 1970 was the "head of the household" (the husband in married-couple families); for 1980 it was changed to "the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented." In 1970, a unit in which 6 or more unrelated persons were living together was classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to 10 or more unrelated persons.

TABLE 10

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to question 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "Now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced as well as those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Pesons in common-law marriages are classified as now married, persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married, and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

When marital status was not reported, it was allocated according to the relationship to householder and sex and age of the person.

TABLE 11

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8, 9, and 10. Persons are classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or schooling obtained through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Children were included as enrolled in nursery school only if the school included instruction as an important and integral phase of its program. Children enrolled in "Head Start" programs, or similar programs sponsored by local agencies to provide preprimary education to young children, were included as enrolled in school. Persons who had been enrolled in a regular school since February 1, 1980, but who had not actually attended, for example, because of illness, were counted as enrolled in school. Schooling which is generally regarded as not "regular" includes that given in nursery schools which simple provide custodial day care; in specialized vocational, trade, or business schools; in on-the-job training; and through correspondence courses.

Public, Church-Related, or Other Private School--Persons who were enrolled in school were also classified as attending a public, church-related, or other private school. In general, a "public" school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal Government agency. A "church-related"

school is defined here as a private school which is controlled or supported primarily by a religious organization. An "other private" school is defined as a school controlled or supported primarily by private groups other than religious organizations.

In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear, and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Level and Year of School in Which Enrolled--Persons who were enrolled in school were classified according to the level and year of school in which they were enrolled as reported in question 9. The levels which are separately identified in this report are nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, high school, and college. Children in "Head Start" or similar programs were counted under "nursery" or "kindergarten" as appropriate. Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 to 8, and high school includes grades 9 to 12. Persons attending junior high school are reported in elementary school or high school according to their grade. The term "college" includes junior or community colleges, 4-year colleges, universities, and graduate or professional schools.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--School enrollment questions in some form have been included in the census singe 1840; grade attended was added in 1940. The wording of the type of school question was changed from parochial in 1970 to church-related in 1980 in an attempt to make the affiliation with a religious group clearer to respondents. The intention was to include all schools controlled by religious groups rather than only particular denominations or religons.

The corresponding question on shcooling in the 1930 census applied to a somewhat longer period, the period since the preceding September 1; in addition, the question was not restricted as to the type of school the person was attedning. In 1940 the question referred to the period since the preceding March 1. In 1950 the reference period was changed to that between February 1 and the time of enumeration. The same reference period was used in 1960, 1970, and 1980.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained has varied for the several censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in 1930 and 1940, for persons 5 to 29 years old in 1950, for thoe 5 to 34 years old in 1960, and for those 3 years old and over in 1970 and 1980. Most of the published enrollment figures relate to ages 5 to 20 in 1930, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. The extended age coverage for the published enrollment data in the recent censuses relfects increased interest in the number of persons who are attending regular colleges and universities at older ages.

In the 1940 census, grade of enrollment was available for the first time; grade or year could be identified for elementary school through college. In 1950, kindergarten enrollment was separately identified for the first time. In 1970 nursery school enrollment was added to the levels of school separately identified.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Data on school enrollment are also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local governmental agencies. This information is generally obtained from reports of school systsms and institutions of higher learning and from other surveys and censuses. These data are only roughly comparabe with data collected by the Bureau of the Census, however, because of differences in definitions, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9 and 10. These questions on educational attainment applied only to progress in "regular" schools as defined under the definition for school enrollment. The first question called for the highest grade attended, regardless of "skipped" or "repeated" grades. Pesons whose education was received in foreign school systems or an ungraded school were expected to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. An instruction printed on the form, "If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark '12'" (meaning grade 12), was to ensure that persons who dropped out of school before high school graduation but later earned a diploma with an equivalency test would be counted as high shcool graduates. Those diploma recipients who also attended college would be credited with college attendance as reported.

The second question on educational attainment asked whether or not the highest grade attended had been finished. It was to be answered "Yes" if the person had successfully completed the entire grade or year indicated in question 9. If the person had completed only part of the year, had dropped out, or failed to pass the last grade attended, the question was to be answered "No." If the person was still attending school in that grade, he or she answered "Now attending."

The number in each category of highest grade of school completed represents the combination of (a) persons who reported the indicated grade as the highest grade attended and that they had finished it, (b) those who had attended the next higher grade but had not finished it, and (c) those still attending the next higher grade. Persons who have not completed the first year of elementary school are classified as having no years of school completed.

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school by graduation or an equivalency test and persons who reported that they had attended some level of college.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--Educational attainment questions in terms of years of school completed have been included in the census since 1940. From 1840 to 1930, only a question on basic literacy was included. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. However, respondents frequently reported the grade or year in which they were enrolled, or had last been enrolled, instead of the one completed. The two-question approach used since 1950 was designed to reduce this kind of error. The 1980 instruction for persons who received a high school diploma by virtue of passing an equivalency test was not included on past census questionnaires. Persons who took equivalency tests may or may not have been reported as high school graduates in earlier censuses; however, completing high school by such means was not as common in earlier decades as it was in the decade prior to the 1980 census.

Median School Years Completed--The median number of school years completed was computed on the basis of intervals for years under 8 and a continuous series of numbers for 8 years of school completed and above (e.g., completion of the 1st year of high school was treated as completion of the 9th year, completion of the 1st year of college, as completion of the 13th year, etc.). Persons completing a given school year were assumed to be distributed evenly within the interval from .0 to .9 of the year. In fact, at the time of census enumeration, most of the enrolled persons had completed at least three-fourths of a school year beyond the highest grade completed, whereas a large majority of persons who were not enrolled had not attended any part of a grade beyond the highest one completed. The effect of the assumption is to place the median for younger persons slightly below, and for older persons slightly above, the true median.

The same procedure for computing this median has been used in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. Because of the inexact assumption as to the distribution within an interval, this median is more appropriately used for comparing different groups and the same group at different dates than as an absolute measure of educational attainment.

TABLE 12

LABOR FORCE STATUS

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26.

The series of questions on labor force status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (a) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (b) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (c) persons on layoff; and (d) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week.

The labor force status data shown in this and other 1980 census reports relate to persons 16 years old and over. In 1940, 1950, and 1960, labor force status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967. Selected labor force status data were shown in 1970 for persons 14 and 15 years old, but are not presented for 1980.

Employed--Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"--those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"--those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed--Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Examples of jobseeking activities are: (1) registering at a public or private employment office, (2) meeting with prospective employers, (3) investigating

possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business, (4) placing or answering advertisements, (5) writing letters of application, and (6) being on a union or professional register.

Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Civilian Labor Force--The civilian labor force consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed--Unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past are classifed as the "Experienced unemployed."

Experienced Civilian Labor Force--The "experienced civilian labor force" comprises the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force--The labor force includes all persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force--All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "Not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidential unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker--The term "Worker" appears in connection with several subjects in this report: nonworkers per 100 workers, journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1979, and number of workers in family in 1979. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Nonworkers Per 100 Workers--This measure, called the "nonworker/worker ratio" in the 1970 census, is the ratio of the sum of persons "not in the labor force" plus persons under 16 years of age to persons 16 years old and over in the labor force.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--The questionnaire items and labor force status concepts for the 1980 census were essentially identical to those used in the 1970 census. However, these concepts differed in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses; see the Volume 1 publications from the 1970 census for more information.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Because employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, other series, unlike those presented here, may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the statistics shown here whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the labor force status data in this report include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment figures of the Bureau of the Census are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example, figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, as well as new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Bureau of the Census. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons temporarily absent from work for reasons other than layoff are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "employed" in the census reports. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on labor force status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collection in the Current Population Survey. However, some differences may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

TABLE 13

OCCUPATION

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questions 28, 29, and 30.

This series of questions was used to obtain industry, occupation, and class of worker information for the employed, the experienced unemployed, and experienced workers not currently in the labor force. The last two categories apply to persons who had worked at some time during the previous five years. All three items related to one specific job that the person held. For an employed person, the information referred to the job held during the reference week. Those who were employed at two or more jobs reported the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. For experienced unemployed persons and those not in the labor force, the information referred to the last job that they held.

Clerical staff in the Bureau's processing offices converted the written industry and occupation descriptions from the questionnaire to identifying codes by relating these descriptions to an entry in the 1980 Census of Population: Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations (PHC80-R3), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. For the industrial code, however, these coders first referred to a Company Name List. This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Bureau of the Census for use in the economic censuses and survyes, contains the names of establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification code converted to population census equivalents. This listing facilitates coding and helps maintain industrial classification comparability.

Occupation Classification System

The system developed for the 1980 census consists of 503 specific occupation categories arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupation groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification Manual (SOC), published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards. This is the first time there was a United States standard to use in developing the census occupational classification.

The SOC Manual presents a list of 12 principles used in occupational classification. The primary principles used were as follows: 1) the classification should realistically reflect the current occupational structure of the United States, and 2) an occupation should be classified on the basis of work performed. The conversion of the census classification to the SOC has caused the 1980 census classification to be less comparable with the classifications used in earlier censuses. See the section on "Comparability."

TABLE 14

PLACE OF WORK

The data on place of work were derived from answers to question 23, which was asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Data are tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Place of work refers to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the ref-reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, village, borough, etc.); whether or not the place of work was inside or outside its incorporated (legal) limits; and the county, State, and ZIP code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name could not be given, the building name or other physical location description was to be entered. Persons who worked at more than one location were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible which described the area in which he or she worked during the reference week.

TABLE 15 AND 16

INCOME IN 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, net royalty or rental income; Social

Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. The earnins figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Median Income--The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in this report. Median income figures of $30,000 or less are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B of the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1979.

Mean Income--The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per Capita Income-Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Since the mean is strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, it is expecially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in this report for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in this report.

TABLE 16 AND 17

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data (see the section on "income in 1979").

Poverty statistics presented in this report are based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980. At the core of this definition is the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Bureau of the census to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals consist of a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families are further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over). The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample is tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income is less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual is classified as below the poverty level. The number of persons below the poverty level is the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and

the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was $7,412 in 1979 and $3,721 in 1970. The poverty threshold varies with the size of the family unit.

Poverty thresholds are computed on a national basis only. No attempt has been made to adjust these thresholds for regional, State, or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined--Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total populaton minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level. In tables that contain only poverty data, the above exclusions are stated in the headnote and the word "persons" is used in place of "persons for whom poverty status is determined."

Specified Poverty Levels--Because the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Governmen do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was $9,265 ($7,412 x 1.25) in 1979 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level--The average thresholds shown in the first column of the table were weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds shown in the table may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1980 Current Population Survey. However, it is feld that these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1980 census.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data

The poverty definition used in the 1980 census differs slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. These technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 census, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families were applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer have a set of poverty thresholds that are lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. Instead, the nonfarm thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons.

These changes result in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 census is essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference is that in 1980, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census exclude all persons in group quarters and include all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It is unlikely that these differences in

population coverage would have a significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses.

Limitations

The term "Poverty" connotes a complex set of economic, social, and psychological conditions. The statistics presented in this report provide only estimates of economic poverty based on the receipt of money income before taxes. Readers should also be aware that for many different reasons there is a tendency for respondents to underreport their income. Overall, income earned from wages or salary is more accurately reported than other sources of income. (For a complete disucssion of the limitations of the income data, see the section on "Income in 1979.")

It should be pointed out that nonmoney income is not considered in determining poverty status. In recent years, however, receipts from nonmoney transfers such as food stamps, housing subsidies, and health benefits have become an increasingly important element in the income of poor persons. For further information on the subject of valuing noncash benefits, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper 50, Alternative Methods for Valuing Selected In-Kind Transfer Benefits and Measuring Their Effect on Poverty. For a complete discussion of the limitations of the poverty concept, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

TABLE 19

HOUSING UNIT

Housing Units--A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except as described in the next section on Group Quarters). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealer's sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data--Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

Year-Round Housing Units--Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics.

Type of Vacant Unit--Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either "Seasonal and migratory" or "Year-round." "Seasonal" units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreasional use, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins; units offered to vacationers in the summer for summer sports or in the winter for winter sports; and vacant units held for herders and loggers. "Migratory" units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. "Year-round" vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered as year-round. A unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered as year-round.

Vacancy Status--The data on vacancy status were tabulated from responses to questionnaire item C. Year-round vacant units are subdivided according to their vacancy status as follows:

For sale only. Vacant year-round units being offered "For sale only," including individual units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "For sale only."

For rent. Vacant year-round units offered "For rent," and vacant units offered either for rent or for sale.

Other vacants. If a vacant year-round unit is not "For sale only" or "For rent," it is classified in the category "Other vacants" in this report. This category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy, and units held for occasional use.

TABLE 20

VALUE

Value--Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for, if it were for sale. For vacant units, value is the price asked for the property. Value and price asked are tabulated separately for certain kinds of housing units. Value statistics are presented for sepcified owner-occupied housing units and specified vacant for sale only housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents or vans occupied as a usual residence, as well as owner-occupied noncondominium units in multi-family buildings. The "Specified owner-occupied" universe is the same for the value tabulation and the mortgages status and selected monthly owner costs tabulation.

TABLE 21

RENT

Rent--This report presents statistics on rent for "Specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

Contract Rent--In this report, only median contract rent for specified renter-occupied housing units and median rent asked for specified vacant for rent housing units in rural areas are shown. Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the rent asked for the unit at the time of enumeration.

Gross Rent--The computed rent termed "Gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. "Gross rent" is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations.

TABLE 22

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

Units in Structure--A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. The category "Mobile home or trailer, etc." includes mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, vans, etc.

TABLE 24

PERSONS PER ROOM AND PLUMBING FACILTIES

Persons Per Room--"Persons per room" is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Plumbing Facilities--The category "Complete plumbing for exclusive use" consists of units which have hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and bathtub or shower inside the housing unit for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit. "Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" includes those conditions when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present.

Comparability With 1970 Census Plumbing Facilities Data--In 1970, there were separate questions on the presence of hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet. For 1980, these three items were combined into a single question on plumbing facilities. In addition, the facilities must be inside the housing unit rather than inside the structure as in 1970.

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Salem County

CENSUS TRENDS

1970 - 1980

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DATA
CENTER

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SALEM, NEW JERSEY 08079

OFFICE of DEMOGRAPHIC and ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
DIVISION of PLANNING and RESEARCH
DEPARTMENT of LABOR
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SALEM COUNTY
CENSUS TRENDS
1970 TO 1980

CHARLES MUNYON

APRIL 1985

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PREFACE

With the release of 1980 census data, many anticipated trends were confirmed. It was not surprising to discover, for example, that population growth in New Jersey was occurring in the traditionally less densely settled counties and that population decline was experienced in the older, more industrialized counties. The higher median age in 1980 also was not unexpected, nor were the smaller household and family sizes. Overall levels of educational attainment continued to rise as they have in the past. There were greater numbers and percentages of females in the labor force. Generally, median family income, measured in constant dollars, barely grew, and poverty rates showed a slight increase. The percentage growth in housing units exceeded population growth and the percentage growth in perceived value of owner-occupied housing units for the most part, was higher than that for renter-occupied units.

These and other trends for Salem County from the 1970 and 1980 censuses are examined in this report, which is one of a set of publications providing comparable data from the latest censuses. The set consists of 22 reports--one for the State of New Jersey and one for each of the state's 21 counties. Each report covers seven topics: general population trends, demographic characteristics, households and families, education, labor force, income and poverty, and housing characteristics. In addition, there are 24 tables presenting 1970 and 1980 census data.

The New Jersey State Data Center

The Census Trends reports exemplify the cooperative nature of the New Jersey State Data Center (NJSDC). They were produced jointly, in most cases, by the lead agency of the NJSDC and appropriate NJSDC county affiliate.

The NJSDC is a federal-state cooperative program between the U. S. Bureau of the Census and the State of New Jersey. The objective of the program is to increase access to, availability to, use of, and expertise in census and related data. The NJSDC attempts to accomplish this in several ways. A network of over 90 agencies has been established throughout the state to provide localized access and expertise. The lead agency is housed within the Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis, Division of Planning and Research, New Jersey Department of Labor. The primary participants are the State Library, Princeton University Computer Center, and Rutgers University Computer Center. All 21 counties are represented through the county planning agencies, except in Burlington County where the affiliate is the County

Department of Economic Development. Additionally, the 42 New Jersey Depository Libraries cooperate in the program, as do all New Jersey State agencies.

A quarterly newsletter, as well as numerous reports containing census data, is published by the NJSDC. And, conferences or workshops are sponsored several times a year.

For more information on the NJSDC contact: New Jersey State Data Center, Division of Planning and Research, Department of Labor, CN388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388.

Connie O. Hughes, Staff Director
New Jersey State Data Center

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report represents the efforts of many people. The primary author of the Salem County Census Trends report was Charles Munyon. Please contact Mr. Munyon should you have any questions on this county. He should also be consulted for other census and related data for this county.

This project was conceived and developed by Charles J. Crowley, Demographer, New Jersey State Data Center. Mr. Crowley was also responsible for accessing the 1970 and 1980 census files, producing the tables, and overall design of the reports. He also served as liason with the authors of the county reports.

Clerical support within the Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis was provided by Evette Barther, Randy Belknap, Linda Boyle, and Percola Wilson. Without their tireless, good natured efforts, the completion of this report would not have been possible.

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SALEM COUNTY CENSUS TRENDS: 1970 TO 1980

CULTURAL HERITAGE

Salem County has a rich cultural heritage and retains numerous historic sites which are indicative of the architecture and events of the past.

The county was originally inhabited by the Lenni-Lenape Indians, a branch of the Algonkian family. They were a semi-nomadic, peace loving, and predominantly crop-growing people. Since there was no established Indian settlement, traces of the Lenni-Lenapes are limited to artifacts, burial mounds, and trails.

The first European immigrants to settle in this area were the Swedes and Finns who spread out throughout the region after their arrival in Wilmington (1638). The Swedes were simple farmers living along the shores of the Delaware and its primary tributaries. In 1643, Swedish Governor John Printz had Fort Elfsborg constructed at the mouth of the Salem River to help gain control of the Delaware. However, Swedish dominance of the Delaware Valley was easily squashed by Dutch Governor Peter Stuyvesant of New Amsterdam in 1651. Nevertheless, there are several examples of Swedish log cabins remaining in the County, most of which hve been integrated within a larger structure.

In 1675, a group of Quaker settlers, headed by John Fenwick, established the earliest permanent English settlement in West Jersey here in Salem. For this reason, the county is often referred to as "Fenwick's Colony." In seeking to entice early settlers to his colony, Fenwick once wrote in a London newspaper, "If there be any terrestrial Canaan, tis surely here, where the land flows with milk and honey." Fenwick was also noteworthy because he was the first settler to negotiate peace treaties with the local Indians which was accomplished under a large oak tree, now known as the Salem Oak.

The colony prospered during the eighteenth century because of its fertile land and intricate network of streams and rivers. In 1738, Casper Wistar of Philadelphia established the first successful glass works in the Colonies near Alloway (Wistarburg) which thrived until 1780. By the latter part of the eighteenth century, large areas of the county had been cleared for farming and families began to disperse along the various watercourses to construct fine colonial homes.

This tranquility was shattered by the Revolutionary War. During the severe winter of 1778, "Fenwick's Colony" became most directly involved when General "Mad Anthony" Wayne was dispatched here to relieve the critical food situation at Valley Forge. Local settlers organized a daring foraging expedition which was able to deliver 300 cattle to the needy Continental Army. In response, the British sent a small expeditionary force into the County to capture General Wayne. Although unsuccessful in this effort, the British later returned to put down local residtance in March 1778 when local patriots were attacked at Quinton's Bridge. A few days later the Tory troops managed to capture a contingent of patriots at the home of William Hancock in Hancocks Bridge and proceeded to massacre all but two of them.

During the 19th century, the foundation for two of the county's most important products was prepared. In 1820, Col. Robert Johnson, a prominent citizen, ate several tomatoes on the Courthouse steps to demonstrate that they were not poisonous. This event is credited with helping to establish the tomato as one of the county's staple products. Later in the century, two glass works were founded in Salem reinstituting an industry begun in this area by Casper Wistar.

Natural Resources

A major asset of Salem County is its unspoiled natural resources. Since only 10% of the total land area is developed, the county contains extensive prime agricultural land, woodland, wetland, and surface water resources.

The agricultural industry in the county is considered one of the strongest in New Jersey. The county ranks third in total agricultural acreage with over 96,000 acres or 45% of its land area devoted to agricultural production. Four-fifths of this active farmland is located on prime agricultural soils. Although historically a strong vegetable producing area, farmers have placed increasing emphasis on the production of grain crops in recent years. In addition, the county retains a particularly strong dairy industry. The total value of the County's agricultural products is approximately $40 million or 11% of the State's total agricultural value. Salem County is committed to the preservation and strengthening of this important industry because of its economic and environmental significance.

Notwithstanding a strong agricultural economy, Salem County also contains over 50,000 acres of undistrubed woodlands. The county's woodlands are primarily deciduous and are composed of mixed hardwoods. The only significant coniferous woodlands are in the southeastern portion of the County in portions of Alloway, Quinton, and Lower Alloways Creek Townships. These woodlands have important ecological value and also provide a habitat for a diversity of wildlife.

The county's surface water resources consist of a few important tributaries of the Delaware River including the Salem River, Alloways Creek, Oldmans Creek, Stowe Creek, and Maurice River. The latter three tributaries form part of the county's boundary with Cumberland and Gloucester counties. Salem County's freshwater resources are located on the upstream portion of these creeks or on their minor tributaries which form a dendritic stream pattern typical of the Coastal Plain. These freshwater resources are important for irrigation, recreation, and water supply (domestic and industrial). The county contains 25 manmade lakes on these streams which are an important source of public and private recreation in addition to being of considerable ecological significance. One tributary of the Maurice River, known as Muddy Run, contains no less than 5 lakes along its course.

Another important natural resource in the county are the tidal and freshwater wetlands which are in integral part of the Delaware River and Bay ecosystem. These wetlands, which are a source of constantly changing flora, are extremely productive from an ecological standpoint and are particularly sensitive to encroachment or degradation. The county includes almost 30,000 acres of wetlands located along the Delaware River and in a large internal area known as the Mannington Meadows. Because of their relatively undisturbed nature, the county's wetlands support numerous species of wildlife and waterfowl, especially during migratory periods.

Portions of the County's natural resources have been acquired and developed for public recreational use or enjoyment. In particular, the County contains a State Park at each end; Ft. Mott in Pennsville Township on the Delaware River and Parvin situated near Centerton in Pittsgrove Township. Salem County also has three State Fish and Game Wildlife Management Areas (Greenwood Pond, Maskell's Mill Pond, Mad Horse Creek) and a National Wildlife Refuge (Killcohook). In addition to public recreational usage, the county is committed to the protection and conservation of its natural resources since they provide the County's open space and rural amenities.

County government provides efficient yet effective service to the residents of Salem County. The main county office complex is located on Market Street in Salem and houses the various administrative departments, the county jail, and county judiciary system. In addition, the county health department and other offices are located in the Lakeview office complex in Mannington Township. Other county facilities include the Community College, the county Vocational Institutions, and the county nursing home.

Salem County is located in the southwestern corner of New Jersey adjacent to the Delaware River where it widens into the Delaware Bay. The County is generally rural since historically its limited accessibility and distance from major cities tended to reduce development pressure. Although the County has a strong agricultural industry, a few major manufacturing industries in the western part of the county represent the major source of employment. These manufacturing establishments are concentrated in Oldmans Township (Pedricktown), near the Delaware Memorial Bridges, and in the greater Salem City area and include the DuPont Company's Chambers Works, Anchor Hocking, B.F. Goodrich, and Mannington Mills. The County is also the location of two electrical generating stations: the Salem Neclear Generating Station on Artificial Island and the Deepwater Generating Plant adjacent to the Delaware Memorial Bridges. Residential and commercial development is concentrated near the Delaware riverfront and in a few isolated town centers. However, significant recent residential development is also occurring in Pittsgrove Township on the eastern side of the County.

The County is pursuing a generalized policy of moderate growth which will meet the economic needs of its residents without impacting its rural attributes, natural resources, cultural heritage, or strong agricultural industry.

GENERAL POPULATION TRENDS

According to the 1980 census, four municipalities in the county (Elmer, Mannington, Oldmann, Salem City) lost population during the decade and one community (Penns Grove Borough) had virtually no growth. By far the greatest growth rate occurred in Pittsgrove Township due to several large single family developments and mobile home parks. Along the western edge of the county, Carneys Point Township had a significant growth rate due to a large increase in multi-family housing units. In addition, except for Pittsgrove Township, virtually all of the growth in the county occurred prior to 1978 when the housing market conditions in the county began to deteriorate.

According to the data in Table 2, during the decade there was a migration into Salem County of 1,180. This gain can be attributed to the increase of individuals and families relocating to Salem County for the purpose of construction employment at the Salem nuclear generating station. In addition, key personel from PSE&G have been relocated to Salem County for the management and operation of the nuclear generating station.

According to Table 3, out of the population of 5 year old and over, 37,298 (61.8%) lived in the same house in 1980 as in 1975. Whereas 22,762 or 37.7% of the people in 1980 lived in a different house than in 1975. However, out of the total number of persons who lived in a different house, over half of those persons lived in Salem County.

There was an influx of people in Salem County from other counties in New Jersey (5,197) and from different states (3,489). The latter figure reflecting people migrating into Salem County from the Northeast and South.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

According to Table 5, there was not a significant change in the racial composition of the county from 1970 to 1980. The. statistics show a slight decrease in the white category (1.0%) as well as a slight decrease in the black (0.2%). The only other changes were in the American Indian (+95), Japanese (+38), Filipino (+27) and Korean (+12) categories. Also, there was a significant increase during the decade in the "Other" race group. This can be attributed to individuals not actually knowing what racial group they belong.

During the past decade there was virtually no overall change in the black population for Salem County. Three municipalities did however experience an increase of black population--Carneys Point Township, Penns Grove Borough, and Salem City. This increase can be attributed to the low-cost housing programs implemented in those townships.

Penns Grove Borough and Salem City have had substantial changes in the population makeup. According to the 1980 census, Penns Grove Borough only gained 33 persons in total population yet their black population increased substantialy. Salem City experienced a decrease of total population yet a 7.8% increase in total black population.

As seen by the table, the municipalities with the highest percentages of black population are located within the more urbanized area of the county. Only one township (Pennsville), which is centrally located in this urbanized area, has a near zero percent black population.

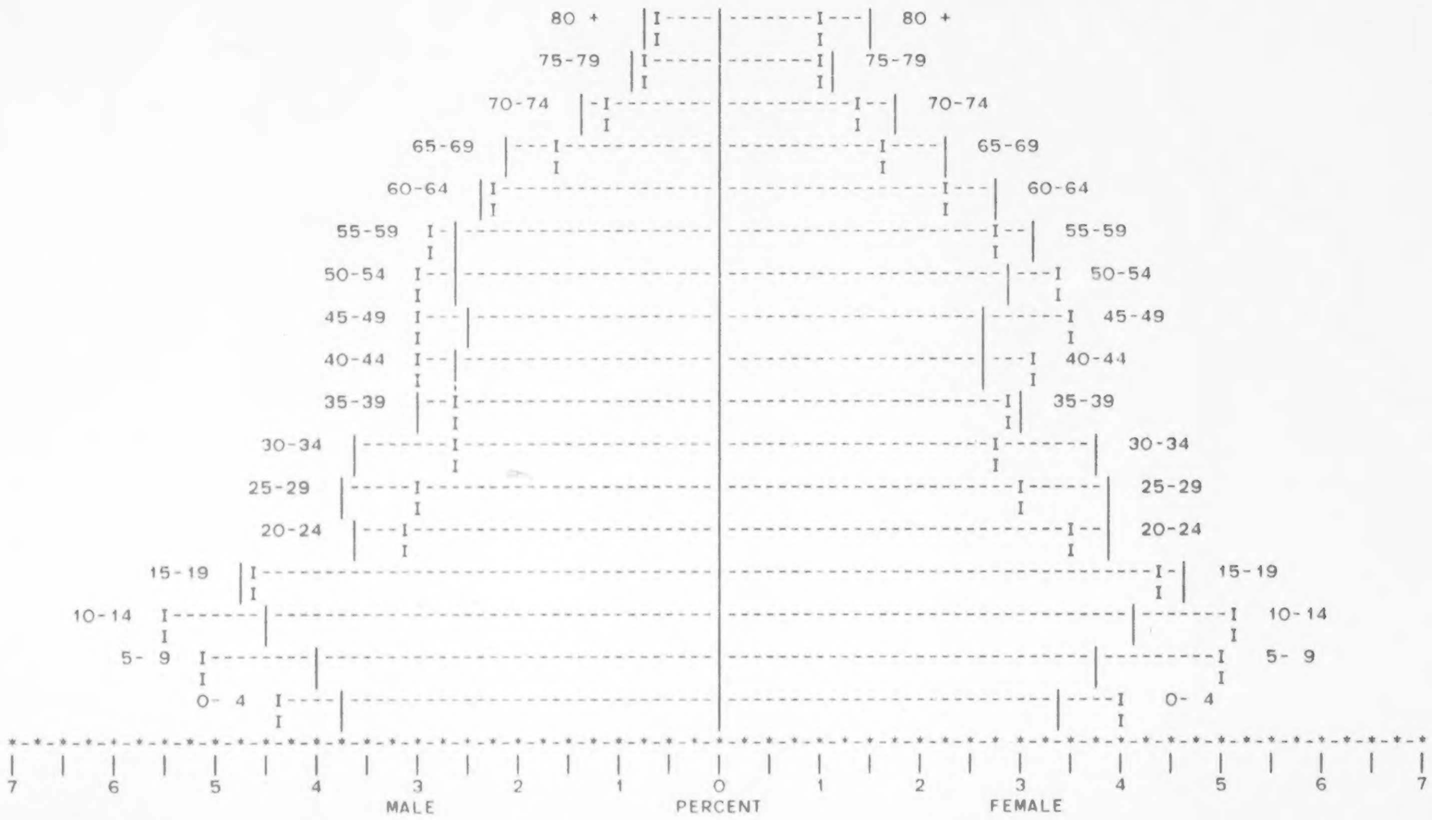
As shown by Table 7, persons of English ancestry and multiple ancestry dominate the make up of Salem County, with multiple ancestry having the most persons. German and English and other groups dominate multiple ancestry in Salem County.

As shown in table 8 only 1.7% of the total population of Salem County is of Spanish Origin, with Puerto Rican being the largest of that group. This is a decrease from 1970. The decrease of Spanish Origin population can be attributed to the closing of local manufacturing companies, specifically food processing plants, which rely heavily on the seasonal crops produced in Salem County, (for examples) since a large percentage of the Spanish Origin population were employed, not only on the farms, but also were employed at the food processing plants.

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

As shown in table 9, Salem County followed the same trend as the state and U.S. experiencing an increase in households (19.5%) and families (12.1%) but a decrease in persons per household. The trend can be attributed to persons marrying at an older age; fewer children; or couples who divorce, creating new households.

FIGURE 1.
SALEM COUNTY AGE GROUPS: 1980 AND 1970



SYMBOL DEFINITIONS
| 1980 DISTRIBUTION
I 1970 DISTRIBUTION
B INTERSECTION OF BOTH DISTRIBUTIONS

Salem County followed the state trend in that the county experienced an increase of separated and divorced couples which accounts for the increase in female householder and the increase in male householder. Also, the increase by female householder can be attributed to the higher mortality rate of males. The increase of male householder is also attributed to the tendency of males to form households more readily than females. Also, in the case of marriages in which children are present and the parents separated or divorced, it is more likely for the father to form a new household. The county also experienced a decrease in married couple families during the decade. This is a result of individuals waiting longer to get married and the increase of nonfamily households.

EDUCATION

During the decade, Salem County experienced a dramatic increase of children enrolled in nursery school. This gain can be attributed the trend of more women entering the labor force. The county also experienced an increase of persons continuing their education beyond high school, 93.2% more students. There also was a decrease in the 1 to 8 year enrollment, due to the trend of families electing to have smaller families.

LABOR FORCE

During the decade, Salem County's male 16-years old and over population increased approximately by 2,800. There was very little increase in employed males but a dramatic increase in the total number of unemployed. Also, there was a decrease in the number of persons in the armed forces since the inception of the volunteer army. Females experienced greater gains in labor force activity than males throughout the county. While male labor force participation declined from 78.1% in 1970 to 73.0% in 1980, the female rate increased from 39.1% to 44.0%. Unemployment for both men and women increased sharply over the decade. The black labor force statistics for Salem County follows the state trend in that the unemployment rate are double that of the all races category.

During the decade Salem County experienced substantial increases in the sales (+50%), laborers (+37%), professional (+37%), managers/executives (+46%), and transport occupations. The increases in the laborers, professional, and managers/executives occupation groups is due primarily to the construction of a new nuclear generating station located in the southern part of the county. It is no surprise that the operative occupation category showed a decrease during the decade since several of the larger manufacturing industries in the county cut back their work forces due to the elimination of certain key manufacturing processes. All in all, Salem County experienced large gains in all of the occupational groups.

INCOME AND POVERTY

As noted by the data in Table 15, Salem County's median income increased by $10,277 during the decade. This trend was also experienced by the other counties throughout the state. However by comparing the median family income using 1979 dollars, the change is only minimal. The one significant change during the 10-year period was the overwhelmingly increase in the income groups in 1980 was the $20,000 to $22,500 which when compared to 1969 of $10,000 to $12,000 we can see that Salem County is staying a middle income county. However there is a significant number of families in the $30,000 to $35,000 range possibly resulting from the construction wages which are being paid at the nuclear generating station.

As compared with other counties throughout the state, Salem County remained one of the poorest counties in the state during the decade. Salem County ranked 19th among the 21 counties in per capita income. Although Salem County is one of the poorest counties, (3) three municipalities in the county (Elsinboro, Pittsgrove, and Pittsgrove) did have large increases in their per capita income (20.3%, 27.4%, and 27.8%). These three municipalities also followed with substantial increases in median family income and population. The remainder of the county's municipalities experienced moderate increases in per capita except for the Borough of Penns Grove which only had a 1.4% increase. Two municipalities experienced a substantial decrease in median family income (Penns Grove and Salem City). Penns Grove poverty rate doubled during the decade and Salem City's poverty rate rose 5.6%. Two thirds of the county had moderate to substantial income growth during the decade.

Table 17 shows 1979 family income by the age of the householder. Median Income for the county as a whole falls in the age group of 35-44 years. It is not surprising that the age group 45 to 54 has the highest number of people in the over $50,000 income level. Median family income ranged from $11,550 for families with householders 15 to 24 years old to a peak of $25,115 for the 45 to 54 year old group.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

During the decade Salem County experienced an 23% increase in housing units totaling 4,567. Of the 15 municipalities in Salem County, three contributed overwhelmingly to the growth. They are Carneys Point (+1,014), Pennsville (+909), and Pittsgrove (+916). Only two municipalities showed either a loss of units or no gain at all. Carneys Point and Pittsgrove townships had the greatest percent change in the county. Salem County did follow the state trend in that total housing units increased during the decade along with the increase of the vacancy rates. The most significant changes in the vacancy rates occurred in

Carneys Point, with an increase of 45% in year-round housing units and an increase in the vacancy rate from 1.8% to 8.5%; Penns Grove Borough, with a 20% housing unit increase and a vacancy rate which doubled; and Salem City with a 8.1% increase and a vacancy rate which almost increased three-fold. On the other hand, looking at Pittsgrove Township, it experienced the largest housing-unit growth during the decade and a decrease of the vacancy rate.

During the decade, Salem County followed the rest of south Jersey in that the housing values were considerably less than that of the northern sector of the state. As table 20 depicts, four municipalities in Salem County (Carneys Point, Pennsville, Pittsgrove, and Upper Pittsgrove) had the largest growth in total number of owner-occupied housing units. Whereas, one township (Mannington) had virtually no growth and two municipalities (Penns Grove & Salem City) actually lost housing units. The large increases of housing units can be attributed to large single-family and multi-family developments in Carneys Point and Pittsgrove Townships. Also the substantial increase in Pennsville can be attributed to its location within the county.

As shown in Table 21 only eight of the 16 municipalities in Salem County gained in renter occupied housing units, while the remaining seven lost rental units. Those which gained significantly were Carneys Point, Penns Grove, and Woodstown Borough. The increase in rental units in Penns Grove and Woodstown can be attributed to owners of large older homes converting those homes into two or more apartments. Also, in the township of Carneys Point, there were several garden apartment complexes constructed during the 1970s. With the influx of temporary construction workers employed at the nuclear generating station, the need for rental units increased during the decade. These transient construction workers also contribute to the reason for Salem County having one of the highest rental vacancy rates in the state. It should also be mentioned that even though Salem County's median rent doubled during the decade, it still remained the lowest in the state.

There was a substantial decrease in two-unit structures due to conversion of two-unit structures into one-unit structures. The large increase of five of more unit structures was due to several large apartment complexes which have been built during the decade. A substantial increase of mobile homes and trailers was also indicated by the census. Owner-occupied units showed increases in all categories shown in table 22 except two-unit structures, while single detached two-unit structures declined for rental units.

There was a substantial increase in the proportion of income paid by renters over the decade, only about 35% paid less than 20% of their household income for rent in 1980 compared with 50.5% in 1970. A majority of low-income households paid more than 35% of their income for rental housing. In general, higher income groups paid a smaller proportion of income for rent both in 1970 and 1980, but for all income groups rent took a greater share of income in 1980.

Salem County has followed the trend of the state in that during the decade there were fewer substandard housing units as measured by housing density and the availability of plumbing facilities. Nearly all units, 98.8%, had complete plumbing facilities and fewer than 1.01 persons per room in the county. Only 574 units had more than one person per room and only 279 units lacked complete plumbing facilities.

Table 1.
Total Population, Population Density, and Share of County Population 1970 and 1980 Salem County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	TOTAL POPULATION 1970	1980	% CHANGE	POP. PER SQ. MILE 1970	1980	% OF COUNTY POP. 1970	1980
SALEM COUNTY	60,346	64,676	7.2	172	184	100.0	100.0
ALLOWAY TOWNSHIP	2.550	2,680	5.1	74	78	4.2	4.1
CARNEYS POINT TOWNSHIP	7,016	8.396	19.7	392	469	11.6	13.0
ELMER BOROUGH	1,592	1,569	-1.4	1,789	1,763	2.6	2.4
ELSINBORO TOWNSHIP	1,204	1,290	7.1	93	99	2.0	2.0
LOWER ALLOWAYS CREEK TOWNSHIP	1,400	1,547	10.5	29	32	2.3	2.4
MANNINGTON TOWNSHIP	1,913	1.740	-9.0	50	46	3.2	2.7
OLDMANS TOWNSHIP	2,088	1,847	-11.5	104	92	3.5	2.9
PENNS GROVE BOROUGH	5,727	5.760	0.6	6.363	6.400	9.5	8.9
PENNSVILLE TOWNSHIP	13,296	13.848	4.2	545	568	22.0	21.4
PILESGROVE TOWNSHIP	2,706	2.810	3.8	72	75	4.5	4.3
PITTSGROVE TOWNSHIP	4.618	6,954	50.6	99	150	7.7	10.8
QUINTON TOWNSHIP	2.567	2.887	12.5	101	114	4.3	4.5
SALEM CITY	7.648	6.959	-9.0	2.833	2.577	12.7	10.8
UPPER PITTSGROVE TOWNSHIP	2.884	3.139	8.8	72	78	4.8	4.9
WOODSTOWN BOROUGH	3.137	3.250	3.6	2.011	2.083	5.2	5.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 2.
Components of Population Change 1970 to 1980
Salem County

(1) TOTAL POPULATION 1970	60,346
(2) BIRTHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	9,119
(3) DEATHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	5,969
(4) NATURAL INCREASE = BIRTHS (2) - DEATHS (3)	3,151
(5) 1970 POPULATION (1) + NATURAL INCREASE (4)	63,497
(6) TOTAL POPULATION 1980	64,676
(7) NET MIGRATION = LINE (6) - LINE (5)	1,180

Sources: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980
New Jersey Department of Health

Table 3.
Residence in 1965 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1970 and Residence in 1975 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1980
Salem County

	1970 RESIDENCE IN 1965		1980 RESIDENCE IN 1975	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER	55,382	100.0	60,308	100.0
SAME HOUSE	34,666	62.6	37,298	61.8
DIFFERENT HOUSE IN THE U.S.A.:	18,390	33.2	22,762	37.7
SAME COUNTY	12,851	23.2	14,076	23.3
DIFFERENT COUNTY:	5,539	10.0	8,686	14.4
SAME STATE	3,045	5.5	5,197	8.6
DIFFERENT STATE:	2,494	4.5	3,489	5.8
NORTHEAST	831	1.5	1,772	2.9
NORTH CENTRAL	228	0.4	333	0.6
SOUTH	1,198	2.2	1,286	2.1
WEST	237	0.4	98	0.2
ABROAD	375	0.7	248	0.4
MOVED, 1965 RESIDENCE NOT REPORTED	1,951	3.5	N.A.	N.A.

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Salem County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
ALL AGES	60,346	29,688	30,658	64,676	31,463	33,213
UNDER 5 YEARS	5,061	2,647	2,414	4,669	2,459	2,210
UNDER 1 YEAR	1,022	535	487	972	507	465
1 YEAR	965	511	454	922	445	477
2 YEARS	987	502	485	943	533	410
3 YEARS	992	532	460	932	494	438
4 YEARS	1,095	567	528	900	480	420
5 TO 17 YEARS	16,106	8,254	7,852	14,482	7,472	7,010
5 YEARS	1,151	591	560	954	499	455
6 YEARS	1,242	620	622	884	434	450
7 YEARS	1,205	613	592	984	515	469
8 YEARS	1,242	603	639	1,060	540	520
9 YEARS	1,281	662	619	1,129	590	539
10 YEARS	1,238	623	615	1,142	583	559
11 YEARS	1,304	691	613	1,127	587	540
12 YEARS	1,307	665	642	1,060	558	502
13 YEARS	1,222	614	608	1,093	572	521
14 YEARS	1,307	689	618	1,170	593	577
15 YEARS	1,224	645	579	1,241	642	599
16 YEARS	1,249	624	625	1,344	662	682
17 YEARS	1,134	614	520	1,294	697	597
18 TO 24 YEARS	5,809	2,775	3,034	7,069	3,429	3,640
18 YEARS	997	522	475	1,114	540	574
19 YEARS	820	379	441	1,037	513	524
20 YEARS	751	345	406	946	471	475
21 YEARS	773	375	398	976	471	505
22 YEARS	801	369	432	1,000	484	516
23 YEARS	928	447	481	1,009	464	545
24 YEARS	739	338	401	987	486	533
25 TO 54 YEARS	21,731	10,449	11,282	23,841	11,593	12,248
25 YEARS	705	342	363	1,035	502	533
26 YEARS	773	399	374	976	468	508
27 YEARS	800	393	407	991	485	506
28 YEARS	715	356	359	900	455	445
29 YEARS	654	321	333	977	485	492
30 YEARS	692	335	357	974	487	487
31 YEARS	713	359	354	952	453	499
32 YEARS	602	295	307	1,037	501	536
33 YEARS	672	331	341	993	486	507
34 YEARS	606	297	309	838	409	429
35 YEARS	644	311	333	785	384	401
36 YEARS	630	294	336	871	418	453
37 YEARS	680	320	360	839	428	411
38 YEARS	677	342	335	733	358	375
39 YEARS	699	316	383	672	334	338
40 YEARS	719	337	382	736	356	380
41 YEARS	716	329	387	727	371	356
42 YEARS	752	358	394	661	323	338
43 YEARS	725	348	377	652	311	341
44 YEARS	778	401	377	616	313	303
45 YEARS	745	338	407	666	323	343
46 YEARS	823	381	442	611	292	319
47 YEARS	786	379	407	637	301	336
48 YEARS	829	390	439	678	343	335
49 YEARS	744	352	392	710	327	383

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Salem County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
50 YEARS	836	371	465	696	306	390
51 YEARS	815	376	439	694	332	362
52 YEARS	737	349	388	740	347	393
53 YEARS	724	357	367	697	331	366
54 YEARS	740	372	368	747	364	383
55 TO 59 YEARS	3,381	1,728	1,653	3,709	1,722	1,987
55 YEARS	772	419	353	746	356	390
56 YEARS	693	341	352	770	342	428
57 YEARS	685	348	337	738	332	406
58 YEARS	635	330	305	765	378	387
59 YEARS	596	290	306	690	314	376
60 TO 64 YEARS	2,651	1,328	1,323	3,368	1,553	1,815
60 YEARS	604	316	288	709	319	390
61 YEARS	574	295	279	735	324	411
62 YEARS	537	284	253	669	295	374
63 YEARS	478	227	251	652	320	332
64 YEARS	458	206	252	603	295	308
65 YEARS & OVER	5,607	2,507	3,100	7,538	3,235	4,303
65 YEARS	438	227	211	644	327	317
66 YEARS	423	219	204	588	271	317
67 YEARS	391	184	207	543	257	286
68 YEARS	352	171	181	549	260	289
69 YEARS	374	167	207	518	234	284
70 YEARS	365	152	213	454	215	239
71 YEARS	288	141	147	443	199	244
72 YEARS	279	127	152	387	174	213
73 YEARS	288	133	155	349	148	201
74 YEARS	295	128	167	325	123	202
75 YEARS	251	97	154	286	124	162
76 YEARS	220	84	136	279	140	139
77 YEARS	223	101	122	211	78	133
78 YEARS	220	101	119	233	93	140
79 YEARS	157	60	97	235	93	142
80 YEARS	157	78	79	192	58	134
81 YEARS	163	71	92	193	87	106
82 YEARS	106	44	62	147	48	99
83 YEARS	90	28	62	148	56	92
84 YEARS	98	29	69	133	49	84
85 YEARS	89	32	57	109	35	74
86 YEARS	60	25	35	102	27	75
87 YEARS	41	13	28	110	40	70
88 YEARS	56	21	35	81	26	55
89 YEARS	31	10	21	68	21	47
90 YEARS	35	12	23	42	12	30
91 YEARS	18	6	12	42	8	34
92 YEARS	12	0	12	34	12	22
93 YEARS	15	5	10	18	4	14
94 YEARS	13	9	4	25	0	25
95 YEARS	10	5	5	17	5	12
96 YEARS	1	1	0	13	6	7
97 YEARS	8	4	4	9	3	6
98 YEARS	4	1	3	6	1	5
99 YEARS	2	0	2	2	0	2
100 YEARS & OVER	34	21	13	3	1	2

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 5.
Population by Race in 1970 and 1980
Salem County

ALL RACES	
1970 POPULATION	60,346
1980 POPULATION	64,676
% CHANGE 1970-1980	7.2
WHITE AND OTHER	
1970 POPULATION	51,113
1980 POPULATION	54,932
% CHANGE 1970-1980	7.5
BLACK	
1970 POPULATION	9,233
1980 POPULATION	9,744
% CHANGE 1970-1980	5.5

1970 RACE GROUPS			1980 RACE GROUPS		
ALL RACES	60,346	100.0	ALL RACES	64,676	100.0
WHITE	50,965	84.5	WHITE	53,989	83.5
BLACK	9,233	15.3	BLACK	9,744	15.1
AMERICAN INDIAN	29	0.0	AMERICAN INDIAN	124	0.2
			ESKIMO	5	0.0
			ALEUT	0	0.0
JAPANESE	14	0.0	JAPANESE	52	0.1
CHINESE	21	0.0	CHINESE	16	0.0
FILIPINO	9	0.0	FILIPINO	36	0.1
KOREAN	12	0.0	KOREAN	24	0.0
			ASIAN INDIAN	34	0.1
			VIETNAMESE	27	0.0
HAWAIIAN	0	0.0	HAWAIIAN	2	0.0
			GUAMANIAN	0	0.0
			SAMOAN	0	0.0
OTHER	63	0.1	OTHER	623	1.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 6.
Number and Percent Black Population in 1970 and 1980
Salem County

	1970			1980		
	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%
SALEM COUNTY	60,346	9,233	15.3	64,676	9,744	15.1
ALLOWAY TOWNSHIP	2,550	301	11.8	2,680	254	9.5
CARNEYS POINT TOWNSHIP	7,016	492	7.0	8,396	1,052	12.5
ELMER BOROUGH	1,592	2	0.1	1,569	0	0.0
ELSINBORO TOWNSHIP	1,204	105	8.7	1,290	81	6.3
LOWER ALLOWAYS CREEK TOWNSHIP	1,400	99	7.1	1,547	66	4.3
MANNINGTON TOWNSHIP	1,913	675	35.3	1,740	492	28.3
OLDMANS TOWNSHIP	2,088	336	16.1	1,847	303	16.4
PENNS GROVE BOROUGH	5,727	1,443	25.2	5,760	1,908	33.1
PENNSVILLE TOWNSHIP	13,296	99	0.7	13,848	53	0.4
PILESGROVE TOWNSHIP	2,706	637	23.5	2,810	490	17.4
PITTSGROVE TOWNSHIP	4,618	758	16.4	6,954	725	10.4
QUINTON TOWNSHIP	2,567	737	28.7	2,887	676	23.4
SALEM CITY	7,648	2,759	36.1	6,959	3,057	43.9
UPPER PITTSGROVE TOWNSHIP	2,884	293	10.2	3,139	138	4.4
WOODSTOWN BOROUGH	3,137	497	15.8	3,250	449	13.8

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 7.
Selected Single and Multiple Ancestry Groups in 1980
Salem County

	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL PERSONS	64,676	100.0
SINGLE ANCESTRY GROUP:		
DUTCH	339	0.5
ENGLISH	8,722	13.5
FRENCH	359	0.6
GERMAN	4,823	7.5
GREEK	132	0.2
HUNGARIAN	108	0.2
IRISH	3,368	5.2
ITALIAN	3,205	5.0
NORWEGIAN	51	0.1
POLISH	912	1.4
PORTUGUESE	71	0.1
RUSSIAN	225	0.3
SCOTTISH	249	0.4
SWEDISH	311	0.5
UKRAINIAN	192	0.3
OTHER SINGLE ANCESTRY	9,868	15.3
MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUP	21,891	33.8
ANCESTRY NOT SPECIFIED:		
OTHER	4,406	6.8
NOT REPORTED	5,444	8.4
SELECTED MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUPS: 1/		
ENGLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	10,741	16.6
FRENCH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	2,204	3.4
GERMAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	11,017	17.0
IRISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	9,642	14.9
ITALIAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	2,164	3.3
POLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	1,375	2.1

1/ Persons may be included in more than one multiple ancestry group.
Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 8.
Spanish Origin Groups 1980
Salem County

ALL PERSONS	64,676	100.0
NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN	63,586	98.3
SPANISH ORIGIN	1,090	1.7
MEXICAN	192	0.3
PUERTO RICAN	747	1.2
CUBAN	14	0.0
OTHER SPANISH ORIGIN	137	0.2

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 9.
Households, Families, Group Quarters Population and Persons per Household 1970 and 1980 Salem County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	HOUSEHOLDS		FAMILIES		GROUP QUARTERS POPULATION		PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
SALEM COUNTY	18,681	22,330	15,477	17,357	647	805	3.20	2.86
ALLOWAY TOWNSHIP	733	850	623	700	42	63	3.42	3.08
CARNEYS POINT TOWNSHIP	2,212	2,977	1,915	2,312	15	117	3.17	2.78
ELMER BOROUGH	509	561	415	447	22	13	3.08	2.77
ELSINBORO TOWNSHIP	423	489	339	378	0	0	2.85	2.64
LOWER ALLOWAYS CREEK TOWNSHIP	427	515	364	411	0	0	3.28	3.00
MANNINGTON TOWNSHIP	573	532	472	433	89	143	3.18	3.00
OLDMANS TOWNSHIP	521	589	495	490	128	11	3.37	3.12
PENNS GROVE BOROUGH	1,840	2,099	1,437	1,488	15	0	3.10	2.74
PENNSVILLE TOWNSHIP	4,181	4,835	3,567	3,867	20	0	3.18	2.86
PILESGROVE TOWNSHIP	774	927	681	784	6	0	3.49	3.03
PITTSGROVE TOWNSHIP	1,302	2,189	1,109	1,827	77	140	3.49	3.11
QUINTON TOWNSHIP	762	959	652	773	3	21	3.36	2.99
SALEM CITY	2,524	2,567	1,862	1,731	106	109	2.99	2.67
UPPER PITTSGROVE TOWNSHIP	800	987	705	834	68	71	3.52	3.11
WOODSTOWN BOROUGH	1,040	1,254	841	882	56	117	2.96	2.50

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Salem County

SEX BY MARITAL STATUS 1/

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
MALE:	21,359	100.0	23,533	100.0
SINGLE	5,637	26.4	6,448	27.4
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	13,903	65.1	14,598	62.0
SEPARATED	562	2.6	730	3.1
WIDOWED	764	3.6	773	3.3
DIVORCED	493	2.3	984	4.2
FEMALE:	22,734	100.0	25,871	100.0
SINGLE	4,613	20.3	5,560	21.5
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	13,960	61.4	14,534	56.2
SEPARATED	807	3.5	1,038	4.0
WIDOWED	2,733	12.0	3,398	13.1
DIVORCED	621	2.7	1,341	5.2

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
ALL PERSONS	60,346	100.0	64,676	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	15,477	25.6	17,357	26.8
SPOUSE	13,449	22.3	14,129	21.8
OTHER RELATIVES	26,680	44.2	25,817	39.9
NONRELATIVES	889	1.5	738	1.1
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	1,290	2.1	2,157	3.3
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	1,914	3.2	2,816	4.4
NONRELATIVES			857	1.3
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	190	0.3	693	1.1
OTHER	457	0.8	112	0.2

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Salem County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	21,167	100.0	19,151	100.0
IN HOUSEHOLD				
HOUSEHOLDER OR SPOUSE	46	0.2	29	0.2
OWN CHILD OF HOUSEHOLDER				
IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	17,117	80.9	13,778	71.9
IN OTHER FAMILY (MALE OR FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO SPOUSE PRESENT)	2,316	10.9	3,500	18.3
OTHER RELATIVES	1,379	6.5	1,445	7.5
NONRELATIVES	203	1.0	326	1.7
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	3	0.0	51	0.3
OTHER	103	0.5	22	0.1

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 65 YEARS AND OVER	5,607	100.0	7,538	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	2,039	36.4	2,717	36.0
SPOUSE	1,024	18.3	1,496	19.8
OTHER RELATIVES	769	13.7	719	9.5
NONRELATIVES	131	2.3	45	0.6
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	409	7.3	540	7.2
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	977	17.4	1,480	19.6
NONRELATIVES			89	1.2
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	138	2.5	452	6.0
OTHER	120	2.1	0	0.0

1/ In 1970 for persons 14 years old and over and in 1980 for persons 15 years old and over.

Source: Census of Population and Housing: 1970 and 1980

Table 11.
Persons 3 Years Old and Over Enrolled in School and Years of School Completed for Persons 25 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Salem County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT			
PERSONS 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	17,365	17,352	-0.1
NURSERY SCHOOL	84	692	723.8
KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY (1 TO 8 YEARS)	11,514	9,991	-13.2
HIGH SCHOOL (1 TO 4 YEARS)	4,752	4,708	-0.9
COLLEGE	1,015	1,961	93.2
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED			
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER	33,336	38,476	15.4
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS)	11,091	8,012	-27.8
HIGH SCHOOL:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	7,301	6,433	-11.9
4 YEARS	10,904	15,836	45.2
COLLEGE:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	2,148	4,748	121.0
4 OR MORE YEARS	1,892	3,447	82.2
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES (% OF PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER)	44.8	62.5	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 12.
Labor Force Status for Total and Black Population 16 Years Old and Over By Sex
1970 and 1980
Salem County

	1970	1980
ALL RACES		
MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	20,081	22,898
ARMED FORCES	196	51
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	15,692	16,710
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	78.1	73.0
EMPLOYED	15,193	15,338
UNEMPLOYED	499	1,372
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.2	8.2
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	4,193	6,137
FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	21,529	25,262
ARMED FORCES	3	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	8,412	11,120
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	39.1	44.0
EMPLOYED	8,010	9,977
UNEMPLOYED	402	1,143
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.8	10.3
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	13,114	14,142
BLACK POPULATION		
MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	2,681	2,960
ARMED FORCES	30	3
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	1,882	1,991
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	70.2	67.3
EMPLOYED	1,734	1,642
UNEMPLOYED	148	349
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.9	17.5
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	769	966
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	2,943	3,606
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	1,374	1,701
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	46.7	47.2
EMPLOYED	1,251	1,434
UNEMPLOYED	123	267
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	9.0	15.7
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	1,569	1,905

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 13.
Major Occupation Groups for Employed Persons 16 Years Old and Over
1970 and 1980
Salem County

1980	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	25,315	100.0
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY:	4,264	16.8
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL	1,566	6.2
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY	2,698	10.7
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:	6,628	26.2
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	1,204	4.8
SALES	1,699	6.7
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT, INCLUDING CLERICAL	3,725	14.7
SERVICE:	3,232	12.8
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	79	0.3
PROTECTIVE SERVICE	539	2.1
SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD	2,614	10.3
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	853	3.4
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR	4,551	18.0
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS:	5,787	22.9
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS	3,271	12.9
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	1,281	5.1
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS	1,235	4.9

1970	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	23,203	100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	2,844	12.3
MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM	1,069	4.6
SALES WORKERS	1,128	4.9
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	3,283	14.1
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS	4,274	18.4
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	5,032	21.7
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	967	4.2
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	900	3.9
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	503	2.2
FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN	394	1.7
SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	2,546	11.0
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	263	1.1

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 14.
Place of Work by Place of Residence in 1970 and 1980
Salem County

	1970	1980
WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	22,972	25,020
PLACE OF WORK (POW) KNOWN	21,958	23,454
PLACE OF WORK NOT KNOWN	1,014	1,566
% OF WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	4.4	6.3
PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	21,429	24,158
PERSONS WHO LIVE & WORK IN COUNTY	16,026	16,311
% OF WORKERS WITH KNOWN POW	73.0	69.5
% OF PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	74.8	67.5
COMMUTERS FROM COUNTY	5,932	7,143
COMMUTERS TO COUNTY	5,403	7,847
IN-COMMUTER TO OUT-COMMUTER RATIO	0.91	1.10

Commuter Origins and Destinations

	LIVE IN COUNTY (A)				WORK IN COUNTY (B)			
	1970		1980		1970		1980	
TO AREA (A) / FROM AREA (B)	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
ALL AREAS	21,958	100.0	23,454	100.0	21,429	100.0	24,158	100.0
SALEM	16,026	73.0	16,311	69.5	16,026	74.8	16,311	67.5
ATLANTIC	132	0.6	194	0.8	137	0.6	211	0.9
BURLINGTON	82	0.4	115	0.5	124	0.6	253	1.0
CAMDEN	347	1.6	448	2.0	665	3.1	880	3.6
CUMBERLAND	1,893	8.6	2,121	9.0	1,035	4.8	1,495	6.2
GLOUCESTER	1,007	4.6	1,643	7.0	1,522	7.1	2,486	10.3
NEW CASTLE DE	1,546	7.0	1,819	7.6	1,210	5.6	1,308	5.4
DELAWARE PA	239	1.1	255	1.1	76	0.4	230	1.0
PHILADELPHIA PA	276	1.3	268	1.1	140	0.7	165	0.7
CHESTER PA	29	0.1	50	0.2	31	0.1	103	0.4
OTHER AREAS	381	1.7	230	1.0	463	2.2	716	3.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 15.
Family Income in 1969 and 1979
Salem County

1979	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	17,528	100.0
LESS THAN $2,500	466	2.7
$2,500 TO $4,999	787	4.5
$5,000 TO $7,499	1,021	5.8
$7,500 TO $9,999	1,098	6.3
$10,000 TO $12,499	1,319	7.5
$12,500 TO $14,999	1,094	6.2
$15,000 TO $17,499	1,345	7.7
$17,500 TO $19,999	1,287	7.3
$20,000 TO $22,499	1,742	9.9
$22,500 TO $24,999	1,378	7.9
$25,000 TO $27,499	1,397	8.0
$27,500 TO $29,999	849	4.8
$30,000 TO $34,999	1,540	8.8
$35,000 TO $39,999	902	5.1
$40,000 TO $49,999	817	4.7
$50,000 TO $74,999	380	2.2
$75,000 OR MORE	106	0.6
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME	20,498	

1969	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	15,634	100.0
LESS THAN $1,000	285	1.8
$1,000 TO $1,999	333	2.1
$2,000 TO $2,999	546	3.5
$3,000 TO $3,999	591	3.8
$4,000 TO $4,999	608	3.9
$5,000 TO $5,999	840	5.4
$6,000 TO $6,999	788	5.0
$7,000 TO $7,999	1,008	6.4
$8,000 TO $8,999	1,183	7.6
$9,000 TO $9,999	1,323	8.5
$10,000 TO $11,999	2,820	18.0
$12,000 TO $14,999	2,394	15.3
$15,000 TO $24,999	2,445	15.6
$25,000 TO $49,999	404	2.6
$50,000 AND OVER	66	0.4
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (CURRENT DOLLARS)	10,221	
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (1979 DOLLARS)	19,727	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 16.
Per Capita Income, Median Family Income, and Percent of Families Below the Poverty Level in 1969 and 1979
Salem County

	PER CAPITA INCOME			MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME			POVERTY RATE % OF FAMILIES	
	1969 (1979 Dollars)	1979	% CHANGE	1969 (1979 Dollars)	1979	% CHANGE	1969	1979
SALEM COUNTY	5,987	6,714	12.1	19,727	20,498	3.9	8.5	9.2
ALLOWAY TOWNSHIP	5,415	6,295	16.3	19,073	20,559	7.8	7.6	6.6
CARNEYS POINT TOWNSHIP	6,705	7,193	7.3	21,778	20,842	-4.3	5.4	5.9
ELMER BOROUGH	6,262	6,947	10.9	18,362	19,557	6.5	7.4	8.6
ELSINBORO TOWNSHIP	7,136	8,585	20.3	18,335	22,969	25.3	3.7	3.6
LOWER ALLOWAYS CREEK TOWNSHI	5,495	6,245	13.6	19,389	20,985	8.2	12.5	11.0
MANNINGTON TOWNSHIP	6,163	6,994	13.5	17,370	19,940	14.8	16.7	14.7
OLDMANS TOWNSHIP	5,524	6,434	16.5	20,206	21,275	5.3	9.1	7.9
PENNS GROVE BOROUGH	4,906	4,976	1.4	16,535	14,236	-13.9	12.0	23.5
PENNSVILLE TOWNSHIP	6,537	7,445	13.9	21,242	22,648	6.6	4.7	4.5
PILESGROVE TOWNSHIP	7,360	7,868	6.9	20,860	24,234	16.2	13.9	5.3
PITTSGROVE TOWNSHIP	4,803	6,120	27.4	17,840	18,828	5.5	10.2	9.5
QUINTON TOWNSHIP	6,023	6,327	5.1	20,000	19,593	-2.0	10.3	7.5
SALEM CITY	5,406	5,826	7.8	17,842	16,332	-8.5	11.7	17.3
UPPER PITTSGROVE TOWNSHIP	4,967	6,349	27.8	17,354	20,738	19.5	8.8	6.2
WOODSTOWN BOROUGH	7,197	8,031	11.6	22,400	22,462	0.3	5.5	7.1

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 17.
Family Income in 1979 by Age of Householder
Salem County

	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER							
FAMILY INCOME	15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 44 YEARS	45 TO 54 YEARS	55 TO 59 YEARS	60 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER	ALL AGES
ALL INCOME LEVELS	932	4,014	3,520	3,260	1,613	1,489	2,700	17,528
LESS THAN $2,500	56	153	89	42	38	9	79	466
$2,500 TO $4,999	122	188	99	52	94	43	189	787
$5,000 TO $7,499	129	230	133	85	25	88	328	1,021
$7,500 TO $9,999	97	185	157	139	64	66	390	1,098
$10,000 TO $12,49	100	298	159	118	100	147	397	1,319
$12,500 TO $14,99	104	224	148	148	77	141	252	1,094
$15,000 TO $17,49	76	390	240	226	62	128	223	1,345
$17,500 TO $19,99	54	374	227	205	116	125	186	1,287
$20,000 TO $22,49	66	505	464	301	118	89	199	1,742
$22,500 TO $24,99	58	379	262	299	155	139	86	1,378
$25,000 TO $27,49	17	412	323	326	134	100	85	1,397
$27,500 TO $29,99	33	143	294	207	91	32	49	849
$30,000 TO $34,99	11	310	379	382	209	151	98	1,540
$35,000 TO $39,99	7	104	245	306	103	67	70	902
$40,000 TO $49,99	0	71	239	275	112	80	40	817
$50,000 TO $74,99	2	28	46	129	81	69	25	380
$75,000 OR MORE	0	20	16	20	31	15	4	106
MEDIAN	$11,550	$19,766	$22,920	$25,115	$24,266	$19,950	$12,292	$20,498

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 18.
All Persons and Persons 65 Years Old and Over Below the 1969 and 1979 Poverty Levels
Salem County

ALL PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	7,119	11.9
1979	7,424	11.7

PERSONS 65 YEARS & OVER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	1,373	25.8
1979	846	12.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 19.
Total and Year Round Housing Units and Vacancy Rates: 1970 and 1980
Salem County

	TOTAL HOUSING UNITS			YEAR ROUND HOUSING UNITS		VACANCY RATE YEAR ROUND UNITS	
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	1970	1980
SALEM COUNTY	19,598	24,165	23.3	19,392	23,956	3.7	6.8
ALLOWAY TOWNSHIP	793	911	14.9	775	897	5.4	5.2
CARNEYS POINT TOWNSHIP	2,255	3,269	45.0	2,253	3,253	1.8	8.5
ELMER BOROUGH	535	582	8.8	533	581	4.5	3.4
ELSINBORO TOWNSHIP	518	556	7.3	435	518	2.8	5.6
LOWER ALLOWAYS CREEK TOWNSHI	459	570	24.2	447	565	4.5	8.8
MANNINGTON TOWNSHIP	593	565	-4.7	591	559	3.0	4.8
OLDMANS TOWNSHIP	627	629	0.3	622	623	6.6	5.5
PENNS GROVE BOROUGH	1,948	2,343	20.3	1,947	2,336	5.5	10.1
PENNSVILLE TOWNSHIP	4,335	5,244	21.0	4,299	5,211	2.7	7.2
PILESGROVE TOWNSHIP	799	995	24.5	797	969	2.9	4.3
PITTSGROVE TOWNSHIP	1,408	2,324	65.1	1,374	2,289	5.2	4.4
QUINTON TOWNSHIP	783	999	27.6	783	994	2.7	3.5
SALEM CITY	2,619	2,830	8.1	2,619	2,825	3.6	9.1
UPPER PITTSGROVE TOWNSHIP	854	1,051	23.1	845	1,044	5.3	5.5
WOODSTOWN BOROUGH	1,072	1,297	21.0	1,072	1,292	3.0	2.9

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 20.
Number and Median Value of Owner Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Salem County

	OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN VALUE OF OWNER UNITS ($)		% CHANGE IN VALUE
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
SALEM COUNTY	13,276	16,078	68.5	67.1	13,480	35,200	161.1
ALLOWAY TOWNSHIP	573	707	73.9	78.8	12,523	35,600	184.3
CARNEYS POINT TOWNSHIP	1,879	2,149	83.4	66.1	13,216	32,300	144.4
ELMER BOROUGH	379	427	71.1	73.5	11,593	33,800	191.6
ELSINBORO TOWNSHIP	351	427	80.7	82.4	12,611	29,900	137.1
LOWER ALLOWAYS CREEK TOWNSHI	335	439	74.9	77.7	9,199	34,500	275.1
MANNINGTON TOWNSHIP	410	419	69.4	75.0	15,238	36,700	140.8
OLDMANS TOWNSHIP	412	453	66.2	72.7	12,354	35,300	185.7
PENNS GROVE BOROUGH	1,007	1,005	51.7	43.0	10,888	23,500	115.8
PENNSVILLE TOWNSHIP	3,236	3,853	75.3	73.9	15,026	38,500	156.2
PILESGROVE TOWNSHIP	597	773	74.9	79.8	17,718	52,500	196.3
PITTSGROVE TOWNSHIP	1,039	1,914	75.6	83.6	13,596	41,800	207.4
QUINTON TOWNSHIP	600	776	76.6	78.1	13,322	33,200	149.2
SALEM CITY	1,144	1,120	43.7	39.6	11,667	24,300	108.3
UPPER PITTSGROVE TOWNSHIP	603	799	71.4	76.5	13,041	41,800	220.5
WOODSTOWN BOROUGH	711	817	66.3	63.2	15,660	42,200	169.5

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 21.
Number and Median Contract Rent of Renter Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Salem County

	RENTER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN CONTRACT RENT ($)		% CHANGE IN RENT
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
SALEM COUNTY	5.405	6.252	27.9	26.1	70	169	142.6
ALLOWAY TOWNSHIP	160	143	20.6	15.9	61	129	110.7
CARNEYS POINT TOWNSHIP	333	828	14.8	25.5	71	226	218.5
ELMER BOROUGH	130	134	24.4	23.1	66	203	208.3
ELSINBORO TOWNSHIP	72	62	16.6	12.0	73	154	110.7
LOWER ALLOWAYS CREEK TOWNSHI	92	76	20.6	13.5	57	130	127.5
MANNINGTON TOWNSHIP	163	113	27.6	20.2	57	156	173.5
OLDMANS TOWNSHIP	169	136	27.2	21.8	74	166	125.5
PENNS GROVE BOROUGH	833	1.094	42.8	46.8	67	146	118.8
PENNSVILLE TOWNSHIP	945	982	22.0	18.8	84	201	138.8
PILESGROVE TOWNSHIP	177	154	22.2	15.9	62	167	167.8
PITTSGROVE TOWNSHIP	263	275	19.1	12.0	77	174	124.7
QUINTON TOWNSHIP	162	183	20.7	18.4	64	157	145.6
SALEM CITY	1.380	1.447	52.7	51.2	65	137	112.4
UPPER PITTSGROVE TOWNSHIP	197	188	23.3	18.0	71	178	150.3
WOODSTOWN BOROUGH	329	437	30.7	33.8	83	210	151.8

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 22.
Tenure and Occupancy Status By Units in Structure: 1970 and 1980
(Year-round housing units)
Salem County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
TOTAL YEAR-ROUND UNITS	19,408	24,025	23.8
1, DETACHED UNIT	15,134	17,481	15.5
1, ATTACHED UNIT	919	1,163	26.6
2 UNITS	1,669	1,301	-22.0
3 AND 4 UNITS	581	790	36.0
5 OR MORE UNITS	568	2,450	331.3
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	537	840	56.4
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	18,681	22,330	19.5
1, DETACHED UNIT	14,630	16,651	13.8
1, ATTACHED UNIT	881	1,092	24.0
2 UNITS	1,595	1,171	-26.6
3 AND 4 UNITS	533	735	37.9
5 OR MORE UNITS	505	1,895	275.2
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	537	786	46.4
OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS	13,276	16,078	21.1
1, DETACHED UNIT	12,009	14,397	19.9
1, ATTACHED UNIT	308	482	56.5
2 UNITS	412	333	-19.2
3 AND 4 UNITS	59	76	28.8
5 OR MORE UNITS	20	113	465.0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	468	677	44.7
RENTER OCCUPIED UNITS	5,405	6,252	15.7
1, DETACHED UNIT	2,621	2,254	-14.0
1, ATTACHED UNIT	573	610	6.5
2 UNITS	1,183	838	-29.2
3 AND 4 UNITS	474	659	39.0
5 OR MORE UNITS	485	1,782	267.4
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	69	109	58.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 23.
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income: 1970 and 1980
Salem County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL INCOME LEVELS:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	4,976	100.0	5,774	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	2,513	50.5	2,017	34.9
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	475	9.5	697	12.1
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	522	10.5	916	15.9
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	1,022	20.5	1,758	30.4
NOT COMPUTED	444	8.9	386	6.7
INCOME LESS THAN $5,000:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	1,812	100.0	1,435	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	91	5.0	60	4.2
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	122	6.7	129	9.0
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	383	21.1	145	10.1
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	993	54.8	970	67.6
NOT COMPUTED	223	12.3	131	9.1
INCOME $5,000 TO $9,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	1,902	100.0	1,265	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	1,229	64.6	137	10.8
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	337	17.7	102	8.1
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	139	7.3	275	21.7
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	29	1.5	677	53.5
NOT COMPUTED	168	8.8	74	5.8
INCOME $10,000 TO $14,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	901	100.0	1,076	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	845	93.8	261	24.3
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	16	1.8	283	26.3
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	0	0.0	393	36.5
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	0	0.0	105	9.8
NOT COMPUTED	40	4.4	34	3.2
INCOME $15,000 OR MORE:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	361	100.0	1,998	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	348	96.4	1,559	78.0
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	0	0.0	183	9.2
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	0	0.0	103	5.2
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	0	0.0	6	0.3
NOT COMPUTED	13	3.6	147	7.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 24.
Persons per Room by Complete Plumbing Facilities for Occupied Housing Units, 1970 and 1980 Salem County

	1970	1980
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	18,681	22,330
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	17,539	21,756
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	917	485
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	225	89
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	17,756	22,051
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	95.0	98.8
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	16,800	21,496
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	95.8	98.8
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	815	476
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	88.9	98.1
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	141	79
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	62.7	88.8

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

TECHNICAL NOTES FOR CENSUS TABLES

TABLE 1

TOTAL POPULATION

Total population is the resident population of an area on April 1, 1970 for 1970 and April 1, 1980 for 1980. The figures in table 1 represent all revisions in census figures for 1970 and 1980 published by the U.S. Census Bureau.

In 1980 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Essex County, and East Orange in Essex County.

In 1970 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Northfield City and Pleasantville City in Atlantic County; Bergen County, Bergenfield borough, Bogota borough, Carlstadt borough, Cliffside Park borough, Cresskill borough, Demarest borough, Dumont borough, Edgewater borough, Elmwood Park borough, Fairlawn borough, Garfield city, Hackensack city, Little Ferry borough, Lodi borough, Mahwah township, Moonachie borough, New Milford borough, Paramus borough, Ridgefield Park borough, Saddle Brook township, and South Hackensack township, in Bergen County; Burlington City, Burlington township, Delran township, Riverside township, and Willingboro township in Burlington County; Essex County, Belleville town, Caldwell borough, Millburn township, Newark city, North Caldwell borough, Nutley town, and West Caldwell borough in Essex County; Hudson County, Jersey City city, and Union City city; Mercer County, Trenton city in Mercer County; Monmouth County, Tinton Falls borough in Monmouth County; Florham Park borough and Morris township in Morris County; Warren County, Belvidere town in Warren County.

Population per square mile is the total population of an area divided by land area measured in square miles. Area figures are from the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs and differ slightly from land area figures computed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 2

NET MIGRATION

Net migration is the difference between the 1970 population, plus births between census day 1970 and 1980, minus deaths between census days and the 1980 census count. A negative number means more persons left the area than moved to the area. Births and deaths are not counted in the census, but are compiled by the New Jersey Department of Health for the state. Migration figures based entirely on census data are shown in table 3. See below.

TABLE 3

RESIDENCE IN 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to question 15 which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and city of residence on April 1, 1975. Residence in 1975 is used in conjunction with current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population. The category "Same house" includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1980 had returned to their 1975 residence. The category "Different house in the United States" includes persons who lived in the United States in 1975 but in a different house (or apartment) from the one they occupied on April 1, 1980. These persons were subdivided into three groups according to their 1975 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group was further subdivided by region of 1975 residence. The category "Abroad" includes those with residence in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States in 1975, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. When no information on residence in 1975 was collected for a person, information for other family members was used, if available. All cases of nonresponse, or incomplete response not assigned based on information from other family members, were allocated based on the previous residence of other persons with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State may be understated.

Similar questions on mobility were asked in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. The questions in the 1950 census, however, applied to residence one year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census is reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1970 and 1960 censuses is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one-half of the full census sample. Therefore, tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over derived from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

TABLE 4

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in items 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to item 5a (or age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference between date of birth and April 1, 1980.

The median ages shown in this report were computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in the tables. If the median fell in the terminal category of an age distribution, the method of presentation was to show the initial age of the terminal category followed by a plus sign; thus, if the median fell in the category "85 years and over," it is shown as "85+."

In each census since 1940, the Bureau of the Census has assigned the age of a person when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. In 1960, 1970, and 1980, assignment of unknown ages was performed by the general allocation procedure.

TABLE 5 AND 6

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-identification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, households and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" included persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire, but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, and Guamanian, as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander Groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese or Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

The category "Race, n.e.c." includes all other persons not included in the categories (White, Black, American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut, and Asian and Pacific Islander) mentioned above. Persons reporting in the "Other" race category and providing write-in entries such as Eurasian, Cosmopolitan, Inter-racial, or a Spanish origin group (e.g., Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) were included in "Race, n.e.c." During the coding operations, each of the sub-groups

comprising "Race, n.e.c." were identified separately; plans are to provide figures for the component groups in subsequent 1980 census reports.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned.

Comparability Between Sample and 100-percent Data for Racial Groups-The data on racial groups shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations. Sample data are subject to sampling variability.

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therin in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data for racial groups. That is, in the case of figures available for racial groups, both in this report and the PC80-1-B report for this state, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data-Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" population and the "Race, n.e.c." or "Other" race population (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent, of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 58 percent reported "White." As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Race, n.e.c." are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, this change does not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census

questionnaire was expanded to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970 but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for Hawaiians and Koreans at the national level.

TABLE 7

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic group(s) with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting a particular ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single- and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 triple-ancestry categories were identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., "Polish" or "Italian"). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the person's ancestry was tabulated as "not reported."

TABLE 8

SPANISH/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Information on persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent from the 1980 census was derived from answers to question 7 which was asked of all persons.

Persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent are those who reported either Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish/Hispanic origin in question 7. Persons who reported "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin were those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are persons identifying their origin or descent as being Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispano, Latino, etc.

Origin or descent can be regarded as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arival in the United States. It is important to note that persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, households and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one type of Spanish origin and persons of both a Spansih and some other origin(s) who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, then the first origin reported by the person was recorded. If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by computer in the sample edit operation according to available related information such as ancestry and place of birth reported for the household member. If such information was not reported, origin was assigned from entries of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If no origin was reported for any household member (excluding a paid employee), then an origin was assigned from another household with a householder of the same race.

Limitations of the Data--A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, "Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Populaton--The data on the Spanish origin populaion shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the results of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish origin item on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample, whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the Spanish origin population. That is, in the case of figures available for Spanish origin groups, both in this report and the corresponsing PC80-1-B report, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 data on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with those of 1970 because of several factors; namely, overall improvements of the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizeable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design from the 1970 question included the placement of the category "No (not Spanish/Hispanic)" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question). Also, the category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population; in the 1980 census, the Spanish origin question was asked of everyone in the Nation.

TABLE 9

HOUSEHOLD, RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER, FAMILY, AND GROUP QUARTERS

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from other persons in the building and have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated

persons who share living arrangements. The actual classification of a housing unit as a household depends on entries in question 2 and item B on the census questionnaire. Item B on type of unit or quarters was filed by an enumerator or a census office clerk for each housing unit or group quarters.

The measure "persons per household" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders).

Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Only basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship will appear in the PC80-1-D reports (and summary tape file 5).

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is allocated according to the responses for age and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household.

Householder--One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished--a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse--A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child--A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own children" are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the houeholder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age.

The number of children "living with two parents" includes stepchildren and adopted children as well as sons and daughters born to the couple.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, except the spouse of the householder.

In a subfamily an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

Nonrelative--Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family and Subfamily

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without children, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years of age, living in a household and related to either the householder or the householder's spouse. Members of a subfamily are also included among the members of a family. The number of subfamilies, therefore, is not included in the number of families.

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions--Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other--This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are 9 or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain othr types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number of relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Military quarters include barracks or dormitories on base, transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and military ships.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 definition of a household differs from that used in 1970 only in the change in the definition of housing unit to eliminate the requirement for complete kitchen facilities for the exclusive use of the household. The household reference person in 1970 was the "head of the household" (the husband in married-couple families); for 1980 it was changed to "the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented." In 1970, a unit in which 6 or more unrelated persons were living together was classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to 10 or more unrelated persons.

TABLE 10

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to question 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "Now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced as well as those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Pesons in common-law marriages are classified as now married, persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married, and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

When marital status was not reported, it was allocated according to the relationship to householder and sex and age of the person.

TABLE 11

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8, 9, and 10. Persons are classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or schooling obtained through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Children were included as enrolled in nursery school only if the school included instruction as an important and integral phase of its program. Children enrolled in "Head Start" programs, or similar programs sponsored by local agencies to provide preprimary education to young children, were included as enrolled in school. Persons who had been enrolled in a regular school since February 1, 1980, but who had not actually attended, for example, because of illness, were counted as enrolled in school. Schooling which is generally regarded as not "regular" includes that given in nursery schools which simple provide custodial day care; in specialized vocational, trade, or business schools; in on-the-job training; and through correspondence courses.

Public, Church-Related, or Other Private School--Persons who were enrolled in school were also classified as attending a public, church-related, or other private school. In general, a "public" school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal Government agency. A "church-related"

school is defined here as a private school which is controlled or supported primarily by a religious organization. An "other private" school is defined as a school controlled or supported primarily by private groups other than religious organizations.

In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear, and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Level and Year of School in Which Enrolled--Persons who were enrolled in school were classified according to the level and year of school in which they were enrolled as reported in question 9. The levels which are separately identified in this report are nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, high school, and college. Children in "Head Start" or similar programs were counted under "nursery" or "kindergarten" as appropriate. Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 to 8, and high school includes grades 9 to 12. Persons attending junior high school are reported in elementary school or high school according to their grade. The term "college" includes junior or community colleges, 4-year colleges, universities, and graduate or professional schools.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--School enrollment questions in some form have been included in the census singe 1840; grade attended was added in 1940. The wording of the type of school question was changed from parochial in 1970 to church-related in 1980 in an attempt to make the affiliation with a religious group clearer to respondents. The intention was to include all schools controlled by religious groups rather than only particular denominations or religons.

The corresponding question on shcooling in the 1930 census applied to a somewhat longer period, the period since the preceding September 1; in addition, the question was not restricted as to the type of school the person was attedning. In 1940 the question referred to the period since the preceding March 1. In 1950 the reference period was changed to that between February 1 and the time of enumeration. The same reference period was used in 1960, 1970, and 1980.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained has varied for the several censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in 1930 and 1940, for persons 5 to 29 years old in 1950, for thoe 5 to 34 years old in 1960, and for those 3 years old and over in 1970 and 1980. Most of the published enrollment figures relate to ages 5 to 20 in 1930, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. The extended age coverage for the published enrollment data in the recent censuses relfects increased interest in the number of persons who are attending regular colleges and universities at older ages.

In the 1940 census, grade of enrollment was available for the first time; grade or year could be identified for elementary school through college. In 1950, kindergarten enrollment was separately identified for the first time. In 1970 nursery school enrollment was added to the levels of school separately identified.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Data on school enrollment are also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local governmental agencies. This information is generally obtained from reports of school systsms and institutions of higher learning and from other surveys and censuses. These data are only roughly comparabe with data collected by the Bureau of the Census, however, because of differences in definitions, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9 and 10. These questions on educational attainment applied only to progress in "regular" schools as defined under the definition for school enrollment. The first question called for the highest grade attended, regardless of "skipped" or "repeated" grades. Pesons whose education was received in foreign school systems or an ungraded school were expected to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. An instruction printed on the form, "If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark '12'" (meaning grade 12), was to ensure that persons who dropped out of school before high school graduation but later earned a diploma with an equivalency test would be counted as high shcool graduates. Those diploma recipients who also attended college would be credited with college attendance as reported.

The second question on educational attainment asked whether or not the highest grade attended had been finished. It was to be answered "Yes" if the person had successfully completed the entire grade or year indicated in question 9. If the person had completed only part of the year, had dropped out, or failed to pass the last grade attended, the question was to be answered "No." If the person was still attending school in that grade, he or she answered "Now attending."

The number in each category of highest grade of school completed represents the combination of (a) persons who reported the indicated grade as the highest grade attended and that they had finished it, (b) those who had attended the next higher grade but had not finished it, and (c) those still attending the next higher grade. Persons who have not completed the first year of elementary school are classified as having no years of school completed.

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school by graduation or an equivalency test and persons who reported that they had attended some level of college.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--Educational attainment questions in terms of years of school completed have been included in the census since 1940. From 1840 to 1930, only a question on basic literacy was included. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. However, respondents frequently reported the grade or year in which they were enrolled, or had last been enrolled, instead of the one completed. The two-question approach used since 1950 was designed to reduce this kind of error. The 1980 instruction for persons who received a high school diploma by virtue of passing an equivalency test was not included on past census questionnaires. Persons who took equivalency tests may or may not have been reported as high school graduates in earlier censuses; however, completing high school by such means was not as common in earlier decades as it was in the decade prior to the 1980 census.

Median School Years Completed--The median number of school years completed was computed on the basis of intervals for years under 8 and a continuous series of numbers for 8 years of school completed and above (e.g., completion of the 1st year of high school was treated as completion of the 9th year, completion of the 1st year of college, as completion of the 13th year, etc.). Persons completing a given school year were assumed to be distributed evenly within the interval from .0 to .9 of the year. In fact, at the time of census enumeration, most of the enrolled persons had completed at least three-fourths of a school year beyond the highest grade completed, whereas a large majority of persons who were not enrolled had not attended any part of a grade beyond the highest one completed. The effect of the assumption is to place the median for younger persons slightly below, and for older persons slightly above, the true median.

The same procedure for computing this median has been used in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. Because of the inexact assumption as to the distribution within an interval, this median is more approriately used for comparing different groups and the same group at different dates than as an absolute measure of educational attainment.

TABLE 12

LABOR FORCE STATUS

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26.

The series of questions on labor force status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (a) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (b) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (c) persons on layoff; and (d) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week.

The labor force status data shown in this and other 1980 census reports relate to persons 16 years old and over. In 1940, 1950, and 1960, labor force status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967. Selected labor force status data were shown in 1970 for persons 14 and 15 years old, but are not presented for 1980.

Employed--Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"--those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"--those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed--Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Examples of jobseeking activities are: (1) registering at a public or private employment office, (2) meeting with prospective employers, (3) investigating

possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business, (4) placing or answering advertisements, (5) writing letters of application, and (6) being on a union or professional register.

Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Civilian Labor Force--The civilian labor force consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed--Unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past are classifed as the "Experienced unemployed."

Experienced Civilian Labor Force--The "experienced civilian labor force" comprises the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force--The labor force includes all persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force--All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "Not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidential unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker--The term "Worker" appears in connection with several subjects in this report: nonworkers per 100 workers, journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1979, and number of workers in family in 1979. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Nonworkers Per 100 Workers--This measure, called the "nonworker/worker ratio" in the 1970 census, is the ratio of the sum of persons "not in the labor force" plus persons under 16 years of age to persons 16 years old and over in the labor force.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--The questionnaire items and labor force status concepts for the 1980 census were essentially identical to those used in the 1970 census. However, these concepts differed in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses; see the Volume 1 publications from the 1970 census for more information.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Because employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, other series, unlike those presented here, may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the statistics shown here whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the labor force status data in this report include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment figures of the Bureau of the Census are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example, figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, as well as new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Bureau of the Census. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons temporarily absent from work for reasons other than layoff are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "employed" in the census reports. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on labor force status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collection in the Current Population Survey. However, some differences may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

TABLE 13

OCCUPATION

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questions 28, 29, and 30.

This series of questions was used to obtain industry, occupation, and class of worker information for the employed, the experienced unemployed, and experienced workers not currently in the labor force. The last two categories apply to persons who had worked at some time during the previous five years. All three items related to one specific job that the person held. For an employed person, the information referred to the job held during the reference week. Those who were employed at two or more jobs reported the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. For experienced unemployed persons and those not in the labor force, the information referred to the last job that they held.

Clerical staff in the Bureau's processing offices converted the written industry and occupation descriptions from the questionnaire to identifying codes by relating these descriptions to an entry in the 1980 Census of Population: Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations (PHC80-R3), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. For the industrial code, however, these coders first referred to a Company Name List. This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Bureau of the Census for use in the economic censuses and survyes, contains the names of establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification code converted to population census equivalents. This listing facilitates coding and helps maintain industrial classification comparability.

Occupation Classification System

The system developed for the 1980 census consists of 503 specific occupation categories arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupation groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification Manual (SOC), published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards. This is the first time there was a United States standard to use in developing the census occupational classification.

The SOC Manual presents a list of 12 principles used in occupational classification. The primary principles used were as follows: 1) the classification should realistically reflect the current occupational structure of the United States, and 2) an occupation should be classified on the basis of work performed. The conversion of the census classification to the SOC has caused the 1980 census classification to be less comparable with the classifications used in earlier censuses. See the section on "Comparability."

TABLE 14

PLACE OF WORK

The data on place of work were derived from answers to question 23, which was asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Data are tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Place of work refers to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the ref- reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, village, borough, etc.); whether or not the place of work was inside or outside its incorporated (legal) limits; and the county, State, and ZIP code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name could not be given, the building name or other physical location description was to be entered. Persons who worked at more than one location were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible which described the area in which he or she worked during the reference week.

TABLE 15 AND 16

INCOME IN 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, net royalty or rental income; Social

Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. The earnins figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Median Income--The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in this report. Median income figures of $30,000 or less are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B of the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1979.

Mean Income--The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per Capita Income-Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Since the mean is strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, it is expecially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in this report for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in this report.

TABLE 16 AND 17

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data (see the section on "income in 1979").

Poverty statistics presented in this report are based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980. At the core of this definition is the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Bureau of the census to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals consist of a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families are further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over). The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample is tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income is less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual is classified as below the poverty level. The number of persons below the poverty level is the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and

the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was $7,412 in 1979 and $3,721 in 1970. The poverty threshold varies with the size of the family unit.

Poverty thresholds are computed on a national basis only. No attempt has been made to adjust these thresholds for regional, State, or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined--Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total populaton minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level. In tables that contain only poverty data, the above exclusions are stated in the headnote and the word "persons" is used in place of "persons for whom poverty status is determined."

Specified Poverty Levels--Because the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Governmen do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was $9,265 ($7,412 x 1.25) in 1979 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level--The average thresholds shown in the first column of the table were weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds shown in the table may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1980 Current Population Survey. However, it is feld that these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1980 census.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data

The poverty definition used in the 1980 census differs slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. These technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 census, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families were applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer have a set of poverty thresholds that are lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. Instead, the nonfarm thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons.

These changes result in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 census is essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference is that in 1980, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census exclude all persons in group quarters and include all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It is unlikely that these differences in

population coverage would have a significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses.

Limitations

The term "Poverty" connotes a complex set of economic, social, and psychological conditions. The statistics presented in this report provide only estimates of economic poverty based on the receipt of money income before taxes. Readers should also be aware that for many different reasons there is a tendency for respondents to underreport their income. Overall, income earned from wages or salary is more accurately reported than other sources of income. (For a complete disucssion of the limitations of the income data, see the section on "Income in 1979.")

It should be pointed out that nonmoney income is not considered in determining poverty status. In recent years, however, receipts from nonmoney transfers such as food stamps, housing subsidies, and health benefits have become an increasingly important element in the income of poor persons. For further information on the subject of valuing noncash benefits, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper 50, Alternative Methods for Valuing Selected In-Kind Transfer Benefits and Measuring Their Effect on Poverty. For a complete discussion of the limitations of the poverty concept, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

TABLE 19

HOUSING UNIT

Housing Units--A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except as described in the next section on Group Quarters). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealer's sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data--Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

Year-Round Housing Units--Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics.

Type of Vacant Unit--Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either "Seasonal and migratory" or "Year-round." "Seasonal" units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreasional use, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins; units offered to vacationers in the summer for summer sports or in the winter for winter sports; and vacant units held for herders and loggers. "Migratory" units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. "Year-round" vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered as year-round. A unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered as year-round.

Vacancy Status--The data on vacancy status were tabulated from responses to questionnaire item C. Year-round vacant units are subdivided according to their vacancy status as follows:

For sale only. Vacant year-round units being offered "For sale only," including individual units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "For sale only."

For rent. Vacant year-round units offered "For rent," and vacant units offered either for rent or for sale.

Other vacants. If a vacant year-round unit is not "For sale only" or "For rent," it is classified in the category "Other vacants" in this report. This category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy, and units held for occasional use.

TABLE 20

VALUE

Value--Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for, if it were for sale. For vacant units, value is the price asked for the property. Value and price asked are tabulated separately for certain kinds of housing units. Value statistics are presented for sepcified owner-occupied housing units and specified vacant for sale only housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents or vans occupied as a usual residence, as well as owner-occupied noncondominium units in multi-family buildings. The "Specified owner-occupied" universe is the same for the value tabulation and the mortgages status and selected monthly owner costs tabulation.

TABLE 21

RENT

Rent--This report presents statistics on rent for "Specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

Contract Rent--In this report, only median contract rent for specified renter-occupied housing units and median rent asked for specified vacant for rent housing units in rural areas are shown. Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the rent asked for the unit at the time of enumeration.

Gross Rent--The computed rent termed "Gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. "Gross rent" is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations.

TABLE 22

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

Units in Structure--A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. The category "Mobile home or trailer, etc." includes mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, vans, etc.

TABLE 24

PERSONS PER ROOM AND PLUMBING FACILTIES

Persons Per Room--"Persons per room" is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Plumbing Facilities--The category "Complete plumbing for exclusive use" consists of units which have hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and bathtub or shower inside the housing unit for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit. "Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" includes those conditions when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present.

Comparability With 1970 Census Plumbing Facilities Data--In 1970, there were separate questions on the presence of hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet. For 1980, these three items were combined into a single question on plumbing facilities. In addition, the facilities must be inside the housing unit rather than inside the structure as in 1970.

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Burlington County
CENSUS TRENDS
1970 - 1980

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BURLINGTON COUNTY
CENSUS TRENDS
1970 TO 1980

JANICE L. EWING-SMITH

MAY 1985

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PREFACE

With the release of 1980 census data, many anticipated trends were confirmed. It was not surprising to discover, for example, that population growth in New Jersey was occurring in the traditionally less densely settled counties and that population decline was experienced in the older, more industrialized counties. The higher median age in 1980 also was not unexpected, nor were the smaller household and family sizes. Overall levels of educational attainment continued to rise as they have in the past. There were greater numbers and percentages of females in the labor force. Generally, median family income, measured in constant dollars, barely grew, and poverty rates showed a slight increase. The percentage growth in housing units exceeded population growth and the percentage growth in perceived value of owner-occupied housing units for the most part, was higher than that for renter-occupied units.

These and other trends for Burlington County from the 1970 and 1980 censuses are examined in this report, which is one of a set of publications providing comparable data from the latest censuses. The set consists of 22 reports--one for the State of New Jersey and one for each of the state's 21 counties. Each report covers seven topics: general population trends, demographic characteristics, households and families, education, labor force, income and poverty, and housing characteristics. In addition, there are 24 tables presenting 1970 and 1980 census data.

The New Jersey State Data Center

The Census Trends reports exemplify the cooperative nature of the New Jersey State Data Center (NJSDC). They were produced jointly, in most cases, by the lead agency of the NJSDC and appropriate NJSDC county affiliate.

The NJSDC is a federal-state cooperative program between the U. S. Bureau of the Census and the State of New Jersey. The objective of the program is to increase access to, availability to, use of, and expertise in census and related data. The NJSDC attempts to accomplish this in several ways. A network of over 90 agencies has been established throughout the state to provide localized access and expertise. The lead agency is housed within the Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis, Division of Planning and Research, New Jersey Department of Labor. The primary participants are the State Library, Princeton University Computer Center, and Rutgers University Computer Center. All 21 counties are represented through the county planning agencies, except in Burlington County where the affiliate is the County

Department of Economic Development. Additionally, the 42 New Jersey Depository Libraries cooperate in the program, as do all New Jersey State agencies.

A quarterly newsletter, as well as numerous reports containing census data, is published by the NJSDC. And, conferences or workshops are sponsored several times a year.

For more information on the NJSDC contact: New Jersey State Data Center, Division of Planning and Research, Department of Labor, CN388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388.

Connie O. Hughes, Staff Director
New Jersey State Data Center

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report represents the efforts of many people. The primary author of the Burlington County Census Trends report was Janice Ewing-Smith. Please contact Charles Gallagher should you have any questions on this county. He should also be consulted for other census and related data for this county.

This project was conceived and developed by Charles J. Crowley, Demographer, New Jersey State Data Center. Mr. Crowley was also responsible for accessing the 1970 and 1980 census files, producing the tables, and overall design of the reports. He also served as liason with the authors of the county reports.

Clerical support within the Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis was provided by Evette Barther, Randy Belknap, Linda Boyle, and Percola Wilson. Without their tireless, good natured efforts, the completion of this report would not have been possible.

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BURLINGTON COUNTY CENSUS TRENDS: 1970 to 1980

INTRODUCTION

Between the years 1970 and 1980 Burlington County became more of a suburban county in its demographic profile. The population increased 12.2% with the greatest increases having occurred in the southwestern portion of county. Black representation increased to 12.5%. Median age changed from 24.3 in 1970 to 29.2 in 1980.

The 1980 Census showed a higher level of education for county residents than in 1970. More women were in the labor force in 1980. The unemployment rate increased during the decade, as it did nationally.

The largest share of the residents were employed in technical, sales, and administrative support positions (33.2%) with managerial and professional specialty employment placing second (26.5%). The county was lower in the percentage of workers in the technical and related support fields when compared to the greater Philadelphia region.

In 1980, an increased percentage of the residents commuted to work outside the county with Camden County replacing Philadelphia County as the most common destination.

Both median per capita income and median family income increased during the ten-year period, mostly as the result of an increase in the number of families with two or more wage earners. The poverty rate remained close to 5%.

Housing units increased by 37.5% with approximately one-fourth of the total housing units classified as rental units, consistent with 1970 statistics. Both median home value and median contract rent increased, the former increasing at a greater rate. Home ownership and rent required a larger portion of disposable income than in 1970.

Household size decreased during the period, partially the result of a declining birth rate. A larger percentage of the county's children resided with one parent, reflecting the increased divorce and separation rates.

Objective

The demographic changes that have occurred in Burlington County between 1970 and 1980 could be illustrated quite simply by using traditional quantitative methods. This report goes beyond the numbers however, in order to explain not only what occurred during this ten-year span, but to provide some insight as to why. It is hoped that the reader will not only gain an understanding of the economic forces affecting Burlington County today, but will be able to anticipate and understand events that may occur in the future.

A word of caution may be extended to the reader. It should be kept in mind that this report is historical in nature and since the closing of the decade under scrutiny, significant socio-economic changes have taken place.

Terminology

A Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area defines a geographical area which is economically interdependent. At the center of every SMSA is a central city (or cities). This is a principal city around which the larger unit is formed. Within the city is the central business district (CBD) that serves as the commercial center. The central city is the main economic element of a SMSA.

The central city is, in turn, surrounded by a metropolitan area which is economically dependent upon it and consists of suburbs and satellite cities. This metropolitan area is often referred to as the "ring." Suburbs are primarily "bedroom" communities with relatively few places of employment and may be either urban or rural in nature. The chief economic function of such a location is consumption. Satellite cities, being smaller and less important than the central city, contain places of employment which generally only fill the needs of the local residents. In such a satellite city neighborhood, retailing becomes the main economic function.

A rough approximation of the level of economic activity of in a city or region can be determined by a "location quotient." This approximation is obtained by taking the number of workers employed in each of the city's or region's industries and dividing it by the total number of jobs in the city or region. The results are decimals which represent the percentage of the workers employed in each industry. A similar calculation is performed using national employment and national industries. Finally, the result of each city or region calculation is divided by the result of each national calculation, the answer being the "location quotient" for that particular industry.

Theoretically, a result of unity (one) indicates that the area just meets its own local needs for that industry. A result greater than unity, would indicate that the area exceeds local demand and "exports" that particular product or service. It would therefore follow that a result less than unity indicates a service or product that is "imported."

Another interesting ratio is one that is based on the number of local jobs to the number of local residents. A ratio below

.75 indicates a suburb, between .75 and 1.25 indicates a satellite city, and above 1.25 indicates an industrial area. For example, a ratio of .75 would indicate that the location under study could only employ 75% of its resident labor force in local employment, the rest would have to find work outside the area. In othr words, the resident labor force exceeds the local demand for labor. This pattern is typical of suburban areas.

Acting upon the SMSA are the demographic forces of concentration, deconcentration, centralization, and decentralization. Concentration is said to occur when the population of the metropolitan area increases at a faster rate than the nonmetropolitan, or rural, population. Population leaves the rural areas and moves into the metropolitan areas. Centralization occurs when the population of the central city rises faster than its surrounding ring. For example, from 1940 to 1970 many blacks who resided in the rural South migrated to the central cities, lured by the employment opportunities. This caused both concentration and centralization.

Since 1970, metropolitan development has become increasingly deconcentrated and centralized. That is, metropolitan areas have grown faster than non-metropolitan areas, but the growth in the rings has out-paced that of the central cities.

Changes in metropolitan development occur as a result of an improvement in production or transportation technology, population growth, a change in the standard of living (per capita income), and/or a change in the cost of production inputs.

Burlington County and the Philadelphia-NJ SMSA

Burlington County, is the largest of the counties in New Jersey. Its western boundary reaches from just north of Camden, a central city in the Philadelphia-NJ Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA), along the Delaware River to just south of Trenton, a central city in the Trenton SMSA. The Atlantic City SMSA is located along the county's southwestern border, while it shares an extensive eastern border with Ocean County.

Although the county is part of the Philadelphia-NJ SMSA, it is also affected by the Trenton SMSA. This influence has now been recognized by the inclusion of the Trenton SMSA, along with the Wilmington SMSA, in the formation of a Standard Consolidated Statistical Area (SCSA).

Using the location quotient, Burlington County exceeded unity in three industries in 1980: retail trade (1.26), nonclassifiable establishments (1.15), and agricultural services, forestry, fisheries (1.05).

Retail trade is an industry which primarily serves the needs of local residents. Although it exceeds unity (local demand) in Burlington County, it cannot be considered an "export." Burlington County is suburban in nature and would require a location quotient exceeding unity just to meet the needs of its residents. The discussion of local jobs to local residents ratio, which follows shortly, will further clarify this statement.

The location quotients for nonclassifiable establishments and agricultural services, forestry, fisheries are so close to unity that only local demand is met, with little exporting being possible.

Using the local jobs to local residents ratio, Burlington County's ratio of .38 in 1970 (that is, the county's industries could only employ 38% of the county's labor force) and a ratio of .46 in 1980 (the county's industries could only employ 46% of the county's labor force) further supports its being classified as a suburban area. Additional support to this classification is evidenced in the county's commuting flows, to be discussed later in this report.

GENERAL POPULATION TRENDS

Since Philadelphia was a major city before the age of the automobile, it achieved a high population density. Its continued growth created an overflow effect and the undeveloped lands of Burlington County helped to fulfill the need for more living space. Improvements in the region's highway system also played an important role, by making the county more accessible.

Table 2 summarizes the sources of Burlington County's growth. Natural increase accounted for 8.7% (28,089 divided by 323,132) and net migration accounted for an additional 3.5% (11,3422 divided by 323,132), providing the county with a growth rate of 12.2%.

Migration

Migration from outside the county provided 85,999 new people, or 25.3% of the total population, down from the 1970 figure of 88,874 or 30.1% (see Table 3). The Northeastern states provided Burlington County with an additional 14,268 residents, which represents about 17% of the total newcomers. The prior residencies of the remaining newcomers are about equally divided between the north central states and western states.

In 1970, in-migration from outside the county was greater than it was in 1980. At that time, the northeastern and north central states accounted for a slightly larger percentage of the newcomers, while the southern states played a more minor role. The western states' contribution remained stable between 1970 and 1980.

Because net migration for 1980 was 3.5% and in-migration was 25.4%, it follows that out-migration was 21.9%, while 72.4% of population has lived in the county for over five years.

Table 1.
Total Population, Population Density, and Share of County Population 1970 and 1980
Burlington County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	TOTAL POPULATION			POP: PER SQ. MILE		% OF COUNTY POP.	
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	1970	1980
BURLINGTON COUNTY	323,132	362,542	12.2	395	443	100.0	100.0
BASS RIVER TOWNSHIP	815	1,344	64.9	11	17	0.3	0.4
BEVERLY CITY	3,105	2,919	-6.0	5,750	5,406	1.0	0.8
BORDENTOWN CITY	4,490	4,441	-1.1	4,777	4,724	1.4	1.2
BORDENTOWN TOWNSHIP	7,303	7,170	-1.8	986	968	2.3	2.0
BURLINGTON CITY	12,010	10,246	-14.7	3,491	2,978	3.7	2.8
BURLINGTON TOWNSHIP	10,621	11,527	8.5	748	812	3.3	3.2
CHESTERFIELD TOWNSHIP	3,190	3,867	21.2	146	177	1.0	1.1
CINNAMINSON TOWNSHIP	16,962	16,072	-5.2	2,241	2,123	5.2	4.4
DELANCO TOWNSHIP	4,157	3,730	-10.3	1,925	1,727	1.3	1.0
DELRAN TOWNSHIP	10,065	14,811	47.2	1,457	2,143	3.1	4.1
EASTAMPTON TOWNSHIP	2,284	3,814	67.0	406	677	0.7	1.1
EDGEWATER PARK TOWNSHIP	7,412	9,273	25.1	2,592	3,242	2.3	2.6
EVESHAM TOWNSHIP	13,477	21,508	59.6	455	725	4.2	5.9
FIELDSBORO BOROUGH	615	597	-2.9	2,050	1,990	0.2	0.2
FLORENCE TOWNSHIP	8,560	9,084	6.1	887	941	2.6	2.5
HAINESPORT TOWNSHIP	2,990	3,236	8.2	454	492	0.9	0.9
LUMBERTON TOWNSHIP	3,945	5,236	32.7	296	393	1.2	1.4
MANSFIELD TOWNSHIP	2,597	2,523	-2.8	112	109	0.8	0.7
MAPLE SHADE TOWNSHIP	16,464	20,525	24.7	4,426	5,517	5.1	5.7
MEDFORD TOWNSHIP	8,292	17,622	112.5	206	437	2.6	4.9
MEDFORD LAKES BOROUGH	4,792	4,958	3.5	3,834	3,966	1.5	1.4
MOORESTOWN TOWNSHIP	15,577	15,596	0.1	1,026	1,027	4.8	4.3
MOUNT HOLLY TOWNSHIP	12,713	10,818	-14.9	4,369	3,718	3.9	3.0
MOUNT LAUREL TOWNSHIP	11,221	17,614	57.0	507	795	3.5	4.9
NEW HANOVER TOWNSHIP	27,410	14,258	-48.0	1,254	653	8.5	3.9
NORTH HANOVER TOWNSHIP	9,858	9,050	-8.2	567	521	3.1	2.5
PALMYRA BOROUGH	6,969	7,085	1.7	3,630	3,690	2.2	2.0
PEMBERTON BOROUGH	1,344	1,198	-10.9	1,768	1,576	0.4	0.3
PEMBERTON TOWNSHIP	19,754	29,720	50.5	305	460	6.1	8.2
RIVERSIDE TOWNSHIP	8,591	7,941	-7.6	5,579	5,156	2.7	2.2
RIVERTON BOROUGH	3,412	3,068	-10.1	4,874	4,383	1.1	0.8
SHAMONG TOWNSHIP	1,318	4,537	244.2	28	97	0.4	1.3
SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP	4,982	8,808	76.8	115	203	1.5	2.4
SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP	2,244	2,691	19.9	76	92	0.7	0.7
TABERNACLE TOWNSHIP	2,103	6,236	196.5	44	131	0.7	1.7
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	673	808	20.1	6	8	0.2	0.2
WESTAMPTON TOWNSHIP	2,680	3,383	26.2	243	306	0.8	0.9
WILLINGBORO TOWNSHIP	43,386	39,912	-8.0	5,709	5,252	13.4	11.0
WOODLAND TOWNSHIP	2,032	2,285	12.5	21	24	0.6	0.6
WRIGHTSTOWN BOROUGH	2,719	3,031	11.5	1,648	1,837	0.8	0.8

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 2.
Components of Population Change 1970 to 1980
Burlington County

(1) TOTAL POPULATION 1970	323,132
(2) BIRTHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	50,135
(3) DEATHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	22,047
(4) NATURAL INCREASE = BIRTHS (2) - DEATHS (3)	28,089
(5) 1970 POPULATION (1) + NATURAL INCREASE (4)	351,221
(6) TOTAL POPULATION 1980	362,542
(7) NET MIGRATION = LINE (6) - LINE (5)	11,322

Sources: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980
New Jersey Department of Health

Table 3.
Residence in 1965 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1970 and Residence in 1975 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1980
Burlington County

	1970 RESIDENCE IN 1965		1980 RESIDENCE IN 1975	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER	294,782	100.0	338,108	100.0
SAME HOUSE	133,759	45.4	181,615	53.7
DIFFERENT HOUSE IN THE U.S.A.:	132,364	44.9	149,307	44.2
SAME COUNTY	43,490	14.8	63,308	18.7
DIFFERENT COUNTY:	88,874	30.1	85,999	25.4
SAME STATE	7,232	2.5	30,445	9.0
DIFFERENT STATE:	22,778	7.7	55,554	16.4
NORTHEAST	35,859	12.2	29,892	8.8
NORTH CENTRAL	8,262	2.8	5,901	1.7
SOUTH	15,468	5.2	14,268	4.2
WEST	6,507	2.2	5,493	1.6
ABROAD	8,048	2.7	7,186	2.1
MOVED, 1965 RESIDENCE NOT REPORTED	20,611	7.0	N.A.	N.A.

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

The Urbanization of Rural Areas

Between the years 1970 and 1980, four of Burlington County's seven rural municipalities responded to the outward movement of the ring. Defining urban as any municipality with a population density of over 1,000 people per square mile, or one having a population density greater than 100 people per square mile and a population of over 2,500 people, Eastampton Township, Shamong Township, Springfield Township, and Tabernacle Township are now defined as urban. Only Bass River Township, Washington Township, and Woodland Township, all of which are located in the southeastern section of the county and the protected Pinelands Region, were classified as rural areas in 1980.

Municipalities with Significant Population Increases

Most of the growth in the county occurred along the border with Camden County, in the western section of the county. Camden County, too, is experiencing the outward push of the ring surrounding the central cities of Camden and Philadelphia. Since Camden County is already more urbanized than Burlington County, its population is spilling over into Burlington County.

Medford Township's high growth of the previous decade has slowed but its growth during the past decade is still significant: 112.5%. It received an additional 9,330 persons during the ten-year period, the second highest number in the county. With a density of 206 persons per square mile, there is still room for continued growth. While a portion of the township is located within the Pinelands Protection Area, where new development is strictly regulated, most of the township is either outside the Pinelands or in Pinelands Growth or Rural Development areas.

Shamong Township experienced the largest percentage increase in population (244.2%). This, however, only amounts to an actual increase of 3,219 persons, since Shamong Township had a small population base in 1970 (1,318 persons). Its current density is 97 persons per square mile. Continued growth may be restricted. While a major portion of the township is growth restricted under The Pinelands Plan, northwestern sections of Shamong are designated as Growth or Rural Development areas and will experience continued growth.

Tabernacle Township placed second in percentage growth with a growth rate of 196.5%, but places sixth in the actual number of new residents, receiving an additional 4,133 persons into its community of 2,103. Tabernacle Township is adjacent to Medford Township and shares its western border with Shamong Township. Like Shamong Township, a major portion of the township lies within the Pinelands Preservation Area, with the remainder in the Pinelands Protection Area. Despite its low density (131 persons per square mile), continued development will be very restricted.

Growth patterns determined by the actual number of new residents is similar to that established by growth rate, with major growth occurring along the border shared with Camden County, only closer to the central cities. The noticeable exception is Pemberton Township. This township's population increase of 9,966 persons was the largest in the county, although its growth rate was only 50.5%.

Pemberton Township attributes much of its growth to the fact that it provided affordable housing for many in the lower-income brackets and is convenient to the military installations within the county. Its median value for owner-occupied housing was $38,500, almost $10,000 below the median value for the county (see Table 24, page 78).

Municipalities with Significant Population Declines

In reviewing population declines, one should also review the number of households, since the household size has decreased for all of Burlington County's municipalities except Bass River Township and Shamong Township, both of which experienced a large percentage increase in population. Thus, some communities did not increase their number of households sufficiently to offset the reduced household size, with the result that the population declined. For many of the municipalities, further expansion is limited by the lack of undeveloped land.

Willingboro, for example, experienced a large population decline in terms of absolute numbers: 3,474. However, this amounted to only 8% of that municipality's population and the number of households actually increased. In 1970, Willingboro had 10,244 households with the average household size being 4.23 persons. In 1980, Willingboro had 10,915 households with an average household size of 3.65. Household size decreased by approximately 14% during the decade, which would result in a 14% decline in population had not almost half of this decline been offset by the increased number of households. Therefore, it can be concluded that the reduction in population was almost solely the result of a decline in household size.

The demolition of housing units or the renovation of housing units to accommodate fewer households, activities which are especially prevalent in the more established communities, is a factor in the reduction of the number of households (and population). This fact alone would account for the reduced number of households in Fieldsboro Borough. The reduction in housing units much also be considered a factor in the reduced number of households (and population) in Delanco Township, Mount Holly Township, New Hanover Township, and Pemberton Borough.

New Hanover Township, located in the North Central Region of the county, experienced a population decline of 13,152 persons, or 48%, the highest absolute and percentage population reduction in the county. While the size of this reduction is large, New Hanover Township is a military reservation (Fort Dix) and the level of population is more less dictated by the Federal government. Therefore, population changes in this municipality occur for other than local economic reasons.

Burlington City experienced a decline in both its population and number of households, although its housing stocking inreased during the period. However, a major portion (approximately 13%) of this decline in population can be attributed to the reduction in household size.

For the most part, the municipalities in Burlington County which experienced a decline in population were those which could not expand their housing stock sufficiently, because of limited available space, to attract enough additional households to offset the populaton declines that occurred because of reductions in household size.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

An Aging Population

The population of Burlington County during the period 1970 to 1980 reflected the national trend of an increasing number of older citizens relative to the number of younger ones because of increased life expectancy and declining birth rate. The median age for the county increased by almost five years, from 24.3 in 1970 to 29.2 in 1980.

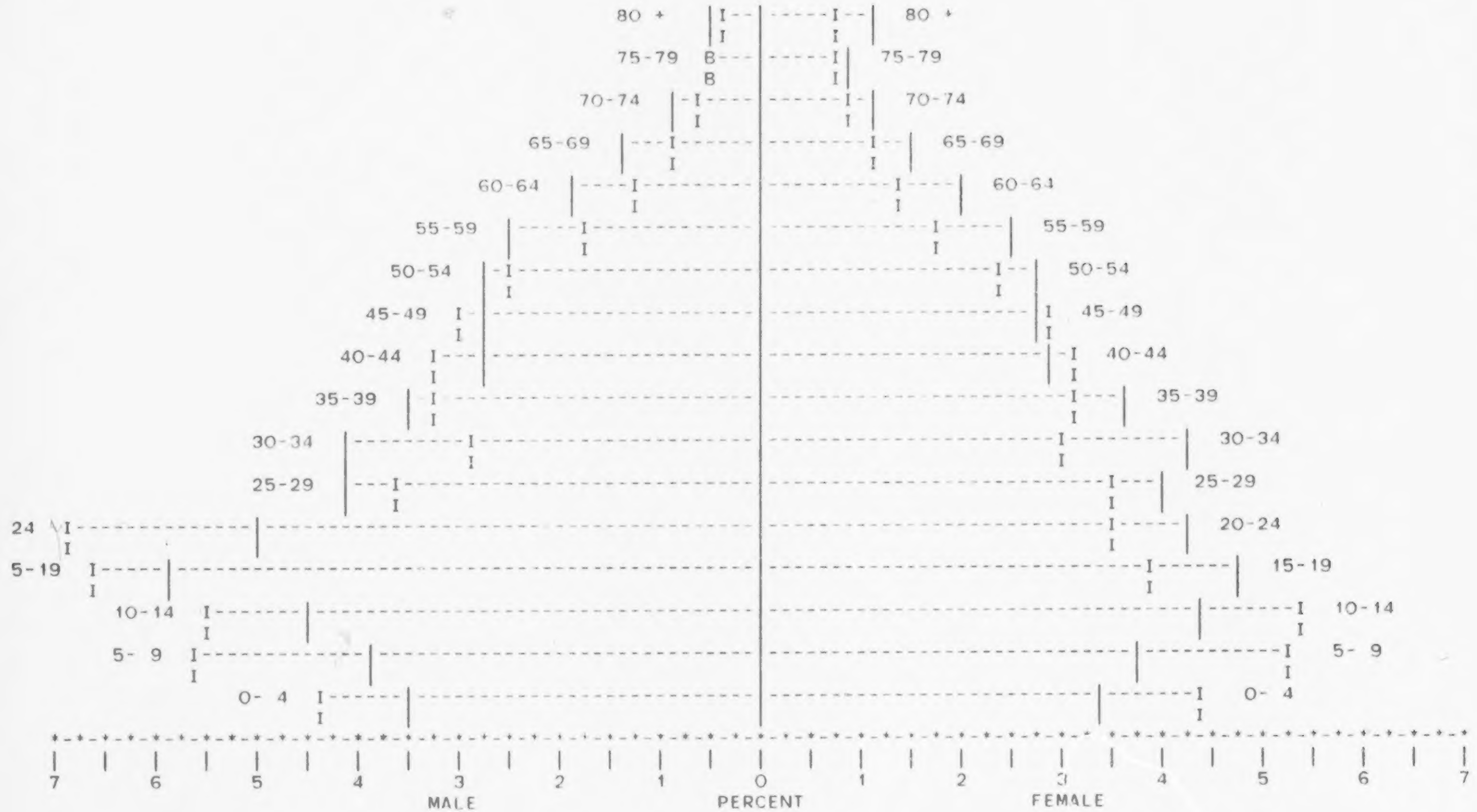
The largest increase was in the 60 to 64 years category (63%), followed closely by a 59% increase in the 55 to 59 years category. However, the 25 to 54 years category still outnumbers the three older categories (55 years and older) by more than two to one.

The number of children 5 to 17 years old actually decreased by 6,554 over the ten-year period. While the 18 to 24 year-olds remained basically unchanged, this fact is somewhat misleading.

In 1970, the 14 to 18 years category accounted for 49,215 persons: 33,717 males and 15,498 females. In 1980, the total was 49,177 but consisted of 27,333 males and 21,844 females. Assuming that the normal distribution of the sexes is close to 50%, the 1970 figures were distorted by having 18,219 more males than females in the population. This distortion was caused by the location of two military bases in the county, particularly Fort Dix, which is a training center for new army recruits. Although this same distortion occurred in 1980, the number of males exceeding females dropped to 5,489. If an adjustment is made for this distortion in both 1970 and 1980, the 18 to 24 years category would have increased by approximately 41%.

Leisuretowne, a retirement community, is located in Southhampton Township, causing it to have the highest median age (44.6) for the county. Moorestown Township, with a median age of

FIGURE 1.
BURLINGTON COUNTY AGE GROUPS: 1980 AND 1970



SYMBOL DEFINITIONS
| 1980 DISTRIBUTION
I 1970 DISTRIBUTION
B INTERSECTION OF BOTH DISTRIBUTIONS

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Burlington County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
ALL AGES	323,132	170,714	152,418	362,542	181,636	180,906
UNDER 5 YEARS	28,180	14,165	14,015	24,781	12,659	12,122
UNDER 1 YEAR	5,534	2,736	2,798	5,120	2,660	2,460
1 YEAR	5,451	2,766	2,685	4,909	2,476	2,433
2 YEARS	5,401	2,709	2,692	4,963	2,540	2,423
3 YEARS	5,665	2,877	2,788	4,851	2,449	2,402
4 YEARS	6,129	3,077	3,052	4,938	2,534	2,404
5 TO 17 YEARS	89,115	46,168	42,947	82,561	42,566	39,995
5 YEARS	6,553	3,319	3,234	5,049	2,573	2,476
6 YEARS	7,009	3,644	3,365	5,083	2,620	2,463
7 YEARS	7,058	3,617	3,441	5,227	2,713	2,514
8 YEARS	7,244	3,734	3,510	5,719	2,926	2,793
9 YEARS	7,399	3,787	3,612	6,616	3,395	3,221
10 YEARS	7,384	3,824	3,560	6,356	3,203	3,153
11 YEARS	7,174	3,622	3,552	6,297	3,249	3,048
12 YEARS	7,183	3,668	3,515	6,298	3,155	3,143
13 YEARS	6,978	3,543	3,435	6,359	3,318	3,041
14 YEARS	6,477	3,295	3,182	6,693	3,374	3,319
15 YEARS	6,403	3,306	3,097	7,205	3,681	3,524
16 YEARS	5,784	2,991	2,793	7,497	3,808	3,689
17 YEARS	6,469	3,818	2,651	8,162	4,551	3,611
18 TO 24 YEARS	49,215	33,717	15,498	49,177	27,333	21,844
18 YEARS	6,146	3,981	2,165	7,965	4,598	3,367
19 YEARS	9,361	7,365	1,996	7,656	4,470	3,186
20 YEARS	8,107	6,091	2,016	7,094	4,076	3,018
21 YEARS	7,022	4,869	2,153	6,721	3,733	2,988
22 YEARS	7,322	4,765	2,557	6,666	3,605	3,061
23 YEARS	6,644	3,988	2,656	6,718	3,534	3,184
24 YEARS	4,613	2,658	1,955	6,357	3,317	3,010
25 TO 54 YEARS	117,348	58,956	58,392	145,221	71,932	73,289
25 YEARS	4,682	2,488	2,194	6,207	3,197	3,010
26 YEARS	4,629	2,343	2,286	5,953	2,959	2,994
27 YEARS	5,013	2,505	2,508	5,979	3,032	2,947
28 YEARS	4,412	2,203	2,209	5,610	2,847	2,763
29 YEARS	3,963	1,987	1,976	5,913	2,927	2,986
30 YEARS	3,917	1,910	2,007	6,072	3,010	3,062
31 YEARS	3,948	1,911	2,037	6,031	2,865	3,166
32 YEARS	3,760	1,839	1,921	6,561	3,246	3,315
33 YEARS	3,820	1,836	1,984	6,628	3,257	3,371
34 YEARS	3,839	1,901	1,938	4,971	2,422	2,549
35 YEARS	3,977	1,939	2,038	5,096	2,501	2,595
36 YEARS	3,913	1,917	1,996	5,351	2,581	2,770
37 YEARS	4,054	2,013	2,041	5,640	2,769	2,871
38 YEARS	4,211	2,139	2,072	4,785	2,366	2,419
39 YEARS	4,329	2,303	2,026	4,548	2,254	2,294
40 YEARS	4,361	2,253	2,108	4,199	2,076	2,123
41 YEARS	4,118	2,129	1,989	4,212	2,024	2,188
42 YEARS	4,092	2,014	2,078	4,137	2,076	2,061
43 YEARS	4,009	1,954	2,055	3,946	1,974	1,972
44 YEARS	3,967	1,981	1,986	3,856	1,929	1,927
45 YEARS	3,953	1,997	1,956	3,864	1,905	1,959
46 YEARS	3,836	1,877	1,959	3,803	1,915	1,888
47 YEARS	3,777	1,867	1,910	3,853	1,872	1,981
48 YEARS	3,779	1,913	1,866	3,914	1,974	1,940
49 YEARS	3,615	1,843	1,772	4,202	2,154	2,048

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Burlington County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
50 YEARS	3,534	1,810	1,724	4,149	2,085	2,064
51 YEARS	3,258	1,709	1,549	3,963	1,967	1,996
52 YEARS	3,066	1,566	1,500	4,041	2,007	2,034
53 YEARS	2,785	1,428	1,357	3,880	1,875	2,005
54 YEARS	2,731	1,381	1,350	3,857	1,866	1,991
55 TO 59 YEARS	11,422	5,826	5,596	18,116	8,875	9,241
55 YEARS	2,620	1,329	1,291	3,836	1,920	1,916
56 YEARS	2,408	1,254	1,154	3,704	1,799	1,905
57 YEARS	2,369	1,198	1,171	3,577	1,753	1,824
58 YEARS	2,094	1,047	1,047	3,486	1,646	1,840
59 YEARS	1,931	998	933	3,513	1,757	1,756
60 TO 64 YEARS	8,573	4,102	4,471	14,004	6,803	7,201
60 YEARS	1,970	963	1,007	3,225	1,591	1,634
61 YEARS	1,770	864	906	2,978	1,439	1,539
62 YEARS	1,749	853	896	2,749	1,338	1,411
63 YEARS	1,540	727	813	2,621	1,270	1,351
64 YEARS	1,544	695	849	2,431	1,165	1,266
65 YEARS & OVER	19,279	7,780	11,499	28,682	11,468	17,214
65 YEARS	1,361	621	740	2,356	1,135	1,221
66 YEARS	1,361	615	746	2,150	1,017	1,133
67 YEARS	1,284	560	724	2,128	961	1,167
68 YEARS	1,178	480	698	1,888	851	1,037
69 YEARS	1,199	504	695	1,780	803	977
70 YEARS	1,143	487	656	1,644	719	925
71 YEARS	1,079	453	626	1,613	699	914
72 YEARS	1,038	446	592	1,515	639	876
73 YEARS	969	402	567	1,321	542	779
74 YEARS	958	378	580	1,289	505	784
75 YEARS	928	378	550	1,148	426	722
76 YEARS	832	338	494	1,083	413	670
77 YEARS	772	294	478	970	351	619
78 YEARS	678	247	431	879	311	568
79 YEARS	637	234	403	937	315	622
80 YEARS	591	219	372	782	277	505
81 YEARS	537	198	339	715	244	471
82 YEARS	447	150	297	608	208	400
83 YEARS	364	119	245	596	184	412
84 YEARS	335	122	213	535	149	386
85 YEARS	278	102	176	526	149	377
86 YEARS	235	78	157	444	116	328
87 YEARS	210	67	143	361	99	262
88 YEARS	170	45	125	313	85	228
89 YEARS	150	47	103	260	63	197
90 YEARS	119	41	78	205	51	154
91 YEARS	76	19	57	186	45	141
92 YEARS	58	13	45	110	32	78
93 YEARS	52	13	39	81	19	62
94 YEARS	39	7	32	80	26	54
95 YEARS	28	7	21	49	10	39
96 YEARS	20	4	16	33	11	22
97 YEARS	9	2	7	26	2	24
98 YEARS	10	4	6	12	1	11
99 YEARS	3	0	3	15	4	11
100 YEARS & OVER	131	86	45	44	6	38

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

38.1, has several nursing homes within its boundaries.

The municipalities with the lowest median age were New Hanover Township (20.7) and Wrightstown Borough (22.4). As mentioned earlier in this report, these municipalities are heavily populated with military personnel, which would account for the young age of their residents.

Black Population

In 1970, the black populaton in the county represented 8.7% of the total population. By 1980, black representation had increased by 61.5% to 12.5% of the total population, 35% below the 19.2% in 1980 for the SMSA.

In terms of absolute numbers, Willingboro Township acquired the greatest gain, adding 10,364 persons to its 1970 black population of 4,738. In 1980, Willingboro had the largest black population, not only in terms of absolute numbers, but also in terms of percentage of municipality's population (37.8%).*

Pemberton Township's black population increased from 2,839 to 5,984, changing the black portion of the township's population from 14.4% in 1970 to 20.1% in 1980.

The black populaton in Maple Shade Township increased by 1451% from 1970 to 1980. In absolute terms, this amounts to only 740 persons, however, and in 1980 blacks represented 3.9% of the township's total population.

Delran Township's black population increased by 640.5%, but still blacks accounted for only 5.8% of the township's total population. The 396.4% increase in the black population of Lumberton Township only expanded black representation in the township to 5.3%.

Geographic assimilation of the increased black population varies. In Willingboro, the increased black population was fairly well dispersed throughout the municipality. However, this does not hold true for the other municipalities which experienced large increases in their black population.

In Maple Shade Township, for example, 81% of the black population was located in one of the township's fourteen census blocks. This particular block contained mostly rental units, with a median monthly contract rent of $260. Of the 338 units for rent, 223, or 66%, of the them had been vacant for more than two months.

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* For an interesting discussion of the integration process and other social issues which arose in Levitt's large development located in willingboro, the leader is referred to The Levittowners: Ways of Life and Politics in a New Suburban Community by Herbert J. Gans (Pantheon Books, N.Y.: 1967), pp. 371-5.

Table 5.
Population by Race in 1970 and 1980
Burlington County

ALL RACES	
1970 POPULATION	323,132
1980 POPULATION	362,542
% CHANGE 1970-1980	12.2
WHITE AND OTHER	
1970 POPULATION	294,970
1980 POPULATION	317,071
% CHANGE 1970-1980	7.5
BLACK	
1970 POPULATION	28,162
1980 POPULATION	45,471
% CHANGE 1970-1980	61.5

1970 RACE GROUPS			1980 RACE GROUPS		
ALL RACES	323,132	100.0	ALL RACES	362,542	100.0
WHITE	292,461	90.5	WHITE	306,987	84.7
BLACK	28,162	8.7	BLACK	45,471	12.5
AMERICAN INDIAN	242	0.1	AMERICAN INDIAN	510	0.1
			ESKIMO	5	0.0
			ALEUT	1	0.0
JAPANESE	606	0.2	JAPANESE	700	0.2
CHINESE	304	0.1	CHINESE	699	0.2
FILIPINO	245	0.1	FILIPINO	844	0.2
KOREAN	232	0.1	KOREAN	1,165	0.3
			ASIAN INDIAN	801	0.2
			VIETNAMESE	158	0.0
HAWAIIAN	62	0.0	HAWAIIAN	89	0.0
			GUAMANIAN	46	0.0
			SAMOAN	11	0.0
OTHER	818	0.3	OTHER	5,055	1.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

The black population in Delran Township was similarly clustered. Seventy-four percent of the black population resided in one census block (out of nine blocks in the township) which, like Maple Shade, contained a large number of rental units. Here the vacancy rate was even higher. Of the 256 units available for rent, 86% of them had been vacant for more than two months. The median monthly contract rent was lower than that of Maple Shade: $234.

Municipalities with a Declining Black Population

Declines in municipal black population were much smaller than the increases. Percentage-wise, four municipalities experienced large declines, ranging from a 31.6% decrease to a 100% decrease: Riverton Borough (32.6%), Delanco Township (55.2%), Bass River Township (66.7%), Washington Township (66.7%), Mansfield Township (72.4%), and Medford Lakes Borough (100.0%). However, all had a small number of blacks in their communities, making any change calculated on a percentage basis appear large.

In terms of absolute numbers, Burlington City's black population declined by 447 persons, the largest decline in the county. However, fewer blacks left the municipality than whites, resulting in only a slight decline in the percentage of blacks in the population: 22.9% in 1970, 22.5% in 1980.

New Hanover Township experienced a decline in its black population of 243 persons. But since the municipality's total population declined at a faster rate, the black population actually increased its portion of the total population, from 15.4% in 1970 to 27.8% in 1980. This change is also reflected in the labor force status (see Table 14, page 49). The decrease in armed forces personnel was larger for the total population than it was for the black population.

A decline of 201 persons in Mount Holly Township did not significantly affect the racial distribution in that township. In 1970, 15.2% of Mount Holly Township's population was black. In 1980, the blacks represented 16% of the population.

Population Changes in Other Racial Groups

During the ten-year period, the racial composition of the county changed. In 1970, the white race represented 90.5% of the population. By 1980 this share was reduced to 84.7%. As discussed in the previous section, the black race increased its share of the total population by almost 4%: from 8.7% in 1970 to 12.5% in 1980. While these two races combined still represent 97.2% of the population, it was a declining share, having accounted for 99.2% of the population in 1970.

The 1980 census expanded the number of racial groups to 14, up from 9 groups in 1970. Despite this increased detail, Burlington County's third largest racial group is still

Table 6.
Number and Percent Black Population in 1970 and 1980 Burlington County

	1970			1980		
	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%
BURLINGTON COUNTY	323,132	28,162	8.7	362,542	45,471	12.5
BASS RIVER TOWNSHIP	815	3	0.4	1,344	1	0.1
BEVERLY CITY	3,105	581	18.7	2,919	565	19.4
BORDENTOWN CITY	4,490	657	14.6	4,441	617	13.9
BORDENTOWN TOWNSHIP	7,303	246	3.4	7,170	330	4.6
BURLINGTON CITY	11,991	2,748	22.9	10,246	2,301	22.5
BURLINGTON TOWNSHIP	10,612	1,379	13.0	11,527	2,170	18.8
CHESTERFIELD TOWNSHIP	3,190	691	21.7	3,867	913	23.6
CINNAMINSON TOWNSHIP	16,962	926	5.5	16,072	884	5.5
DELANCO TOWNSHIP	4,157	29	0.7	3,730	13	0.3
DELRAN TOWNSHIP	10,040	116	1.2	14,811	859	5.8
EASTAMPTON TOWNSHIP	2,284	97	4.2	3,814	286	7.5
EDGEWATER PARK TOWNSHIP	7,412	347	4.7	9,273	1,219	13.1
EVESHAM TOWNSHIP	13,477	71	0.5	21,508	427	2.0
FIELDSBORO BOROUGH	615	201	32.7	597	165	27.6
FLORENCE TOWNSHIP	8,560	664	7.8	9,084	638	7.0
HAINESPORT TOWNSHIP	2,990	19	0.6	3,236	33	1.0
LUMBERTON TOWNSHIP	3,945	56	1.4	5,236	278	5.3
MANSFIELD TOWNSHIP	2,597	29	1.1	2,523	8	0.3
MAPLE SHADE TOWNSHIP	16,464	51	0.3	20,525	791	3.9
MEDFORD TOWNSHIP	8,292	14	0.2	17,622	67	0.4
MEDFORD LAKES BOROUGH	4,792	1	0.0	4,958	0	0.0
MOORESTOWN TOWNSHIP	15,577	1,040	6.7	15,596	919	5.9
MOUNT HOLLY TOWNSHIP	12,713	1,931	15.2	10,818	1,730	16.0
MOUNT LAUREL TOWNSHIP	11,221	367	3.3	17,614	806	4.6
NEW HANOVER TOWNSHIP	27,410	4,212	15.4	14,258	3,969	27.8
NORTH HANOVER TOWNSHIP	9,858	1,011	10.3	9,050	1,252	13.8
PALMYRA BOROUGH	6,969	831	11.9	7,085	818	11.5
PEMBERTON BOROUGH	1,344	44	3.3	1,198	85	7.1
PEMBERTON TOWNSHIP	19,754	2,839	14.4	29,720	5,984	20.1
RIVERSIDE TOWNSHIP	8,616	208	2.4	7,941	205	2.6
RIVERTON BOROUGH	3,412	117	3.4	3,068	80	2.6
SHAMONG TOWNSHIP	1,318	50	3.8	4,537	91	2.0
SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP	4,982	56	1.1	8,808	51	0.6
SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP	2,244	23	1.0	2,691	27	1.0
TABERNACLE TOWNSHIP	2,103	116	5.5	6,236	113	1.8
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	673	6	0.9	808	2	0.2
WESTAMPTON TOWNSHIP	2,680	731	27.3	3,383	712	21.0
WILLINGBORO TOWNSHIP	43,414	4,738	10.9	39,912	15,102	37.8
WOODLAND TOWNSHIP	2,032	177	8.7	2,285	163	7.1
WRIGHTSTOWN BOROUGH	2,719	739	27.2	3,031	797	26.3

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

classified as "Other," although this category only encompasses 1.4% of the total population.

Ancestry Groups

At the turn of the century the nation received a flood of immigrants, mostly European, although the flow of immigrants has since been greatly reduced. New Jersey's proximity to the major port of entry, New York City, meant that many of these new arrivals settled in the state. The assimilation of these newcomers into the populous can be seen by examining the census information on ancestry groups.

Ancestry groups are divided into three major categories: single ancestry, multiple ancestry, and ancestry group not specified. Since the single ancestry group consists mainly of European countries, which are almost wholly of the white race, those of other races would, by necessity, be included in the remaining two ancestral groups.

Forces which act against assimilation are language barriers, discrimination, religion, economic position, length of time since immigration, and the desire to maintain one's ethnic heritage.

Almost 50% of the population in 1980 stated that they were of a single ancestry. The largest of these groups was the one of German ancestry (14.3%), followed in descending order by those of English decent (14.1%), Italian decent (13.1%), and Irish decent (12.45%). Together, they accounted for almost 27% of this 50%.

The multiple ancestry group described 39.1% of the population. Not surprising, the English, German, and Irish were well-represented in this category as well. The "Italian and Other Group(s)," however, constitutes a smaller percentage than would be expected. Perhaps this is an indication that the Italian population was less likely to intermarry or that their immigration was more recent.

The remaining category, "Ancestry Group Not Specified" consists of two sub-categories: "Other" and "Not Reported." Of these two, the "Not Reported" category is twice as large as the "Other" category.

Table 9 provides information on persons of Spanish origin: Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, and Other. While only 2.5% of Burlington County's populaton fell into this category, more than half were of Puerto Rican heritage, or 1.4% of the total population.

Table 7.
Selected Single and Multiple Ancestry Groups in 1980
Burlington County

	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL PERSONS	362,542	100.0
SINGLE ANCESTRY GROUP:		
DUTCH	1,386	0.4
ENGLISH	25,499	7.0
FRENCH	2,385	0.7
GERMAN	25,941	7.2
GREEK	885	0.2
HUNGARIAN	2,349	0.6
IRISH	22,531	6.2
ITALIAN	23,685	6.5
NORWEGIAN	476	0.1
POLISH	9,211	2.5
PORTUGUESE	567	0.2
RUSSIAN	3,200	0.9
SCOTTISH	1,996	0.6
SWEDISH	1,016	0.3
UKRAINIAN	897	0.2
OTHER SINGLE ANCESTRY	58,913	16.2
MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUP	141,684	39.1
ANCESTRY NOT SPECIFIED:		
OTHER	15,456	4.3
NOT REPORTED	24,465	6.7
SELECTED MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUPS: 1/		
ENGLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	53,502	14.8
FRENCH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	13,228	3.6
GERMAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	65,804	18.2
IRISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	62,865	17.3
ITALIAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	22,353	6.2
POLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	15,153	4.2

1/ Persons may be included in more than one multiple ancestry group.
Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 8.
Spanish Origin Groups 1980
Burlington County

ALL PERSONS	362,542	100.0
NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN	353,377	97.5
SPANISH ORIGIN	9,165	2.5
MEXICAN	1,160	0.3
PUERTO RICAN	5,106	1.4
CUBAN	300	0.1
OTHER SPANISH ORIGIN	2,599	0.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

Household Size and Composition

During the ten-year period, household size for the county decreased from 3.48 persons per household to 3.01. Household size decreased for all municipalities except two: Bass River Township, increasing from 2.71 to 2.75, and Shamong Township, increasing from 3.26 to 3.34.

The smallest households in the county were in Maple Shade Township (2.36) and the largest were in Willingboro Township (3.65). Southampton Township had the largest reduction in household size, dropping from 3.42 in 1970 to 2.50 in 1980.

Municipal household size is greatly influenced by the type of houing units available and the age of the population, since desirable room density is probably fairly uniform. Thus, the desire or need for more space exerts a strong influence or shifts in population when the household size increases.

Changes in the household size in the county reflected the lower birth rate and an aging population. Another influence was the changing pattern of the marital status of the population.

In 1970, Burlington County had a large number of single males, due to the presence of military installations. This fact, therefore, distorts comparisons between 1970 and 1980 for the male population of the county.

The female population provides a better insight into the changes that have occurred over the ten-year period. The percentage of the female population that was single increased while the percentage of the female population that was married decreased. In addition, increases occurred in the remaining categories of "Separated," "Widowed," and "Divorced," with the "Divorced" category showing the largest increase of the three. Clearly, the population was postponing marriage and those that were marrying were more likely to become divorced or separated.

The reduced birth rate, which occurred over the ten-year period, is evident in the reduction by 3.4 percentage points for the "Other Relative" in the family household, all persons category of Table 30.

Persons under 18 years old were more likely to be living with one parent in 1980 than in 1970. Table 30 indicates that for persons under 18 years old, 13.5% were living in a household classified as "In Other Family (Male or Female Householder, No spouse Present)," compared to 8% in 1970. This trend was further supported by the increase in the percentage of the population classified as "Householder" in th family household category, although persons over 65 years of age also played an important role in the increase.

Table 9.
Households, Families, Group Quarters Population and Persons per Household 1970 and 1980 Burlington County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	HOUSEHOLDS		FAMILIES		GROUP QUARTERS POPULATION		PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
BURLINGTON COUNTY	84,788	114,890	74,653	92,370	28,110	16,216	3.48	3.01
BASS RIVER TOWNSHIP	297	489	217	376	10	0	2.71	2.75
BEVERLY CITY	934	982	750	742	0	0	3.32	2.97
BORDENTOWN CITY	1,526	1,761	1,193	1,168	79	34	2.89	2.50
BORDENTOWN TOWNSHIP	2,223	2,467	1,951	1,933	259	293	3.17	2.79
BURLINGTON CITY	3,836	3,783	3,058	2,680	153	54	3.09	2.69
BURLINGTON TOWNSHIP	3,078	3,858	2,720	2,989	255	283	3.37	2.91
CHESTERFIELD TOWNSHIP	608	735	530	634	1,140	1,538	3.37	3.17
CINNAMINSON TOWNSHIP	4,175	4,600	3,984	4,214	149	131	4.03	3.47
DELANCO TOWNSHIP	1,314	1,282	1,133	1,027	0	31	3.16	2.89
DELRAN TOWNSHIP	2,967	4,768	2,602	3,896	13	8	3.39	3.10
EASTAMPTON TOWNSHIP	757	1,473	638	999	8	6	3.01	2.59
EDGEWATER PARK TOWNSHIP	2,154	3,374	1,885	2,522	0	0	3.44	2.75
EVESHAM TOWNSHIP	3,787	6,748	3,375	5,609	112	101	3.53	3.17
FIELDSBORO BOROUGH	189	184	152	155	0	0	3.25	3.24
FLORENCE TOWNSHIP	2,715	3,307	2,289	2,489	42	15	3.14	2.74
HAINESPORT TOWNSHIP	914	1,125	783	905	25	0	3.24	2.88
LUMBERTON TOWNSHIP	1,226	2,002	1,063	1,426	27	122	3.20	2.55
MANSFIELD TOWNSHIP	741	827	651	688	0	0	3.50	3.05
MAPLE SHADE TOWNSHIP	5,338	8,576	4,441	5,468	103	289	3.07	2.36
MEDFORD TOWNSHIP	2,388	5,514	2,150	4,616	25	112	3.46	3.18
MEDFORD LAKES BOROUGH	1,257	1,483	1,172	1,323	0	0	3.81	3.34
MOORESTOWN TOWNSHIP	4,616	5,268	3,954	4,271	388	451	3.29	2.87
MOUNT HOLLY TOWNSHIP	3,860	3,679	3,164	2,828	161	135	3.25	2.90
MOUNT LAUREL TOWNSHIP	2,845	5,429	2,671	4,570	213	336	3.87	3.18
NEW HANOVER TOWNSHIP	1,174	1,107	1,121	1,046	22,936	10,550	3.81	3.35
NORTH HANOVER TOWNSHIP	2,524	2,784	2,363	2,412	6	0	3.90	3.25
PALMYRA BOROUGH	2,199	2,707	1,779	1,878	6	0	3.17	2.62
PEMBERTON BOROUGH	471	450	399	316	0	0	2.85	2.66
PEMBERTON TOWNSHIP	5,580	8,979	4,957	7,613	422	351	3.46	3.27
RIVERSIDE TOWNSHIP	2,765	2,884	2,239	2,163	81	11	3.08	2.75
RIVERTON BOROUGH	1,052	1,088	866	800	64	64	3.18	2.76
SHAMONG TOWNSHIP	404	1,343	332	1,179	0	47	3.26	3.34
SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP	1,441	3,518	1,241	2,767	59	5	3.42	2.50
SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP	652	844	551	709	39	32	3.38	3.15
TABERNACLE TOWNSHIP	578	1,808	516	1,637	8	3	3.62	3.45
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	219	271	170	210	0	16	3.07	2.92
WESTAMPTON TOWNSHIP	687	1,115	648	985	0	18	3.90	3.02
WILLINGBORO TOWNSHIP	10,244	10,915	9,996	10,005	33	33	4.23	3.65
WOODLAND TOWNSHIP	274	377	244	291	1,164	1,147	3.17	3.02
WRIGHTSTOWN BOROUGH	779	986	705	831	130	0	3.32	3.07

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Burlington County

SEX BY MARITAL STATUS 1/

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
MALE:	123,791	100.0	138,451	100.0
SINGLE	44,531	36.0	44,426	32.1
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	73,112	59.1	82,352	59.5
SEPARATED	1,965	1.6	3,712	2.7
WIDOWED	2,445	2.0	2,817	2.0
DIVORCED	1,738	1.4	5,144	3.7
FEMALE:	107,179	100.0	139,613	100.0
SINGLE	21,999	20.5	32,285	23.1
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	69,875	65.2	80,906	58.0
SEPARATED	2,519	2.4	4,657	3.3
WIDOWED	10,336	9.6	14,082	10.1
DIVORCED	2,450	2.3	7,683	5.5

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
ALL PERSONS	323,132	100.0	362,542	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	74,653	23.1	92,370	25.5
SPOUSE	67,008	20.7	78,127	21.5
OTHER RELATIVES	140,080	43.4	145,402	40.1
NONRELATIVES	3,146	1.0	3,362	0.9
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	4,094	1.3	10,263	2.8
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	6,041	1.9	12,257	3.4
NONRELATIVES			4,545	1.3
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	4,318	1.3	5,440	1.5
OTHER	23,792	7.4	10,776	3.0

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Burlington County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	117,295	100.0	107,342	100.0
IN HOUSEHOLD				
HOUSEHOLDER OR SPOUSE	155	0.1	105	0.1
OWN CHILD OF HOUSEHOLDER				
IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	101,485	86.5	84,914	79.1
IN OTHER FAMILY (MALE OR FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO SPOUSE PRESENT)	9,355	8.0	14,441	13.5
OTHER RELATIVES	3,946	3.4	5,423	5.1
NONRELATIVES	663	0.6	1,341	1.2
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	465	0.4	253	0.2
OTHER	1,226	1.0	865	0.8

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 65 YEARS AND OVER	19,279	100.0	28,682	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	6,156	31.9	9,770	34.1
SPOUSE	3,397	17.6	5,772	20.1
OTHER RELATIVES	3,990	20.7	4,366	15.2
NONRELATIVES	452	2.3	152	0.5
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	961	5.0	1,357	4.7
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	2,711	14.1	4,805	16.8
NONRELATIVES			273	1.0
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	1,500	7.8	2,140	7.5
OTHER	112	0.6	47	0.2

1/ In 1970 for persons 14 years old and over and in 1980 for persons 15 years old and over.

Source: Census of Population and Housing: 1970 and 1980

For persons over 65 years of age, the ten-year period indicates that a larger percentage of this group were able to maintain their own households and were less likely to be living in a family household with other relatives or nonrelatives. There was also a slight drop in the percentage residing in group quarters. Because of the emphasis on de-institutionalization and the increased availability of needed services, the elderly were better able to maintain their own households.

EDUCATION

The years between 1970 and 1980 showed a marked increase in nursery school enrollment. In 1970 only 1.7% of the population over three years of age were enrolled in nursery school. By 1980, 4.3% of the population over three years of age were enrolled. Since the number of children in the "Under 5 Years" age group experienced a large decline over the past ten years, the enrollment in nursery schools appears to have almost tripled, if one uses the "Under 5 Years" classification in Table 10 as an approximation for the eligible population. This increased enrollment is caused not only by the desire for education, but also by the need and desire for women, who formerly remained at home with young children, to work outside the home.

The changes in enrollment for kindergarten and elementary and high school are more a factor of changes in the population of age groups since schooling is compulsory until age 16.

College enrollment doubled from 1970 to 1980, although the traditional age group for college, 18 to 24 years, decreased. However, the college enrollment figures do not have age constraints and included all age groups.

The years of school completed increased during the ten-year period. In 1980, 74.3% of persons over 25 years of age had completed four years of high school, up from 59.6% in 1970. The largest increase, however, occurred in the completion of one to three years of college: up 109.02% over the period. More than one-third of county's population over the age of 25 had at least some college, with 18.4% having four-years or more of college education.

The increased level of education in the county can be attributed to several factors. The demand for unskilled workers has been diminishing while the demand for workers with more technically oriented skills has increased. The higher unemployment rate increased job competition and many felt that attaining a higher level of education would enhance their job opportunities.

Many who are attending college are returning students, either having been in the labor force for a number of years and feel a need to upgrade their skills, or are re-entering the work force after an absence of several years and feel a need to enhance their job skills. Others return to college for re-training

Table 11.
Persons 3 Years Old and Over Enrolled in School and Years of School Completed for Persons 25 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Burlington County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT			
PERSONS 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	96,101	103,927	8.1
NURSERY SCHOOL	1,661	4,463	168.7
KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY (1 TO 8 YEARS)	64,122	54,513	-15.0
HIGH SCHOOL (1 TO 4 YEARS)	22,067	28,313	28.3
COLLEGE	8,251	16,638	101.6
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED			
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER	156,661	206,050	31.5
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS)	33,006	24,240	-26.6
HIGH SCHOOL:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	30,243	28,631	-5.3
4 YEARS	58,134	82,699	42.3
COLLEGE:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	15,568	32,540	109.0
4 OR MORE YEARS	19,710	37,940	92.5
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES (% OF PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER)	59.6	74.3	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

in a new field.

Access to a college education also improved during the period. Burlington County has established a two-year community college with several satellite campuses, offering an affordable education close to home. In addition, Glassboro, Monmouth, and Trenton State colleges, as well as Rutgers University, among others, offer courses in the county.

The increased population in the county may have affected the education level attained statistics. Many of the larger increases occurred in areas with high median home values and high contract rents, thus attracting persons with a higher income. Generally, a higher income correlates with a higher educational level.

LABOR FORCE

Participation in the labor force, both military and civilian increased from 51% of the population over 16 years of age in 1970 to 60% in 1980.

For the males in the population, the armed forces decreased in importance, although this figure is distorted by the military installations in the county. An increased number and percentage of men were not in the labor force in 1980, possibly a reflection of the increased enrollment in institutions of higher learning. Unemployment among males doubled during the period, from 3.1% in 1970 to 6.2% in 1980, following the national trend.

While male participation in the labor force decreased, female participation increased from 40% in 1970 to 53% in 1980. The number of females in the armed forces increased dramatically during the period: 389 in 1970 to 2,107 in 1980. Female unemployment in 1980 was 7.9%, up from 5.3% in 1970, although the gap between the male unemployment rate and the female unemployment rate appeared to be narrowing.

The percentage of black females in the labor force was higher in both 1970 (52%) and 1980 (63%) than for the total female population. However, black male participation was sever percentage points lower in 1970 and four percentage points lower in 1980 than the total male population. The unemployment rates for both sexes in 1980 were considerably higher than for the total population: 11% for black males and 12% for black females. The unemployment rate for black males more than doubled from its 1970 rate of 4.7%, while unemployment among black females remained faily constant at 12%, still the highest unemployment rate among the population as a whole.

Occupation Groups

Changes in the occupation groups for the county between 1970 and 1980 are difficult to determine since new occupational class-

Table 12.
Labor Force Status for Total and Black Population 16 Years Old and Over By Sex 1970 and 1980 Burlington County

	1970	1980
ALL RACES		
MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	117,345	134,722
ARMED FORCES	30,045	13,987
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	70,500	94,590
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	60.1	70.2
EMPLOYED	68,305	88,688
UNEMPLOYED	2,195	5,902
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.1	6.2
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	16,800	26,145
FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	100,529	136,059
ARMED FORCES	389	2,107
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	40,680	70,118
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	40.5	51.5
EMPLOYED	38,533	64,607
UNEMPLOYED	2,147	5,511
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	5.3	7.9
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	59,460	63,834
BLACK POPULATION		
MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	10,867	16,728
ARMED FORCES	4,412	3,545
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	4,174	9,310
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	38.4	55.7
EMPLOYED	3,979	8,290
UNEMPLOYED	195	1,020
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.7	11.0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	2,281	3,873
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	7,170	15,143
ARMED FORCES	54	766
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	3,680	8,754
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	51.3	57.8
EMPLOYED	3,231	7,707
UNEMPLOYED	449	1,047
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	12.2	12.0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	3,436	5,623

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 13.
Major Occupation Groups for Employed Persons 16 Years Old and Over
1970 and 1980
Burlington County

1980	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	153,295	100.0
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY:	40,677	26.5
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL	19,465	12.7
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY	21,212	13.8
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:	50,908	33.2
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	5,140	3.4
SALES	16,934	11.0
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT, INCLUDING CLERICAL	28,834	18.8
SERVICE:	18,278	11.9
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	598	0.4
PROTECTIVE SERVICE	2,994	2.0
SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD	14,686	9.6
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	1,483	1.0
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR	18,896	12.3
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS:	23,053	15.0
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS	10,867	7.1
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	6,590	4.3
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS	5,596	3.7

1970	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	106,838	100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	18,870	17.7
MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM	10,421	9.8
SALES WORKERS	9,383	8.8
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	20,530	19.2
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS	15,938	14.9
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	12,333	11.5
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	3,990	3.7
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	3,316	3.1
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	710	0.7
FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN	591	0.6
SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	10,057	9.4
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	699	0.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

ifications were substituted for the ones used in 1970. This report will focus on the differences between Burlington County and the SMSA to which it belongs.

When compared to the SMSA, Burlington County was above the SMSA in all occupations except technicians and related support personnel. The largest occupational group was administrative support, including clerical, accounting for 18.8% of the population.

In examining the occupational groupings by municipalities, administrative support occupations, which includes clerical workers, were well-represented in all communities. Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations represented approximately 20% of the labor force residing in Evesham Township, Medford Township, Medford Lakes Borough, and Mount Laurel Township. Professional specialty occupations claimed almost 25% of the labor force of Moorestown Township.

A high concentration of service occupations existed in New Hanover Township (25.0%) and Wrightstown Borough (30.1%), both having a high military population. Wrightstown Borough also claimed a high concentration of administrative support workers, a category which also includes clerical personnel (29.65%).

Precision production, craft, and repair occupations provided a significant portion of the employment for residents of Bass River Township (22.4%), Delanco Township (18.5%), Hainesport Township (16.2%), Shamong Township (16.7%), and Washington Township (14.3%).

Commuting Flows

Commuting flows, like the location quotient and local jobs to resident labor force ratio, both discussed in the beginning of this report, are another indication of an area's place in the hierarchy of cities. If out-going commuters represent a small percentage of the work force, it can be assumed that development has taken place to the point where the area is able to provide jobs for its residents.

As discussed earlier, Burlington County, as a whole, can still be classified as a suburban area in 1980, given the ratio of local jobs to resident labor force of 0.46, although this is up from 0.38 in 1970. The commuting flows provide further substantiation.

In 1970, approximately 43,000 workers commuted to jobs outside the county. By 1980 this figure increased to 63,000. The county's link to the central city of Philadelphia had also changed. In 1970, about 15,000 commuters worked in Philadelphia. This figure increased by 1,500 to 16,500 in 1980.

Table 14.
Place of Work by Place of Residence in 1970 and 1980 Burlington County

	1970	1980
WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	133,116	166,594
PLACE OF WORK (POW) KNOWN	112,722	152,414
PLACE OF WORK NOT KNOWN	20,394	14,180
% OF WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	15.3	8.5
PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	88,007	115,098
PERSONS WHO LIVE & WORK IN COUNTY	69,250	89,218
% OF WORKERS WITH KNOWN POW	61.4	58.5
% OF PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	78.7	77.5
COMMUTERS FROM COUNTY	43,472	63,196
COMMUTERS TO COUNTY	18,757	25,880
IN-COMMUTER TO OUT-COMMUTER RATIO	0.43	0.41

Commuter Origins and Destinations

	LIVE IN COUNTY (A)				WORK IN COUNTY (B)			
	1970		1980		1970		1980	
TO AREA (A) / FROM AREA (B)	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
ALL AREAS	112,722	100.0	152,414	100.0	88,007	100.0	115,098	100.0
BURLINGTON	69,250	61.4	89,218	58.5	69,250	78.7	89,218	77.5
ATLANTIC	392	0.3	1,066	0.7	339	0.4	456	0.4
CAMDEN	12,578	11.2	21,004	13.8	7,654	8.7	12,840	11.2
CUMBERLAND	127	0.1	195	0.1	-	-	52	0.0
ESSEX	240	0.2	331	0.2	-	-	50	0.0
GLOUCESTER	789	0.7	1,364	0.9	616	0.7	1,744	1.5
MERCER	6,380	5.7	9,805	6.4	2,455	2.8	2,123	1.8
MIDDLESEX	510	0.5	1,215	0.8	120	0.1	258	0.2
MONMOUTH	192	0.2	579	0.4	354	0.4	284	0.2
MORRIS	-	-	173	0.1	-	-	196	0.2
OCEAN	346	0.3	1,123	0.7	1,487	1.7	1,544	1.3
SALEM	124	0.1	253	0.2	-	-	115	0.1
SOMERSET	-	-	118	0.1	-	-	34	0.0
UNION	257	0.2	137	0.1	-	-	10	0.0
NEW YORK CITY NY	672	0.6	1,089	0.7	207	0.2	142	0.1
BUCKS PA	2,342	2.1	3,197	2.1	1,657	1.9	1,800	1.6
CHESTER PA	119	0.1	128	0.1	75	0.1	90	0.1
DELAWARE PA	365	0.3	752	0.5	193	0.2	387	0.3
MONTGOMERY PA	1,146	1.0	1,745	1.1	398	0.5	503	0.4
PHILADELPHIA PA	14,934	13.2	16,460	10.8	1,914	2.2	2,093	2.0
OTHER AREAS	1,959	1.7	2,462	1.6	1,288	1.5	1,159	1.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

The ten-year period saw Camden County forge ahead of Philadelphia County in attracting workers from Burlington County. Again, this was the result of the decentralization-concentration process which was mentioned earlier.

The economic effect of Mercer County on Burlington County and the Philadelphia-NJ SMSA could also be seen in the commuting flows. Mercer County ranked third in 1980, as it did in 1970, being the destination of 9,805 Burlington County commuters, up approximately 50% from 1970. The state capitol, Trenton, is located in Mercer County and this, undoubtedly, contributed to the importance of Mercer County as a destination.

Commuting by automobile will probably continue its upward trend. As workers move to the suburbs, away from the more densely populated areas, public transportation becomes less available. Suburbanites, generally placing a higher value on the time factor involved in commuting than on the economies offered by public tranportation, prefer to travel to work by automobile, as has been shown by transportation studies. *

INCOME AND POVERTY

Income

After adjusting the 1969 median family income to 1979 dollars, the median income for Burlington County families increased by $1,340, or 6.1%. In 1969, the modal income range was $15,000 to $24,999, or $28,950 to $48,247 in 1979 dollars. ** The model income range in 1979 was $30,000 to $34,999. However, the sizes of the ranges differ from 1969 to 1979, making an accurate comparison impossible.

The per capita income for county residents increased by 21% to $7,671, after adjustment to 1979 dollars. However, these increases cannot be attributed solely to an improved standard of living.

Median family income is influenced by, among other things, the number of wage-earners. Of all the famililies in Burlington County, 58.2% had two wage earners in the family in 1980. These families have a mean income which is $8,395 above the mean income for a family with one wage earner. When the number of families with two or more wage earners increases, it follows that median family income will also increase.

Burlington County per capita income increased by $1,306 to $7,671 (1979 dollars), below the national per capita income increase of $2,129 to $8,371. Eliminating other factors, the total

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* James Heilbrun, Urban Economics and Public Policy (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1981), pp. 197-212.

** The mode is the most frequently occurring value of class.

Table 15.
Family Income in 1969 and 1979
Burlington County

1979	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	92,864	100.0
LESS THAN $2,500	1,291	1.4
$2,500 TO $4,999	2,191	2.4
$5,000 TO $7,499	3,702	4.0
$7,500 TO $9,999	4,914	5.3
$10,000 TO $12,499	5,650	6.1
$12,500 TO $14,999	5,359	5.8
$15,000 TO $17,499	6,615	7.1
$17,500 TO $19,999	6,789	7.3
$20,000 TO $22,499	7,898	8.5
$22,500 TO $24,999	6,731	7.2
$25,000 TO $27,499	6,875	7.4
$27,500 TO $29,999	5,702	6.1
$30,000 TO $34,999	9,550	10.3
$35,000 TO $39,999	6,875	7.4
$40,000 TO $49,999	7,080	7.6
$50,000 TO $74,999	4,454	4.8
$75,000 OR MORE	1,188	1.3
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME	23,251	

1969	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	75,186	100.0
LESS THAN $1,000	1,234	1.6
$1,000 TO $1,999	973	1.3
$2,000 TO $2,999	1,490	2.0
$3,000 TO $3,999	1,947	2.6
$4,000 TO $4,999	2,423	3.2
$5,000 TO $5,999	3,137	4.2
$6,000 TO $6,999	3,808	5.1
$7,000 TO $7,999	4,548	6.0
$8,000 TO $8,999	5,065	6.7
$9,000 TO $9,999	5,609	7.5
$10,000 TO $11,999	10,877	14.5
$12,000 TO $14,999	13,434	17.9
$15,000 TO $24,999	17,008	22.6
$25,000 TO $49,999	3,224	4.3
$50,000 AND OVER	409	0.5
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (CURRENT DOLLARS)	11,353	
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (1979 DOLLARS)	21,911	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

income would increase if the percentage of workers in the labor force increased and the percentage of non-workers (i.e., those who are too young to be in the labor force and those who chose not to be) decreased. This trend of increased per capita income, is expected to continue, a result of a larger participation by the population in the labor force and smaller family size, which reduces the number of non-workers.

Other factors which must be considered include the indexing of Social Security payments to the Consumer Price Index, changes in social programs, and changes in the minimum wage.

Table 16 shows the per capita income and median family income for the various municipalities. Moorestown Township had the highest per capita income: $11,417. This is more than 50% higher than the mean per capita income for the county ($7,367). Riverton Borough ($9,571), Medford Lakes Borough ($9,510) ranked ranked second, and third respectively. The same rankings applied applied to median family income as well.

Low median family incomes (and low per capita incomes as well) were concentrated in the municipalities dominated by military personnel: Wrightstown Borough ($10,010), New Hanover Township ($12,237), and North Hanover Township ($16,164). Military personnel do, however, receive many non-monetary benefits which improve their standard of living.

Shamong Township experienced a 41% increase in median family income increasing by $7,244. The large increase in population apparently consisted of persons which a higher income than had been residing in the township. Two other high-growth areas, Tabernacle Township and Medford Township had similar experiences.

Poverty

The poverty rate in Burlington County remained constant at 6.3% for the ten year period. However, the percentage of persons over 65 years of age below the poverty level was substantially reduced from 16.5% in 1969 to 7.3% in 1979. Much of this improvement came about because Social Security payments were pegged to the Consumer Price Index and other programs to aid the elderly were instituted.

Table 18 indicates that, in 1979, 5.1% of Burlington County families were classified as poverty level or below. This is only a slight improvement from the 1969 level of 5.2%, but becomes more impressive when the increased unemployment rate is taken into account. When Burlington County's poverty rate (5.1%) is compared to the national poverty rates for the population (not families) of 17.6% in 1970 and 18.1% in 1980, Burlington County's rates appear moderate.

Pemberton Borough had the highest poverty rate: 14.5%. This municipality also experienced the greatest increase in poverty during the ten-year period, having a rate of 6.5% in

Table 16.
Per Capita Income, Median Family Income, and Percent of Families Below the Poverty Level in 1969 and 1979
Burlington County

	PER CAPITA INCOME			MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME			POVERTY RATE	
	1969	1979	%	1969	1979	%	% OF FAMILIES	
	(1979 Dollars)		CHANGE	(1979 Dollars)		CHANGE	1969	1979
BURLINGTON COUNTY	6,365	7,671	20.5	21,911	23,251	6.1	5.2	5.1
BASS RIVER TOWNSHIP	4,985	6,452	29.4	14,049	16,544	17.8	7.7	8.6
BEVERLY CITY	5,541	6,001	8.3	18,712	17,778	-5.0	11.6	13.9
BORDENTOWN CITY	6,761	7,929	17.3	19,865	20,481	3.1	8.0	5.3
BORDENTOWN TOWNSHIP	7,374	8,003	8.5	22,912	23,968	4.6	2.1	2.4
BURLINGTON CITY	5,664	6,463	14.1	18,578	19,284	3.8	6.7	7.8
BURLINGTON TOWNSHIP	6,445	7,055	9.5	21,189	22,270	5.1	5.7	6.9
CHESTERFIELD TOWNSHIP	5,187	6,620	27.6	21,560	24,399	13.2	2.7	2.5
CINNAMINSON TOWNSHIP	7,633	9,296	21.8	28,937	30,544	5.6	4.5	2.1
DELANCO TOWNSHIP	6,678	7,005	4.9	20,852	22,396	7.4	1.3	4.8
DELRAN TOWNSHIP	6,797	7,943	16.9	22,482	25,452	13.2	2.6	3.9
EASTAMPTON TOWNSHIP	6,172	8,491	37.6	19,118	23,209	21.4	4.5	2.3
EDGEWATER PARK TOWNSHIP	6,664	8,392	25.9	22,462	21,998	-2.1	3.7	4.7
EVESHAM TOWNSHIP	6,667	8,628	29.4	23,447	28,016	19.5	3.0	2.4
FIELDSBORO BOROUGH	5,366	6,286	17.1	19,796	20,000	1.0	3.4	10.4
FLORENCE TOWNSHIP	6,093	7,396	21.4	20,142	21,328	5.9	5.5	5.5
HAINESPORT TOWNSHIP	6,197	6,684	7.9	19,885	20,265	1.9	5.0	5.5
LUMBERTON TOWNSHIP	6,451	7,570	17.3	20,155	20,897	3.7	5.6	6.6
MANSFIELD TOWNSHIP	6,183	7,988	29.2	19,493	23,477	20.4	8.6	4.8
MAPLE SHADE TOWNSHIP	6,688	7,934	18.6	20,603	19,973	-3.1	3.5	5.1
MEDFORD TOWNSHIP	7,483	9,557	27.7	24,346	29,878	22.7	2.2	2.7
MEDFORD LAKES BOROUGH	7,985	9,510	19.1	28,148	31,561	12.1	3.0	2.4
MOORESTOWN TOWNSHIP	9,240	11,417	23.6	28,276	30,619	8.3	3.1	2.4
MOUNT HOLLY TOWNSHIP	5,994	6,971	16.3	19,097	20,098	5.2	9.6	10.5
MOUNT LAUREL TOWNSHIP	7,184	9,267	29.0	26,991	30,051	11.3	3.7	2.4
NEW HANOVER TOWNSHIP	5,132	5,207	1.5	13,474	12,237	-9.2	5.2	10.8
NORTH HANOVER TOWNSHIP	4,416	5,361	21.4	15,615	16,164	3.5	9.2	4.9
PALMYRA BOROUGH	6,287	7,924	26.0	20,811	22,709	9.1	5.9	6.1
PEMBERTON BOROUGH	6,405	6,445	0.6	16,941	17,961	6.0	6.5	14.5
PEMBERTON TOWNSHIP	5,253	5,656	7.7	17,098	17,937	4.9	8.1	9.9
RIVERSIDE TOWNSHIP	6,105	6,840	12.0	18,745	19,663	4.9	7.1	4.5
RIVERTON BOROUGH	7,679	9,571	24.6	23,188	28,271	21.9	4.2	4.4
SHAMONG TOWNSHIP	5,436	7,321	34.7	17,571	24,815	41.2	9.3	5.8
SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP	5,652	7,681	35.9	18,759	19,042	1.5	8.2	4.5
SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP	6,102	7,405	21.3	21,323	21,834	2.4	8.3	6.9
TABERNACLE TOWNSHIP	5,119	6,965	36.1	18,273	23,601	29.2	4.7	5.0
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	4,369	5,561	27.3	15,922	17,026	6.9	21.6	12.9
WESTAMPTON TOWNSHIP	6,201	8,538	37.7	23,879	25,065	5.0	8.1	4.2
WILLINGBORO TOWNSHIP	6,423	7,409	15.4	26,045	25,702	-1.3	3.7	3.4
WOODLAND TOWNSHIP	2,795	4,083	46.1	19,803	20,417	3.1	5.8	10.0
WRIGHTSTOWN BOROUGH	3,820	3,864	1.1	11,194	10,010	-10.6	13.7	12.8

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 17.
Family Income in 1979 by Age of Householder
Burlington County

	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER							
FAMILY INCOME	15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 44 YEARS	45 TO 54 YEARS	55 TO 59 YEARS	60 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER	ALL AGES
ALL INCOME LEVELS	4.233	22.225	22.066	19.302	8.672	6.741	9.625	92.864
LESS THAN $2.500	231	432	266	147	78	50	87	1.291
$2.500 TO $4.999	267	669	386	317	118	128	306	2.191
$5.000 TO $7.499	501	783	511	314	121	286	1.186	3.702
$7.500 TO $9.999	579	1.264	696	395	277	285	1.418	4.914
$10.000 TO $12.49	501	1.504	1.041	517	388	494	1.205	5.650
$12.500 TO $14.99	443	1.499	1.022	682	388	456	869	5.359
$15.000 TO $17.49	437	2.085	1,343	910	564	462	814	6.615
$17,500 TO $19.99	438	1.982	1.563	1,025	553	596	632	6.789
$20.000 TO $22.49	321	2.440	2.115	1.371	606	490	555	7.898
$22,500 TO $24.99	155	1,931	1,746	1.242	662	454	541	6.731
$25,000 TO $27,49	112	1,848	1,859	1,509	715	467	365	6,875
$27,500 TO $29.99	87	1.282	1.502	1.473	609	393	356	5.702
$30.000 TO $34.99	122	2.121	2.743	2.535	951	686	392	9.550
$35.000 TO $39.99	17	1.123	1.971	2.115	766	553	330	6.875
$40.000 TO $49.99	6	755	1.914	2.546	1.049	500	310	7.080
$50.000 TO $74.99	16	410	1.059	1.775	645	349	200	4.454
$75.000 OR MORE	0	97	329	429	182	92	59	1.188
MEDIAN	$12.712	$20.916	$25.463	$29.574	$27.031	$23.180	$14.256	$23.251

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 18.
All Persons and Persons 65 Years Old and Over Below the 1969 and 1979 Poverty Levels
Burlington County

ALL PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	18,658	6.3
1979	21,745	6.3

PERSONS 65 YEARS & OVER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	2,947	16.5
1979	1,921	7.3

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

1969. However, many of those living in Pemberton Borough were military personnel with their dependents living off-base and receiving non-monetary benefits, as discussed earlier. This would also apply to New Hanover Township, North Hanover Township, and Wrightstown Township.

Fieldsboro Township also had a statistically significant increase: from 3.4% in 1969 to 10.4% in 1979. Because of its small population, however, the change tends to appear larger.

Although Washington Township reduced its 21.6% poverty rate to 12.9% in 1979, that rate is also high. The small population base in this municipality, like that of Fieldsboro, would tend to exaggerate any change, however, and caution must be used when examining such changes.

An increased poverty rate in some communities could result when the number of more affluent families is reduced, which frequently occurs in older communities. This could be a factor in the increased poverty rates of Beverly City (13.9%) and Mount Holly Township (10.5%). Easy access to and availability of social services is another factor to consider when examining poverty in Mount Holly Township, the county seat.

Householder Age and Income

Table 18 shows age of householder was a factor in family income. For Burlington County, the 45 to 54 years group had the highest income, the median being $29,574. For this age group, there would be a higher likelihood of two or more wage earners, since children would be older and the need for financing college educations would be greater. The primary wage earner in this age group would be reaping the financial benefits of seniority and increasing experience.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Changes in the number of housing units coincides with shifts in the population. Population growth in an area cannot occur unless desirable housing is available. Therefore, population shifts occur because of two factors: the population's desire to move to a certain general location and the availability of housing in this general location.

With the exception of two municipalities, the percentage increase in housing units exceeded the percentage increase in population. The two exceptions are Chesterfield Township and Shamong Township. The small population base, coupled with household size, may have effected the outcome in these two instances. Overall, Burlington County had a 37.5% increase in its housing stock, increasing from 88,175 in 1970 to 121,231 in 1980.

Table 19.
Total and Year Round Housing Units and Vacancy Rates: 1970 and 1980
Burlington County

	TOTAL HOUSING UNITS			YEAR ROUND HOUSING UNITS		VACANCY RATE YEAR ROUND UNITS	
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	1970	1980
BURLINGTON COUNTY	88.175	121.231	37.5	87.710	120.888	3.3	5.0
BASS RIVER TOWNSHIP	347	639	84.1	334	591	11.1	17.3
BEVERLY CITY	955	1.037	8.6	955	1,036	2.2	5.2
BORDENTOWN CITY	1,585	1,851	16.8	1,582	1,850	3.5	4.8
BORDENTOWN TOWNSHIP	2,252	2.520	11.9	2,252	2,519	1.3	2.1
BURLINGTON CITY	4.025	4.100	1.9	4.025	4.099	4.6	7.7
BURLINGTON TOWNSHIP	3.185	4.206	32.1	3.184	4.206	3.3	8.3
CHESTERFIELD TOWNSHIP	631	760	20.4	631	757	3.6	2.9
CINNAMINSON TOWNSHIP	4,229	4,672	10.5	4.220	4,672	1.1	1.5
DELANCO TOWNSHIP	1,348	1,313	-2.6	1.348	1,310	2.5	2.1
DELRAN TOWNSHIP	3.157	5.093	61.3	3,156	5.087	5.8	6.3
EASTAMPTON TOWNSHIP	789	1.556	97.2	784	1,511	3.4	2.5
EDGEWATER PARK TOWNSHIP	2,225	3.502	57.4	2,224	3,502	3.1	3.7
EVESHAM TOWNSHIP	3,899	7.024	80.1	3,896	7,023	2.8	3.9
FIELDSBORO BOROUGH	199	193	-3.0	199	193	5.0	4.7
FLORENCE TOWNSHIP	2,798	3,497	25.0	2,798	3,496	3.0	5.4
HAINESPORT TOWNSHIP	954	1,172	22.9	940	1,168	2.8	3.7
LUMBERTON TOWNSHIP	1,263	2.067	63.7	1,260	2,066	2.7	3.1
MANSFIELD TOWNSHIP	760	863	13.6	760	863	2.5	4.2
MAPLE SHADE TOWNSHIP	5,481	9,113	66.3	5,478	9,110	2.6	5.9
MEDFORD TOWNSHIP	2,496	5,794	132.1	2,475	5,787	3.5	4.7
MEDFORD LAKES BOROUGH	1,326	1,521	14.7	1,297	1,505	3.1	1.5
MOORESTOWN TOWNSHIP	4,704	5,434	15.5	4,702	5,434	1.8	3.1
MOUNT HOLLY TOWNSHIP	4,056	3,904	-3.7	4,042	3,895	4.5	5.5
MOUNT LAUREL TOWNSHIP	2,930	5,718	95.2	2,920	5,713	2.6	5.0
NEW HANOVER TOWNSHIP	1,210	1,180	-2.5	1,209	1,180	2.9	6.2
NORTH HANOVER TOWNSHIP	2,567	2,952	15.0	2,567	2,952	1.7	5.7
PALMYRA BOROUGH	2,241	2,866	27.9	2,240	2,866	1.8	5.5
PEMBERTON BOROUGH	513	501	-2.3	512	501	8.0	10.2
PEMBERTON TOWNSHIP	6,394	9.891	54.7	6,119	9,787	8.8	8.3
RIVERSIDE TOWNSHIP	2,804	3,002	7.1	2,804	3,002	1.6	3.9
RIVERTON BOROUGH	1,081	1,130	4.5	1,081	1,128	2.7	3.5
SHAMONG TOWNSHIP	431	1,430	231.8	422	1,418	4.3	5.3
SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP	1,524	3,711	143.5	1,488	3.685	3.2	4.5
SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP	687	907	32.0	686	907	5.0	6.9
TABERNACLE TOWNSHIP	609	1,898	211.7	609	1,894	5.1	4.5
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	266	353	32.7	265	333	17.4	18.6
WESTAMPTON TOWNSHIP	704	1,144	62.5	702	1,144	2.1	2.5
WILLINGBORO TOWNSHIP	10,389	11,169	7.5	10,385	11,164	1.5	2.2
WOODLAND TOWNSHIP	289	464	60.6	287	451	4.5	16.4
WRIGHTSTOWN BOROUGH	861	1,084	25.9	861	1,083	9.5	9.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Only 0.7% of Burlington County's housing units are without complete plumbing facilities, down from 1.4% in 1970. Density per room has also decreased, with 97.9% of the units having fewer than one person per room.

Vacancy Rate

The vacancy rate for Burlington County increased from 3.4% in 1970 to 5% in 1980, still relatively low when compared to national figures. For example, in 1980 6.8% of all year-round houses in the United States were vacant. The vacancy rate for the Northeast was slightly lower: 6.2%.(4)

Based on 1980 census information, most of the vacant units in the county were rental units (39%). Thirty-three percent of the vacant units were classified as "Other Vacant," that is housing units which are held off the market or new units which are not yet occupied. For rental units, this classification would apply when the premises are being prepared for new occupants and would be for a longer period of time if the landlord is not a professional management company. Also, properties with lower contract rents generally require more renovation than those with a higher contract rent. "For Sale Only" housing units accounted for 22% of the vacancies, while 6% of the county's housing units are "held for occasional use" (such as vacation properties).

Owner-Occupied Housing Units

In 1980, 73.6% of the county's occupied year-round units were owner occupied, a slight increase over the 1970 figure of 72.5%. While the majority of the units are still single-family homes, the largest percentage change occurred in owner-occupied units in structures of five or more units. This classification would include condominiums, townhouses, and rowhouses.

Because median value of a housing unit is determined by the occupant, the estimates for an area with a large number of new units would tend to be high, but accurate. Tabernacle Township, with many new units, had the value of its owner-occupied housing units increased by 390.2%, the highest increase in the county. In 1980, owner-occupied housing units accounted for 92.8% of the township's total housing units, one of the higher percentages in the county.

In Willingboro Township, median value of owner-occupied housing units, which applies to 95.1% of the housing units in the township, only increased by 90.1% ($21,414 to $40,700), the smallest increase in the county.

Median values for owner-occupied units range from $29,400 (Fieldsboro Borough) to $80,800 (Medford Township). The median value for the county as a whole is $48,200 and the percentage change in median value is 161.2%.

Table 20.
Number and Median Value of Owner Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Burlington County

	OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN VALUE OF OWNER UNITS ($)		% CHANGE IN VALUE
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
BURLINGTON COUNTY	61.477	84.555	70.1	69.9	18.452	48.200	161.2
BASS RIVER TOWNSHIP	253	419	75.7	70.9	10,076	36.800	265.2
BEVERLY CITY	640	669	67.0	64.6	13,187	35,400	168.4
BORDENTOWN CITY	860	966	54.4	52.2	12.369	34.300	177.3
BORDENTOWN TOWNSHIP	1,447	1,689	64.3	67.1	18.211	49,100	169.6
BURLINGTON CITY	2.532	2.515	63.0	61.4	12.506	34.300	174.3
BURLINGTON TOWNSHIP	2.047	2.386	64.3	56.7	18,101	46,100	154.7
CHESTERFIELD TOWNSHIP	473	608	75.0	80.3	21.353	64.600	202.5
CINNAMINSON TOWNSHIP	3.983	4.401	94.4	94.2	25.438	62.000	143.7
DELANCO TOWNSHIP	973	1.028	72.2	78.5	14.716	39.900	171.1
DELRAN TOWNSHIP	1,945	3,387	61.7	66.6	19,942	59,300	197.4
EASTAMPTON TOWNSHIP	423	802	54.0	53.1	19,577	56,600	189.1
EDGEWATER PARK TOWNSHIP	1,377	1,932	61.9	55.2	18,614	46,200	148.2
EVESHAM TOWNSHIP	2,668	5,342	68.5	76.1	21,595	63,300	193.1
FIELDSBORO BOROUGH	128	163	64.3	84.5	12,443	29,400	136.3
FLORENCE TOWNSHIP	2,094	2,556	74.8	73.1	12,631	37,300	195.3
HAINESPORT TOWNSHIP	775	959	82.4	82.1	14,089	43,000	205.2
LUMBERTON TOWNSHIP	750	1,028	59.5	49.8	16,524	43,700	164.5
MANSFIELD TOWNSHIP	548	662	72.1	76.7	18,505	55,700	201.0
MAPLE SHADE TOWNSHIP	3,658	4,353	66.8	47.8	14,212	40,800	187.1
MEDFORD TOWNSHIP	2,044	4,355	82.6	75.3	23,838	80,800	238.9
MEDFORD LAKES BOROUGH	1,183	1,413	91.2	93.9	26,117	68,000	160.4
MOORESTOWN TOWNSHIP	3,648	4,239	77.6	78.0	23,031	68,500	197.4
MOUNT HOLLY TOWNSHIP	2,418	2,565	59.8	65.9	14,807	37,800	155.3
MOUNT LAUREL TOWNSHIP	2,628	4,465	90.0	78.2	25,607	68,100	165.9
NEW HANOVER TOWNSHIP	119	150	9.8	12.7	14,274	50,000	250.3
NORTH HANOVER TOWNSHIP	825	1,069	32.1	36.2	15,858	56,300	255.0
PALMYRA BOROUGH	1,707	1,997	76.2	69.7	15,320	40,000	161.1
PEMBERTON BOROUGH	213	228	41.6	45.5	14,267	39,800	179.0
PEMBERTON TOWNSHIP	3,146	6,444	51.4	65.8	15,634	38,500	146.3
RIVERSIDE TOWNSHIP	1,960	2,050	69.8	68.3	13,401	35,800	167.1
RIVERTON BOROUGH	800	807	74.0	71.5	19,721	54,100	174.3
SHAMONG TOWNSHIP	338	1,261	80.1	88.9	15,764	69,000	337.7
SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP	1,170	3,245	78.6	88.1	15,158	48,300	218.6
SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP	476	655	69.4	72.2	18,151	55,200	204.1
TABERNACLE TOWNSHIP	496	1,678	81.4	88.6	13,607	66,700	390.2
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	161	202	60.8	60.7	10,917	40,000	266.4
WESTAMPTON TOWNSHIP	581	1,009	82.8	88.2	17,806	51,600	189.8
WILLINGBORO TOWNSHIP	9,706	10,375	93.3	92.9	21,414	40,700	90.1
WOODLAND TOWNSHIP	191	271	66.6	60.1	12,685	42,500	235.0
WRIGHTSTOWN BOROUGH	93	212	10.8	19.6	17,500	37,800	116.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 21.
Number and Median Contract Rent of Renter Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Burlington County

	RENTER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN CONTRACT RENT ($)		% CHANGE IN RENT
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
BURLINGTON COUNTY	23,311	30,335	26.6	25.1	116	238	106.0
BASS RIVER TOWNSHIP	44	70	13.2	11.8	59	172	191.1
BEVERLY CITY	294	313	30.8	30.2	75	185	145.9
BORDENTOWN CITY	666	795	42.1	43.0	97	239	145.3
BORDENTOWN TOWNSHIP	776	778	34.5	30.9	139	279	100.0
BURLINGTON CITY	1,304	1,268	32.4	30.9	89	182	103.9
BURLINGTON TOWNSHIP	1,031	1,472	32.4	35.0	123	238	93.7
CHESTERFIELD TOWNSHIP	135	127	21.4	16.8	94	213	125.5
CINNAMINSON TOWNSHIP	192	199	4.5	4.3	91	244	167.9
DELANCO TOWNSHIP	341	254	25.3	19.4	100	194	94.4
DELRAN TOWNSHIP	1,022	1,381	32.4	27.1	142	250	75.7
EASTAMPTON TOWNSHIP	334	671	42.6	44.4	130	231	77.6
EDGEWATER PARK TOWNSHIP	777	1,442	34.9	41.2	140	265	89.0
EVESHAM TOWNSHIP	1,119	1,406	28.7	20.0	136	271	99.2
FIELDSBORO BOROUGH	61	21	30.7	10.9	132	195	47.2
FLORENCE TOWNSHIP	621	751	22.2	21.5	95	213	123.8
HAINESPORT TOWNSHIP	139	166	14.8	14.2	89	209	135.8
LUMBERTON TOWNSHIP	476	974	37.8	47.1	139	226	62.5
MANSFIELD TOWNSHIP	193	165	25.4	19.1	83	204	146.9
MAPLE SHADE TOWNSHIP	1,680	4,223	30.7	46.4	144	261	81.8
MEDFORD TOWNSHIP	344	1,159	13.9	20.0	90	260	187.4
MEDFORD LAKES BOROUGH	74	70	5.7	4.7	164	367	124.4
MOORESTOWN TOWNSHIP	968	1,029	20.6	18.9	119	262	120.3
MOUNT HOLLY TOWNSHIP	1,442	1,114	35.7	28.6	93	195	110.0
MOUNT LAUREL TOWNSHIP	217	964	7.4	16.9	96	337	252.7
NEW HANOVER TOWNSHIP	1,055	957	87.3	81.1	109	211	93.2
NORTH HANOVER TOWNSHIP	1,699	1,715	66.2	58.1	110	222	101.5
PALMYRA BOROUGH	492	710	22.0	24.8	90	240	167.1
PEMBERTON BOROUGH	258	222	50.4	44.3	111	213	92.0
PEMBERTON TOWNSHIP	2,434	2,535	39.8	25.9	107	218	104.3
RIVERSIDE TOWNSHIP	805	834	28.7	27.8	86	202	135.0
RIVERTON BOROUGH	252	281	23.3	24.9	100	237	137.0
SHAMONG TOWNSHIP	66	82	15.6	5.8	111	194	74.1
SOUTHAMPTON TOWNSHIP	271	273	18.2	7.4	98	200	103.6
SPRINGFIELD TOWNSHIP	176	189	25.7	20.8	95	196	107.0
TABERNACLE TOWNSHIP	82	130	13.5	6.9	90	246	173.3
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	58	69	21.9	20.7	56	200	257.1
WESTAMPTON TOWNSHIP	106	106	15.1	9.3	120	261	117.5
WILLINGBORO TOWNSHIP	538	540	5.2	4.8	184	335	82.5
WOODLAND TOWNSHIP	83	106	28.9	23.5	101	156	55.0
WRIGHTSTOWN BOROUGH	686	774	79.7	71.5	107	209	94.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 22.
Tenure and Occupancy Status By Units in Structure: 1970 and 1980
(Year-round housing units)
Burlington County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
TOTAL YEAR-ROUND UNITS	87,758	120,894	37.8
1, DETACHED UNIT	60,801	79,967	31.5
1, ATTACHED UNIT	7,911	12,518	58.2
2 UNITS	4,539	4,235	-6.7
3 AND 4 UNITS	3,041	4,092	34.6
5 OR MORE UNITS	9,884	17,768	79.8
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	1,582	2,314	46.3
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	84,788	114,890	35.5
1, DETACHED UNIT	59,245	77,480	30.8
1, ATTACHED UNIT	7,645	11,673	52.7
2 UNITS	4,290	3,941	-8.1
3 AND 4 UNITS	2,892	3,827	32.3
5 OR MORE UNITS	9,134	15,846	73.5
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	1,582	2,123	34.2
OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS	61,449	84,625	37.7
1, DETACHED UNIT	53,650	72,624	35.4
1, ATTACHED UNIT	4,791	6,765	41.2
2 UNITS	1,301	1,153	-11.4
3 AND 4 UNITS	261	618	136.8
5 OR MORE UNITS	150	1,608	972.0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	1,296	1,857	43.3
RENTER OCCUPIED UNITS	23,339	30,265	29.7
1, DETACHED UNIT	5,595	4,856	-13.2
1, ATTACHED UNIT	2,854	4,908	72.0
2 UNITS	2,989	2,788	-6.7
3 AND 4 UNITS	2,631	3,209	22.0
5 OR MORE UNITS	8,984	14,238	58.5
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	286	266	-7.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 23.
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income: 1970 and 1980
Burlington County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL INCOME LEVELS:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	22,543	100.0	28,742	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	8,607	38.2	9,008	31.3
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	2,713	12.0	4,364	15.2
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	2,986	13.2	5,071	17.6
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	4,048	18.0	7,689	26.8
NOT COMPUTED	4,189	18.6	2,610	9.1
INCOME LESS THAN $5,000:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	5,983	100.0	3,530	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	113	1.9	28	0.8
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	271	4.5	23	0.7
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	953	15.9	96	2.7
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	3,482	58.2	2,923	82.8
NOT COMPUTED	1,164	19.5	460	13.0
INCOME $5,000 TO $9,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	9,494	100.0	6,123	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	3,161	33.3	122	2.0
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	1,970	20.7	313	5.1
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	1,849	19.5	1,466	23.9
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	544	5.7	3,740	61.1
NOT COMPUTED	1,970	20.7	482	7.9
INCOME $10,000 TO $14,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	4,804	100.0	6,509	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	3,486	72.6	795	12.2
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	416	8.7	1,588	24.4
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	153	3.2	2,628	40.4
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	22	0.5	838	12.9
NOT COMPUTED	727	15.1	660	10.1
INCOME $15,000 OR MORE:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	2,262	100.0	12,580	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	1,847	81.7	8,063	64.1
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	56	2.5	2,440	19.4
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	31	1.4	881	7.0
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	0	0.0	188	1.5
NOT COMPUTED	328	14.5	1,008	8.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 24.
Persons per Room by Complete Plumbing Facilities for Occupied Housing Units, 1970 and 1980 Burlington County

	1970	1980
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	84,788	114,890
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	80,382	112,444
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	3,818	1,980
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	588	466
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	83,591	114,125
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	98.6	99.3
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	79,287	111,714
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	98.6	99.4
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	3,755	1,963
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	98.3	99.1
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	549	448
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	93.4	96.1

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Based on median values, in 1970 the price of a home was slightly over one year's family income, while in 1980 it required twice that amount. This does not include the effects of changing interest rates, which increased by approximately 50% during the ten-year period.

Renter-Occupied Housing Units

Because of the increase in owner-occupied housing units, renter-occupied units, as a share of Burlington County's total occupied housing units, decreased from 27.5% in 1970 to 26.4% in 1980. Excluding the municipalities which contain a large number of military personnel and, therefore, a large number of renter-occupied housing units (New Hanover Township, North Hanover Township, and Wrightstown Borough), Maple Shade Township (49.2%) and Lumberton Township (48.7) had almost half of their housing units classified as renter-occupied.

As in 1970, structures of five or more rental units were the most common type in 1980, with the percentage increasing from 38.5% to 47.0% of all renter-occupied units. Single attached rental units, such as an apartment over a store or attached to a single family home, increased by 72.0% over the period, but this type of unit still only accounted for a small percentage of all renter-occupied units (16.2%).

The percent change in median contract rents was not as great as the percent change in median values of the owner-occupied housing units, only increasing by 105.2%. The smallest change occurred in Woodland Township. Here the median contract rent increased by 54.5% and from $101 in 1970 to $156 in 1980. Mount Laurel Township's median contract rent increased from $96 in 1970 to $337 in 1980, an increase of 251%.

Table 23 shows gross rent as a percentage of household income. Unfortunately the dollar amounts are current dollars and do not reflect changes caused by inflation. Nonetheless, the "All Income Levels" information is relevant. There was a decline in the percentage of the population for which gross rents required less than 20% of their income, although this still remained the largest group in 1980. Excluding "Not Computed," the remaining categories increased, the largest increase occurring in the "35% of Income or More" category. With a larger percentage of income being used for rent, residual discretionary income is reduced and affects other sectors of the economy, such as retail sales.

Contract rents, like owner-occupied housing units, reflect the condition and size of the units, the facilities included, desirability of location, construction costs, and financing costs.

TECHNICAL NOTES FOR CENSUS TABLES

TABLE 1

TOTAL POPULATION

Total population is the resident population of an area on April 1, 1970 for 1970 and April 1, 1980 for 1980. The figures in table 1 represent all revisions in census figures for 1970 and 1980 published by the U.S. Census Bureau.

In 1980 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Essex County, and East Orange in Essex County.

In 1970 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Northfield City and Pleasantville City in Atlantic County; Bergen County, Bergenfield borough, Bogota borough, Carlstadt borough, Cliffside Park borough, Cresskill borough, Demarest borough, Dumont borough, Edgewater borough, Elmwood Park borough, Fairlawn borough, Garfield city, Hackensack city, Little Ferry borough, Lodi borough, Mahwah township, Moonachie borough, New Milford borough, Paramus borough, Ridgefield Park borough, Saddle Brook township, and South Hackensack township, in Bergen County; Burlington City, Burlington township, Delran township, Riverside township, and Willingboro township in Burlington County; Essex County, Belleville town, Caldwell borough, Millburn township, Newark city, North Caldwell borough, Nutley town, and West Caldwell borough in Essex County; Hudson County, Jersey City city, and Union City city; Mercer County, Trenton city in Mercer County; Monmouth County, Tinton Falls borough in Monmouth County; Florham Park borough and Morris township in Morris County; Warren County, Belvidere town in Warren County.

Population per square mile is the total population of an area divided by land area measured in square miles. Area figures are from the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs and differ slightly from land area figures computed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 2

NET MIGRATION

Net migration is the difference between the 1970 population, plus births between census day 1970 and 1980, minus deaths between census days and the 1980 census count. A negative number means more persons left the area than moved to the area. Births and deaths are not counted in the census, but are compiled by the New Jersey Department of Health for the state. Migration figures based entirely on census data are shown in table 3. See below.

TABLE 3

RESIDENCE IN 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to question 15 which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and city of residence on April 1, 1975. Residence in 1975 is used in conjunction with current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population. The category "Same house" includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1980 had returned to their 1975 residence. The category "Different house in the United States" includes persons who lived in the United States in 1975 but in a different house (or apartment) from the one they occupied on April 1, 1980. These persons were subdivided into three groups according to their 1975 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group was further subdivided by region of 1975 residence. The category "Abroad" includes those with residence in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States in 1975, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. When no information on residence in 1975 was collected for a person, information for other family members was used, if available. All cases of nonresponse, or incomplete response not assigned based on information from other family members, were allocated based on the previous residence of other persons with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State may be understated.

Similar questions on mobility were asked in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. The questions in the 1950 census, however, applied to residence one year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census is reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1970 and 1960 censuses is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one-half of the full census sample. Therefore, tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over derived from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

TABLE 4

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in items 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to item 5a (or age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference between date of birth and April 1, 1980.

The median ages shown in this report were computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in the tables. If the median fell in the terminal category of an age distribution, the method of presentation was to show the initial age of the terminal category followed by a plus sign; thus, if the median fell in the category "85 years and over," it is shown as "85+."

In each census since 1940, the Bureau of the Census has assigned the age of a person when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. In 1960, 1970, and 1980, assignment of unknown ages was performed by the general allocation procedure.

TABLE 5 AND 6

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-identification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, households and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" included persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire, but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, and Guamanian, as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander Groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese or Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

The category "Race, n.e.c." includes all other persons not included in the categories (White, Black, American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut, and Asian and Pacific Islander) mentioned above. Persons reporting in the "Other" race category and providing write-in entries such as Eurasian, Cosmopolitan, Inter-racial, or a Spanish origin group (e.g., Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) were included in "Race, n.e.c." During the coding operations, each of the sub-groups

comprising "Race, n.e.c." were identified separately; plans are to provide figures for the component groups in subsequent 1980 census reports.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned.

Comparability Between Sample and 100-percent Data for Racial Groups-The data on racial groups shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations. Sample data are subject to sampling variability.

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therin in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data for racial groups. That is, in the case of figures available for racial groups, both in this report and the PC80-1-B report for this state, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data-Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" population and the "Race, n.e.c." or "Other" race population (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent, of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 58 percent reported "White." As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Race, n.e.c." are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, this change does not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census

questionnaire was expanded to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970 but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for Hawaiians and Koreans at the national level.

TABLE 7

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic group(s) with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting a particular ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single- and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 triple-ancestry categories were identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., "Polish" or "Italian"). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the person's ancestry was tabulated as "not reported."

TABLE 8

SPANISH/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Information on persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent from the 1980 census was derived from answers to question 7 which was asked of all persons.

Persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent are those who reported either Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish/Hispanic origin in question 7. Persons who reported "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin were those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are persons identifying their origin or descent as being Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispano, Latino, etc.

Origin or descent can be regarded as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arival in the United States. It is important to note that persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, households and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one type of Spanish origin and persons of both a Spansih and some other origin(s) who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, then the first origin reported by the person was recorded. If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by computer in the sample edit operation according to available related information such as ancestry and place of birth reported for the household member. If such information was not reported, origin was assigned from entries of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If no origin was reported for any household member (excluding a paid employee), then an origin was assigned from another household with a householder of the same race.

Limitations of the Data--A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, "Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Populaton--The data on the Spanish origin populaion shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the results of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish origin item on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample, whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the Spanish origin population. That is, in the case of figures available for Spanish origin groups, both in this report and the corresponsing PC80-1-B report, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 data on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with those of 1970 because of several factors: namely, overall improvements of the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizeable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design from the 1970 question included the placement of the category "No (not Spanish/Hispanic)" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question). Also, the category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population; in the 1980 census, the Spanish origin question was asked of everyone in the Nation.

TABLE 9

HOUSEHOLD, RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER, FAMILY, AND GROUP QUARTERS

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from other persons in the building and have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated

persons who share living arrangements. The actual classification of a housing unit as a household depends on entries in question 2 and item B on the census questionnaire. Item B on type of unit or quarters was filed by an enumerator or a census office clerk for each housing unit or group quarters.

The measure "persons per household" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders).

Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Only basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship will appear in the PC80-1-D reports (and summary tape file 5).

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is allocated according to the responses for age and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household.

Householder--One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished--a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse--A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child--A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own children" are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the houeholder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age.

The number of children "living with two parents" includes stepchildren and adopted children as well as sons and daughters born to the couple.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, except the spouse of the householder.

In a subfamily an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

Nonrelative--Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family and Subfamily

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without children, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years of age, living in a household and related to either the householder or the householder's spouse. Members of a subfamily are also included among the members of a family. The number of subfamilies, therefore, is not included in the number of families.

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions--Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other--This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are 9 or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain othr types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number of relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Military quarters include barracks or dormitories on base, transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and military ships.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 definition of a household differs from that used in 1970 only in the change in the definition of housing unit to eliminate the requirement for complete kitchen facilities for the exclusive use of the household. The household reference person in 1970 was the "head of the household" (the husband in married-couple families); for 1980 it was changed to "the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented." In 1970, a unit in which 6 or more unrelated persons were living together was classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to 10 or more unrelated persons.

TABLE 10

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to question 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "Now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced as well as those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Pesons in common-law marriages are classified as now married, persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married, and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

When marital status was not reported, it was allocated according to the relationship to householder and sex and age of the person.

TABLE 11

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8, 9, and 10. Persons are classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or schooling obtained through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Children were included as enrolled in nursery school only if the school included instruction as an important and integral phase of its program. Children enrolled in "Head Start" programs, or similar programs sponsored by local agencies to provide preprimary education to young children, were included as enrolled in school. Persons who had been enrolled in a regular school since February 1, 1980, but who had not actually attended, for example, because of illness, were counted as enrolled in school. Schooling which is generally regarded as not "regular" includes that given in nursery schools which simple provide custodial day care; in specialized vocational, trade, or business schools; in on-the-job training; and through correspondence courses.

Public, Church-Related, or Other Private School--Persons who were enrolled in school were also classified as attending a public, church-related, or other private school. In general, a "public" school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal Government agency. A "church-related"

school is defined here as a private school which is controlled or supported primarily by a religious organization. An "other private" school is defined as a school controlled or supported primarily by private groups other than religious organizations.

In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear, and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Level and Year of School in Which Enrolled--Persons who were enrolled in school were classified according to the level and year of school in which they were enrolled as reported in question 9. The levels which are separately identified in this report are nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, high school, and college. Children in "Head Start" or similar programs were counted under "nursery" or "kindergarten" as appropriate. Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 to 8, and high school includes grades 9 to 12. Persons attending junior high school are reported in elementary school or high school according to their grade. The term "college" includes junior or community colleges, 4-year colleges, universities, and graduate or professional schools.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--School enrollment questions in some form have been included in the census singe 1840; grade attended was added in 1940. The wording of the type of school question was changed from parochial in 1970 to church-related in 1980 in an attempt to make the affiliation with a religious group clearer to respondents. The intention was to include all schools controlled by religious groups rather than only particular denominations or religons.

The corresponding question on shcooling in the 1930 census applied to a somewhat longer period, the period since the preceding September 1; in addition, the question was not restricted as to the type of school the person was attedning. In 1940 the question referred to the period since the preceding March 1. In 1950 the reference period was changed to that between February 1 and the time of enumeration. The same reference period was used in 1960, 1970, and 1980.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained has varied for the several censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in 1930 and 1940, for persons 5 to 29 years old in 1950, for thoe 5 to 34 years old in 1960, and for those 3 years old and over in 1970 and 1980. Most of the published enrollment figures relate to ages 5 to 20 in 1930, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. The extended age coverage for the published enrollment data in the recent censuses relfects increased interest in the number of persons who are attending regular colleges and universities at older ages.

In the 1940 census, grade of enrollment was available for the first time; grade or year could be identified for elementary school through college. In 1950, kindergarten enrollment was separately identified for the first time. In 1970 nursery school enrollment was added to the levels of school separately identified.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Data on school enrollment are also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local governmental agencies. This information is generally obtained from reports of school systsms and institutions of higher learning and from other surveys and censuses. These data are only roughly comparabe with data collected by the Bureau of the Census, however, because of differences in definitions, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9 and 10. These questions on educational attainment applied only to progress in "regular" schools as defined under the definition for school enrollment. The first question called for the highest grade attended, regardless of "skipped" or "repeated" grades. Pesons whose education was received in foreign school systems or an ungraded school were expected to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. An instruction printed on the form, "If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark '12'" (meaning grade 12), was to ensure that persons who dropped out of school before high school graduation but later earned a diploma with an equivalency test would be counted as high shcool graduates. Those diploma recipients who also attended college would be credited with college attendance as reported.

The second question on educational attainment asked whether or not the highest grade attended had been finished. It was to be answered "Yes" if the person had successfully completed the entire grade or year indicated in question 9. If the person had completed only part of the year, had dropped out, or failed to pass the last grade attended, the question was to be answered "No." If the person was still attending school in that grade, he or she answered "Now attending."

The number in each category of highest grade of school completed represents the combination of (a) persons who reported the indicated grade as the highest grade attended and that they had finished it, (b) those who had attended the next higher grade but had not finished it, and (c) those still attending the next higher grade. Persons who have not completed the first year of elementary school are classified as having no years of school completed.

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school by graduation or an equivalency test and persons who reported that they had attended some level of college.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--Educational attainment questions in terms of years of school completed have been included in the census since 1940. From 1840 to 1930, only a question on basic literacy was included. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. However, respondents frequently reported the grade or year in which they were enrolled, or had last been enrolled, instead of the one completed. The two-question approach used since 1950 was designed to reduce this kind of error. The 1980 instruction for persons who received a high school diploma by virtue of passing an equivalency test was not included on past census questionnaires. Persons who took equivalency tests may or may not have been reported as high school graduates in earlier censuses; however, completing high school by such means was not as common in earlier decades as it was in the decade prior to the 1980 census.

Median School Years Completed--The median number of school years completed was computed on the basis of intervals for years under 8 and a continuous series of numbers for 8 years of school completed and above (e.g., completion of the 1st year of high school was treated as completion of the 9th year, completion of the 1st year of college, as completion of the 13th year, etc.). Persons completing a given school year were assumed to be distributed evenly within the interval from .0 to .9 of the year. In fact, at the time of census enumeration, most of the enrolled persons had completed at least three-fourths of a school year beyond the highest grade completed, whereas a large majority of persons who were not enrolled had not attended any part of a grade beyond the highest one completed. The effect of the assumption is to place the median for younger persons slightly below, and for older persons slightly above, the true median.

The same procedure for computing this median has been used in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. Because of the inexact assumption as to the distribution within an interval, this median is more approriately used for comparing different groups and the same group at different dates than as an absolute measure of educational attainment.

TABLE 12

LABOR FORCE STATUS

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26.

The series of questions on labor force status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (a) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (b) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (c) persons on layoff; and (d) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week.

The labor force status data shown in this and other 1980 census reports relate to persons 16 years old and over. In 1940, 1950, and 1960, labor force status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967. Selected labor force status data were shown in 1970 for persons 14 and 15 years old, but are not presented for 1980.

Employed--Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"--those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"--those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed--Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Examples of jobseeking activities are: (1) registering at a public or private employment office, (2) meeting with prospective employers, (3) investigating

possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business, (4) placing or answering advertisements, (5) writing letters of application, and (6) being on a union or professional register.

Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Civilian Labor Force--The civilian labor force consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed--Unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past are classifed as the "Experienced unemployed."

Experienced Civilian Labor Force--The "experienced civilian labor force" comprises the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force--The labor force includes all persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force--All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "Not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidential unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker--The term "Worker" appears in connection with several subjects in this report: nonworkers per 100 workers, journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1979, and number of workers in family in 1979. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Nonworkers Per 100 Workers--This measure, called the "nonworker/worker ratio" in the 1970 census, is the ratio of the sum of persons "not in the labor force" plus persons under 16 years of age to persons 16 years old and over in the labor force.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--The questionnaire items and labor force status concepts for the 1980 census were essentially identical to those used in the 1970 census. However, these concepts differed in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses; see the Volume 1 publications from the 1970 census for more information.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Because employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, other series, unlike those presented here, may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the statistics shown here whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the labor force status data in this report include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment figures of the Bureau of the Census are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example, figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, as well as new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Bureau of the Census. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons temporarily absent from work for reasons other than layoff are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "employed" in the census reports. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on labor force status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collection in the Current Population Survey. However, some differences may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

TABLE 13

OCCUPATION

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questions 28, 29, and 30.

This series of questions was used to obtain industry, occupation, and class of worker information for the employed, the experienced unemployed, and experienced workers not currently in the labor force. The last two categories apply to persons who had worked at some time during the previous five years. All three items related to one specific job that the person held. For an employed person, the information referred to the job held during the reference week. Those who were employed at two or more jobs reported the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. For experienced unemployed persons and those not in the labor force, the information referred to the last job that they held.

Clerical staff in the Bureau's processing offices converted the written industry and occupation descriptions from the questionnaire to identifying codes by relating these descriptions to an entry in the 1980 Census of Population: Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations (PHC80-R3), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. For the industrial code, however, these coders first referred to a Company Name List. This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Bureau of the Census for use in the economic censuses and survyes, contains the names of establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification code converted to population census equivalents. This listing facilitates coding and helps maintain industrial classification comparability.

Occupation Classification System

The system developed for the 1980 census consists of 503 specific occupation categories arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupation groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification Manual (SOC), published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards. This is the first time there was a United States standard to use in developing the census occupational classification.

The SOC Manual presents a list of 12 principles used in occupational classification. The primary principles used were as follows: 1) the classification should realistically reflect the current occupational structure of the United States, and 2) an occupation should be classified on the basis of work performed. The conversion of the census classification to the SOC has caused the 1980 census classification to be less comparable with the classifications used in earlier censuses. See the section on "Comparability."

TABLE 14

PLACE OF WORK

The data on place of work were derived from answers to question 23, which was asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Data are tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Place of work refers to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, village, borough, etc.); whether or not the place of work was inside or outside its incorporated (legal) limits; and the county, State, and ZIP code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name could not be given, the building name or other physical location description was to be entered. Persons who worked at more than one location were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible which described the area in which he or she worked during the reference week.

TABLE 15 AND 16

INCOME IN 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, net royalty or rental income; Social

Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. The earnins figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Median Income--The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in this report. Median income figures of $30,000 or less are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B of the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1979.

Mean Income--The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per Capita Income-Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Since the mean is strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, it is expecially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in this report for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in this report.

TABLE 16 AND 17

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data (see the section on "income in 1979").

Poverty statistics presented in this report are based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980. At the core of this definition is the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Bureau of the census to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals consist of a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families are further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over). The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample is tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income is less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual is classified as below the poverty level. The number of persons below the poverty level is the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and

the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was $7,412 in 1979 and $3,721 in 1970. The poverty threshold varies with the size of the family unit.

Poverty thresholds are computed on a national basis only. No attempt has been made to adjust these thresholds for regional, State, or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined--Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total populaton minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level. In tables that contain only poverty data, the above exclusions are stated in the headnote and the word "persons" is used in place of "persons for whom poverty status is determined."

Specified Poverty Levels--Because the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Governmen do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was $9,265 ($7,412 x 1.25) in 1979 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level--The average thresholds shown in the first column of the table were weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds shown in the table may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1980 Current Population Survey. However, it is feld that these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1980 census.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data

The poverty definition used in the 1980 census differs slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. These technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 census, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families were applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer have a set of poverty thresholds that are lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. Instead, the nonfarm thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons.

These changes result in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 census is essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference is that in 1980, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census exclude all persons in group quarters and include all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It is unlikely that these differences in

population coverage would have a significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses.

Limitations

The term "Poverty" connotes a complex set of economic, social, and psychological conditions. The statistics presented in this report provide only estimates of economic poverty based on the receipt of money income before taxes. Readers should also be aware that for many different reasons there is a tendency for respondents to underreport their income. Overall, income earned from wages or salary is more accurately reported than other sources of income. (For a complete disucssion of the limitations of the income data, see the section on "Income in 1979.")

It should be pointed out that nonmoney income is not considered in determining poverty status. In recent years, however, receipts from nonmoney transfers such as food stamps, housing subsidies, and health benefits have become an increasingly important element in the income of poor persons. For further information on the subject of valuing noncash benefits, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper 50, Alternative Methods for Valuing Selected In-Kind Transfer Benefits and Measuring Their Effect on Poverty. For a complete discussion of the limitations of the poverty concept, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

TABLE 19

HOUSING UNIT

Housing Units--A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except as described in the next section on Group Quarters). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealer's sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data--Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

Year-Round Housing Units--Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics.

Type of Vacant Unit--Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either "Seasonal and migratory" or "Year-round." "Seasonal" units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreasional use, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins; units offered to vacationers in the summer for summer sports or in the winter for winter sports; and vacant units held for herders and loggers. "Migratory" units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. "Year-round" vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered as year-round. A unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered as year-round.

Vacancy Status--The data on vacancy status were tabulated from responses to questionnaire item C. Year-round vacant units are subdivided according to their vacancy status as follows:

For sale only. Vacant year-round units being offered "For sale only," including individual units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "For sale only."

For rent. Vacant year-round units offered "For rent," and vacant units offered either for rent or for sale.

Other vacants. If a vacant year-round unit is not "For sale only" or "For rent," it is classified in the category "Other vacants" in this report. This category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy, and units held for occasional use.

TABLE 20

VALUE

Value--Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for, if it were for sale. For vacant units, value is the price asked for the property. Value and price asked are tabulated separately for certain kinds of housing units. Value statistics are presented for sepcified owner-occupied housing units and specified vacant for sale only housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents or vans occupied as a usual residence, as well as owner-occupied noncondominium units in multi-family buildings. The "Specified owner-occupied" universe is the same for the value tabulation and the mortgages status and selected monthly owner costs tabulation.

TABLE 21

RENT

Rent--This report presents statistics on rent for "Specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

Contract Rent--In this report, only median contract rent for specified renter-occupied housing units and median rent asked for specified vacant for rent housing units in rural areas are shown. Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the rent asked for the unit at the time of enumeration.

Gross Rent--The computed rent termed "Gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. "Gross rent" is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations.

TABLE 22

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

Units in Structure--A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. The category "Mobile home or trailer, etc." includes mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, vans, etc.

TABLE 24

PERSONS PER ROOM AND PLUMBING FACILTIES

Persons Per Room--"Persons per room" is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Plumbing Facilities--The category "Complete plumbing for exclusive use" consists of units which have hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and bathtub or shower inside the housing unit for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit. "Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" includes those conditions when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present.

Comparability With 1970 Census Plumbing Facilities Data--In 1970, there were separate questions on the presence of hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet. For 1980, these three items were combined into a single question on plumbing facilities. In addition, the facilities must be inside the housing unit rather than inside the structure as in 1970.

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CHARLES SERRAINO
Commissioner

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County Executive

JAMES M. RUTALA
Planning Director

Atlantic County

CENSUS TRENDS

1970 - 1980

STATE
DATA
CENTER

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DIVISION of PLANNING and RESEARCH
DEPARTMENT of LABOR
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ATLANTIC COUNTY
CENSUS TRENDS
1970 TO 1980

FREDERIK W. MCCAMIC

MAY 1985

PREFACE

With the release of 1980 census data, many anticipated trends were confirmed. It was not surprising to discover, for example, that population growth in New Jersey was occurring in the traditionally less densely settled counties and that population decline was experienced in the older, more industrialized counties. The higher median age in 1980 also was not unexpected, nor were the smaller household and family sizes. Overall levels of educational attainment continued to rise as they have in the past. There were greater numbers and percentages of females in the labor force. Generally, median family income, measured in constant dollars, barely grew, and poverty rates showed a slight increase. The percentage growth in housing units exceeded population growth and the percentage growth in perceived value of owner-occupied housing units for the most part, was higher than that for renter-occupied units.

These and other trends for Atlantic County from the 1970 and 1980 censuses are examined in this report, which is one of a set of publications providing comparable data from the latest censuses. The set consists of 22 reports--one for the State of New Jersey and one for each of the state's 21 counties. Each report covers seven topics: general population trends, demographic characteristics, households and families, education, labor force, income and poverty, and housing characteristics. In addition, there are 24 tables presenting 1970 and 1980 census data.

The New Jersey State Data Center

The Census Trends reports exemplify the cooperative nature of the New Jersey State Data Center (NJSDC). They were produced jointly, in most cases, by the lead agency of the NJSDC and appropriate NJSDC county affiliate.

The NJSDC is a federal-state cooperative program between the U. S. Bureau of the Census and the State of New Jersey. The objective of the program is to increase access to, availability to, use of, and expertise in census and related data. The NJSDC attempts to accomplish this in several ways. A network of over 90 agencies has been established throughout the state to provide localized access and expertise. The lead agency is housed within the Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis, Division of Planning and Research, New Jersey Department of Labor. The primary participants are the State Library, Princeton University Computer Center, and Rutgers University Computer Center. All 21 counties are represented through the county planning agencies, except in Burlington County where the affiliate is the County

Department of Economic Development. Additionally, the 42 New Jersey Depository Libraries cooperate in the program, as do all New Jersey State agencies.

A quarterly newsletter, as well as numerous reports containing census data, is published by the NJSDC. And, conferences or workshops are sponsored several times a year.

For more information on the NJSDC contact: New Jersey State Data Center, Division of Planning and Research, Department of Labor, CN388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388.

Connie O. Hughes, Staff Director
New Jersey State Data Center

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report represents the efforts of many people. The primary author of the Atlantic County Census Trends report was Frederick W. McCamic. Please contact the Atlantic County Department of Regional Planning and Development at (609) 345-6700 should you have any questions on this county. The department should also be consulted for other census and related data for this county.

This project was conceived and developed by Charles J. Crowley, Demographer, New Jersey State Data Center. Mr. Crowley was also responsible for accessing the 1970 and 1980 census files, producing the tables, and overall design of the reports. He also served as liaison with the authors of the county reports.

Clerical support within the Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis was provided by Evette Barther, Randy Belknap, Linda Boyle, Rickey Sanchez, and Percola Wilson. Without their tireless efforts, the completion of this report would not have been possible.

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ATLANTIC COUNTY CENSUS TRENDS: 1970 to 1980

GENERAL POPULATION TRENDS

Population Change: County and Municipalities

During the decade of the seventies, Atlantic County's population increased from 175,043 to 194,119, a growth rate of 10.9% (Table 1). This rate outpaced the State of New Jersey which grew by only 2.7%.

Table 1 reveals major differences in the rate of population change of municipalities within the county. Most dramatic is the contrast between Atlantic City, which lost over 7,000, a decline of 16%, and Egg Harbor Township which nearly doubled its population by gaining 9,499 persons. Other municipalities with large absolute and percentage gains were Brigantine, Somers Point, and Ventnor and Galloway, Hamilton, and Mullica townships.

Components of Change

The county's population growth was due primarily to a net inmigration of 17,673 persons; the natural increase (excess of births over deaths) was only 1,403 (Table 2). This level of migration is a continuation of 1960 to 1970 trends.

Migration

The percentage of persons who reported moving either within the county or from outside of the county in the prior five years was virtually the same in 1970 and 1980, with all persons who had moved being nearly 40% of the total population, and persons who had moved from outside of the county being close to 16% of the total population (Table 3). (Note: Table 3 reports 12.4% from a different county in 1970; however, if the 5.7% who "moved, 1965 residence not reported" is pro-rated, the result, including "moved from abroad," totals nearly 16%.)

The large population loss from Atlantic City raises the question of "Where did those people go"? Because Atlantic City is the central city of the Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA), it is possible to determine how many persons in each municipality lived in Atlantic City five years earlier. Table 3A examines the distribution of the 36,678 persons who lived in Atlantic City in 1975 and lived in any municipality in Atlantic County in 1980. First, given the decline of the city's population from 47,859 to 40,199, it is apparent that a large but undetermined number of persons who lived in Atlantic City left the county or died. Of the persons remaining in the county 32,555, or 88.8% still lived in Atlantic City in 1980. Of 4,123

Table 1.
Total Population. Population Density. and Share of County Population 1970 and 1980 Atlantic County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	TOTAL POPULATION			POP. PER SQ. MILE		% OF COUNTY POP.	
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	1970	1980
ATLANTIC COUNTY	175,043	194,119	10.9	309	342	100.0	100.0
ABSECON CITY	6,094	6,859	12.6	1,069	1,203	3.5	3.5
ATLANTIC CITY CITY	47,859	40,199	-16.0	4,042	3,395	27.3	20.7
BRIGANTINE CITY	6,741	8,318	23.4	1,055	1,302	3.9	4.3
BUENA BOROUGH	3,283	3,642	10.9	444	492	1.9	1.9
BUENA VISTA TOWNSHIP	4,239	6,959	64.2	101	166	2.4	3.6
CORBIN CITY CITY	258	254	-1.6	31	31	0.1	0.1
EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP	4,304	4,618	7.3	395	424	2.5	2.4
EGG HARBOR CITY CITY	9,882	19,381	96.1	145	285	5.6	10.0
ESTELL MANOR CITY	539	848	57.3	10	16	0.3	0.4
FOLSOM BOROUGH	1,767	1,892	7.1	210	225	1.0	1.0
GALLOWAY TOWNSHIP	8,276	12,176	47.1	90	133	4.7	6.3
HAMILTON TOWNSHIP	6,445	9,499	47.4	57	84	3.7	4.9
HAMMONTON TOWN	11,464	12,298	7.3	274	294	6.5	6.3
LINWOOD CITY	6,159	6,144	-0.2	1,621	1,617	3.5	3.2
LONGPORT BOROUGH	1,225	1,249	2.0	4,083	4,163	0.7	0.6
MARGATE CITY CITY	10,576	9,179	-13.2	7,554	6,556	6.0	4.7
MULLICA TOWNSHIP	3,391	5,243	54.6	60	93	1.9	2.7
NORTHFIELD CITY	8,646	7,795	-9.8	2,470	2,227	4.9	4.0
PLEASANTVILLE CITY	14,007	13,435	-4.1	2,415	2,316	8.0	6.9
PORT REPUBLIC CITY	586	837	42.8	72	103	0.3	0.4
SOMERS POINT CITY	7,919	10,330	30.4	1,941	2,532	4.5	5.3
VENTNOR CITY CITY	10,385	11,704	12.7	4,945	5,573	5.9	6.0
WEYMOUTH TOWNSHIP	998	1,260	26.3	83	105	0.6	0.6

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 2.
Components of Population Change 1970 to 1980
Atlantic County

(1) TOTAL POPULATION 1970	175,043
(2) BIRTHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	26,962
(3) DEATHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	25,559
(4) NATURAL INCREASE = BIRTHS (2) - DEATHS (3)	1,403
(5) 1970 POPULATION (1) + NATURAL INCREASE (4)	176,446
(6) TOTAL POPULATION 1980	194,119
(7) NET MIGRATION = LINE (6) - LINE (5)	17,673

Sources: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980
New Jersey Department of Health

Table 3.
Residence in 1965 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1970 and
Residence in 1975 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1980
Atlantic County

	1970 RESIDENCE IN 1965		1980 RESIDENCE IN 1975	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER	161,980	100.0	182,617	100.0
SAME HOUSE	94,601	58.4	114,237	62.6
DIFFERENT HOUSE IN THE U.S.A.:	56,719	35.0	66,628	36.5
SAME COUNTY	36,677	22.6	39,396	21.6
DIFFERENT COUNTY:	20,042	12.4	27,232	14.9
SAME STATE	6,818	4.2	12,009	6.6
DIFFERENT STATE:	13,224	8.2	15,223	8.3
NORTHEAST	8,417	5.2	10,076	5.5
NORTH CENTRAL	690	0.4	683	0.4
SOUTH	3,310	2.0	2,865	1.6
WEST	807	0.5	1,599	0.9
ABROAD	1,353	0.8	1,752	1.0
MOVED, 1965 RESIDENCE NOT REPORTED	9,307	5.7	N.A.	N.A.

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

who departed Atlantic City but remained in the county, 2,532, or 61.4% had relocated into Egg Harbor Township, Pleasantville or Ventnor.

Table 3A
Persons 5 Years and Over Who Lived in Atlantic City in 1975 and Lived in Atlantic County in 1980

Place of Residence in 1980	Number	Percent of Total
Atlantic County	36,678	100.0%
Absecon	160	0.4
Atlantic City	32,555	88.8
Brigantine	206	0.6
Buena Boro	0	0.0
Buena Vista	19	0.1
Corbin City	0	0.0
Egg Harbor Twp.	839	2.3
Egg Harbor City	127	0.3
Estell Manor	8	0.0
Folsom	4	0.0
Galloway	184	0.5
Hamilton	100	0.3
Hammonton	12	0.0
Linwood	144	0.4
Longport	9	0.0
Margate	169	0.5
Mullica	58	0.2
Northfield	132	0.4
Pleasantville	977	2.7
Port Republic	11	0.0
Somers Point	237	0.6
Ventnor City	716	2.0
Weymouth	11	0.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 3B explores the question of migration further by examining the number of persons who lived outside of Atlantic County in 1975, but lived in Atlantic County in 1980.

The 28,984 persons who lived outside of the county in 1975 were 15.9% of the total population age five years and up. Towns with large absolute numbers of in-migrants include Brigantine, Buena Vista, Galloway, Hamilton, Margate, Somers Point, and Ventnor. While the total number of in-migrants is smaller, a high percentage of in-migrants is also found in Buena boro, Estell Manor, and Folsom.

Table 3B
Persons 5 Years and Over Who Lived Outside of Atlantic County in 1975 and lived in Atlantic County in 1980

Place of Residence in 1980	Total Persons 5 Years & Over	Number of In-Migrants	In-migrants as Percent of Persons 5 Years Old & Over
Atlantic County	182,617	28,984	15.9%
Absecon	6,451	592	9.2
Atlantic City	38,188	4,537	11.9
Brigantine	7,992	2,334	29.2
Buena	3,398	878	25.8
Buena Vista	6,443	1,598	24.8
Corbin City	252	44	17.5
Egg Harbor	17,703	2,449	13.8
Egg Harbor City	4,305	655	15.2
Estell Manor	764	235	30.8
Folsom	1,698	464	27.3
Galloway	11,206	2,901	18.7
Hamilton	8,879	1,940	21.8
Hammonton	11,590	1,104	9.5
Linwood	5,818	873	15.0
Longport	1,213	247	20.4
Margate	8,919	1,720	19.3
Mullica	4,861	781	16.1
Northfield	7,451	946	12.7
Pleasantville	12,484	970	7.8
Port Republic	843	103	12.2
Somers Point	9,720	2,188	22.5
Ventnor City	11,277	2,027	18.0
Weymouth	1,152	198	17.2

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Age by Sex

Table 4 displays the number of persons by sex by single years of age in 1970 and 1980, with selected subtotals. Table 4A displays those subtotals as a percentage of the total. Subtotals in percentage form for New Jersey are displayed for 1980 only. Finally, Figure 1 shows the age-sex composition of the county population by five year cohorts.

FIGURE 1.
ATLANTIC COUNTY AGE GROUPS: 1980 AND 1970

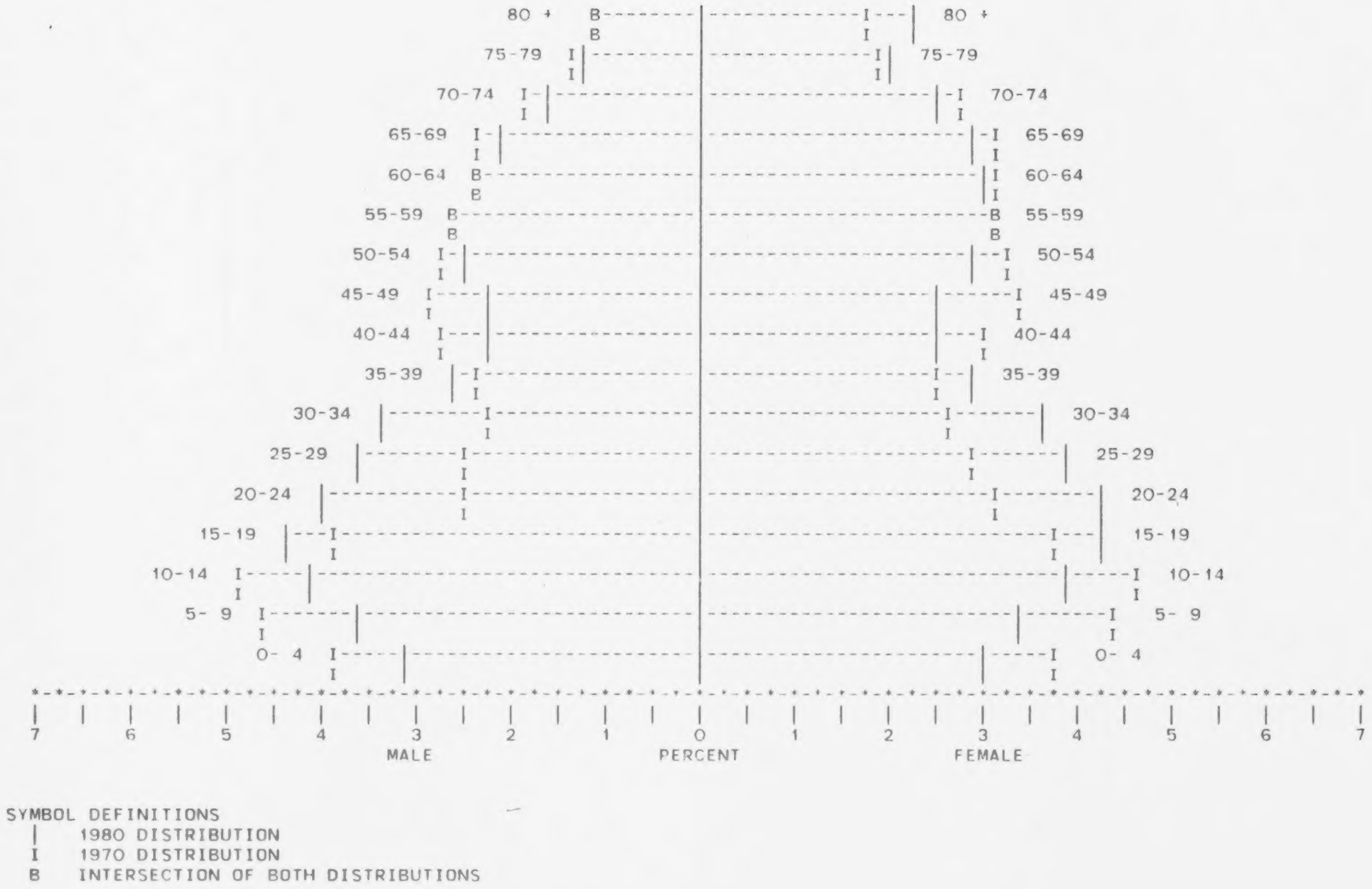

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Atlantic County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
ALL AGES	175,043	81,731	93,312	194,119	91,163	102,956
UNDER 5 YEARS	13,215	6,746	6,469	11,774	6,030	5,744
UNDER 1 YEAR	2,545	1,278	1,267	2,469	1,253	1,216
1 YEAR	2,514	1,299	1,215	2,222	1,120	1,102
2 YEARS	2,574	1,341	1,233	2,349	1,223	1,126
3 YEARS	2,649	1,330	1,319	2,355	1,193	1,162
4 YEARS	2,933	1,498	1,435	2,379	1,241	1,138
5 TO 17 YEARS	41,307	21,017	20,290	39,288	20,099	19,189
5 YEARS	3,063	1,557	1,506	2,479	1,271	1,208
6 YEARS	3,184	1,587	1,597	2,472	1,262	1,210
7 YEARS	3,224	1,634	1,590	2,621	1,339	1,282
8 YEARS	3,117	1,611	1,506	2,797	1,444	1,353
9 YEARS	3,216	1,652	1,564	3,186	1,620	1,566
10 YEARS	3,385	1,683	1,702	3,138	1,575	1,563
11 YEARS	3,312	1,662	1,650	3,015	1,571	1,444
12 YEARS	3,351	1,688	1,663	3,004	1,535	1,469
13 YEARS	3,211	1,635	1,576	3,072	1,583	1,489
14 YEARS	3,317	1,765	1,552	3,255	1,650	1,605
15 YEARS	3,068	1,576	1,492	3,319	1,722	1,597
16 YEARS	2,916	1,503	1,413	3,428	1,765	1,663
17 YEARS	2,943	1,464	1,479	3,502	1,762	1,740
18 TO 24 YEARS	14,437	6,641	7,796	22,802	11,212	11,590
18 YEARS	2,392	1,191	1,201	3,243	1,657	1,586
19 YEARS	2,091	1,027	1,064	3,341	1,706	1,635
20 YEARS	1,975	890	1,085	3,297	1,589	1,708
21 YEARS	1,931	780	1,151	3,277	1,580	1,697
22 YEARS	2,037	904	1,133	3,338	1,613	1,725
23 YEARS	2,188	985	1,203	3,114	1,514	1,600
24 YEARS	1,823	864	959	3,192	1,553	1,568
25 TO 54 YEARS	57,970	26,949	31,021	68,028	32,376	35,652
25 YEARS	1,875	868	1,007	3,129	1,561	1,568
26 YEARS	1,936	920	1,016	2,944	1,424	1,520
27 YEARS	2,085	933	1,152	2,988	1,422	1,566
28 YEARS	1,829	842	987	2,754	1,353	1,401
29 YEARS	1,779	828	951	2,821	1,355	1,466
30 YEARS	1,841	827	1,014	2,883	1,420	1,463
31 YEARS	1,690	782	908	2,747	1,266	1,481
32 YEARS	1,665	774	891	2,963	1,425	1,538
33 YEARS	1,716	788	928	2,919	1,378	1,541
34 YEARS	1,663	788	875	2,256	1,136	1,120
35 YEARS	1,657	784	873	2,226	1,034	1,192
36 YEARS	1,552	763	789	2,327	1,143	1,184
37 YEARS	1,744	843	901	2,355	1,118	1,237
38 YEARS	1,679	798	881	1,935	900	1,035
39 YEARS	1,884	892	992	1,959	954	1,005
40 YEARS	2,085	990	1,095	1,940	876	1,064
41 YEARS	1,910	913	997	1,845	848	997
42 YEARS	2,090	953	1,137	1,816	868	948
43 YEARS	1,948	922	1,026	1,803	841	962
44 YEARS	2,086	990	1,096	1,761	816	945
45 YEARS	2,201	1,015	1,186	1,774	832	942
46 YEARS	2,144	978	1,166	1,676	809	867
47 YEARS	2,192	1,010	1,182	1,890	898	992
48 YEARS	2,111	954	1,157	1,799	828	971
49 YEARS	2,159	1,000	1,159	1,972	952	1,020

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Atlantic County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
50 YEARS	2,327	1,097	1,230	2,090	950	1,140
51 YEARS	2,066	948	1,118	1,985	944	1,041
52 YEARS	2,024	939	1,085	2,202	1,014	1,188
53 YEARS	2,009	887	1,122	2,105	1,005	1,100
54 YEARS	2,023	923	1,100	2,164	1,006	1,158
55 TO 59 YEARS	10,080	4,524	5,556	11,086	5,011	6,075
55 YEARS	2,050	930	1,120	2,296	1,025	1,271
56 YEARS	1,978	885	1,093	2,216	996	1,220
57 YEARS	2,066	937	1,129	2,193	1,004	1,189
58 YEARS	1,902	869	1,033	2,160	977	1,183
59 YEARS	2,084	903	1,181	2,221	1,009	1,212
60 TO 64 YEARS	9,716	4,181	5,535	10,354	4,521	5,833
60 YEARS	2,099	949	1,150	2,231	1,007	1,224
61 YEARS	1,857	775	1,082	1,954	877	1,077
62 YEARS	2,066	898	1,168	2,143	929	1,214
63 YEARS	1,893	843	1,050	2,043	886	1,157
64 YEARS	1,801	716	1,085	1,983	822	1,161
65 YEARS & OVER	28,318	11,673	16,645	30,787	11,914	18,873
65 YEARS	2,063	907	1,156	2,074	882	1,192
66 YEARS	1,938	814	1,124	1,972	840	1,132
67 YEARS	1,865	807	1,058	1,949	859	1,090
68 YEARS	1,765	762	1,003	1,819	754	1,065
69 YEARS	2,006	807	1,199	1,941	777	1,164
70 YEARS	1,873	739	1,134	1,718	684	1,034
71 YEARS	1,713	724	989	1,644	659	985
72 YEARS	1,563	646	917	1,727	689	1,038
73 YEARS	1,606	660	946	1,531	611	920
74 YEARS	1,501	610	891	1,506	571	935
75 YEARS	1,353	579	774	1,472	597	875
76 YEARS	1,182	495	687	1,298	461	837
77 YEARS	1,143	464	679	1,211	461	750
78 YEARS	942	416	526	1,019	350	669
79 YEARS	914	345	569	1,174	439	735
80 YEARS	832	352	480	927	327	600
81 YEARS	765	312	453	868	304	564
82 YEARS	564	234	330	767	268	499
83 YEARS	493	198	295	666	247	419
84 YEARS	442	161	281	624	222	402
85 YEARS	354	133	221	572	210	362
86 YEARS	276	103	173	442	141	301
87 YEARS	238	81	157	358	103	255
88 YEARS	180	60	120	300	102	198
89 YEARS	162	55	107	291	83	208
90 YEARS	100	41	59	233	73	160
91 YEARS	78	30	48	181	62	119
92 YEARS	74	21	53	113	36	77
93 YEARS	67	15	52	102	29	73
94 YEARS	40	11	29	75	21	54
95 YEARS	30	11	19	65	17	48
96 YEARS	19	5	14	33	10	23
97 YEARS	12	3	9	38	8	30
98 YEARS	14	5	9	31	2	29
99 YEARS	11	3	8	16	4	12
100 YEARS & OVER	140	64	76	30	11	19

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

In Atlantic County, the number of preschool and school-age children declined during the decade, as did their percentage of the total population. Only in the age range from 15 years and over, do the number of children of any given age in 1980 outnumber the same age group in 1970. What we are finding is the result of the baby boom generation and lower birth rates in the 1970s.

Persons under 18 years old were 31.1% of the county's population in 1970, but only 26.3% in 1980; for the State of New Jersey, they were 27.1%. Persons aged 18-54 years, the ages of college or working, increased from 41.3% to 46.7% of the county's population. For the state, they were a higher propor- at 50.4% of the total. Persons age 55 and over declined from 27.5% of the county population in 1970 to 26.9% in 1980; for New Jersey they were only 22.5%.

Table 4A
Population by Selected Age Groups, Atlantic County 1970 and 1980, and New Jersey 1980

	Atlantic County 1970		Atlantic County 1980		New Jersey 1980
Age	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Percent
Total	175,043	100.0	194,119	100.0	100.0
Under 5	13,215	7.5	11,774	6.1	6.3
5-17	41,307	23.6	39,288	20.2	20.8
18-24	14,437	8.2	22,802	11.7	11.8
25-54	57,970	33.1	68,028	35.0	38.6
55-59	10,080	5.8	11,086	5.7	5.9
60-64	9,719	5.5	10,354	5.3	5.0
65 and over	28,318	16.2	30,787	15.9	11.6

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

This decline in the proportion of elderly in the county total occurred despite an increase in their absolute number. The most probable explanation for this lies in the nature of the migration to the county. Migrants to the area were most likely to be in the age ranges 20 to 55, were more likely than residents of the same age to be single, and were more likely to be male than female. The latter point appears to be borne out by a 20.1% increase of males age 25 to 54, compared to an increase of females the same age of only 14.9%.

Race

The black population increased at a slightly higher rate than the white population, 12.3% versus 10.6% (Table 5). As a result, blacks were 17.4% of the county population in 1970, but 17.6% in 1980.

Table 6 examines the changing distribution of blacks by municipality and the changing racial mix of municipalities. Only in Atlantic City, Hammonton and Northfield did the population of blacks decline; in all other municipalities the black population increased. Pleasantville saw the largest increase, 2,086, which was 55.9% of the total increase in the county's black population (3,731). Major increases in black population also occurred in Egg Harbor Township (931), and Hamilton (533), and to a lesser extent Galloway (235), Somers Point (201) and Egg Harbor City (200).

This changing distribution of blacks parallels a national trend which has been termed the "suburbanization of blacks." As blacks become financially able, they leave the city for the suburbs. In 1970, 68.9% of the county's black population lived in Atlantic City; by 1980 only 58.7% of Atlantic County blacks lived in the city.

Also paralleling the national trend, the county's central city has an increasing black proportion of its population. This is because the white population has been leaving central cities even faster than blacks. Despite a decrease in number by 1980, blacks represented a larger percentage of the population of Atlantic City than in 1970. In 1970, 43.7% of the city's population was black, by 1980 that percentage had risen to 49.8%.

Ancestry and Spanish Origin

English, German, Irish, and Italian were the most common single- and multiple ancestry groups in Atlantic County in 1980 (Table 7). Directly comparable data for 1970 is not available. Persons of Spanish Origin numbered 7,651 or 3.9% of the county population in 1980 (Table 8). The great majority of persons of Spanish Origin, 6,033, were of Puerto Rican descent. Trends in the overall Spanish Origin population are made difficult to trace since a precisely comparable category was not reported by the 1970 census. The 1970 census reported the number of "persons of Puerto Rican birth or parentage" as 2,627. If we compare only persons of Puerto Rican origin, we find an increase of 3,406 or about 130%. This is consistent with a national and state trend of an increase in the Hispanic population.

Table 5.
Population by Race in 1970 and 1980
Atlantic County

ALL RACES	
1970 POPULATION	175,043
1980 POPULATION	194,119
% CHANGE 1970-1980	10.9
WHITE AND OTHER	
1970 POPULATION	144,640
1980 POPULATION	159,985
% CHANGE 1970-1980	10.6
BLACK	
1970 POPULATION	30,403
1980 POPULATION	34,134
% CHANGE 1970-1980	12.3

1970 RACE GROUPS			1980 RACE GROUPS		
ALL RACES	175,043	100.0	ALL RACES	194,119	100.0
WHITE	143,427	81.9	WHITE	154,831	79.8
BLACK	30,403	17.4	BLACK	34,134	17.6
AMERICAN INDIAN	188	0.1	AMERICAN INDIAN	254	0.1
			ESKIMO	8	0.0
			ALEUT	9	0.0
JAPANESE	63	0.0	JAPANESE	105	0.1
CHINESE	104	0.1	CHINESE	270	0.1
FILIPINO	31	0.0	FILIPINO	223	0.1
KOREAN	16	0.0	KOREAN	118	0.1
			ASIAN INDIAN	173	0.1
			VIETNAMESE	21	0.0
HAWAIIAN	10	0.0	HAWAIIAN	35	0.0
			GUAMANIAN	12	0.0
			SAMOAN	1	0.0
OTHER	801	0.5	OTHER	3,925	2.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 6.
Number and Percent Black Population in 1970 and 1980 Atlantic County

	1970			1980		
	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%
ATLANTIC COUNTY	175,043	30,403	17.4	194,119	34,134	17.6
ABSECON CITY	6.094	68	1.1	6.859	166	2.4
ATLANTIC CITY CITY	47,859	20,937	43.7	40,199	20,029	49.8
BRIGANTINE CITY	6,741	36	0.5	8,318	76	0.9
BUENA BOROUGH	3.283	14	0.4	3,642	58	1.6
BUENA VISTA TOWNSHIP	4,239	1,056	24.9	6,959	1,386	19.9
CORBIN CITY CITY	258	0	0.0	254	10	3.9
EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP	9.882	1,030	10.4	19,381	1,961	10.1
EGG HARBOR CITY CITY	4,304	309	7.2	4,618	509	11.0
ESTELL MANOR CITY	539	38	7.1	848	43	5.1
FOLSOM BOROUGH	1,767	14	0.8	1,892	54	2.9
GALLOWAY TOWNSHIP	8.276	463	5.6	12,176	698	5.7
HAMILTON TOWNSHIP	6,445	845	13.1	9,499	1,378	14.5
HAMMONTON TOWN	11,464	169	1.5	12.298	125	1.0
LINWOOD CITY	6,159	7	0.1	6,144	20	0.3
LONGPORT BOROUGH	1,225	14	1.1	1,249	2	0.2
MARGATE CITY CITY	10,576	10	0.1	9,179	12	0.1
MULLICA TOWNSHIP	3,391	344	10.1	5,243	423	8.1
NORTHFIELD CITY	8,875	298	3.4	7,795	90	1.2
PLEASANTVILLE CITY	13,778	4,626	33.6	13,435	6,712	50.0
PORT REPUBLIC CITY	586	1	0.2	637	1	0.1
SOMERS POINT CITY	7,919	42	0.5	10,330	243	2.4
VENTNOR CITY CITY	10,385	13	0.1	11,704	35	0.3
WEYMOUTH TOWNSHIP	998	69	6.9	1,260	103	8.2

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 7.
Selected Single and Multiple Ancestry Groups in 1980
Atlantic County

	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL PERSONS	194,119	100.0
SINGLE ANCESTRY GROUP:		
DUTCH	448	0.2
ENGLISH	9,932	5.1
FRENCH	661	0.3
GERMAN	11,621	6.0
GREEK	1,054	0.5
HUNGARIAN	787	0.4
IRISH	11,652	6.0
ITALIAN	20,958	10.8
NORWEGIAN	316	0.2
POLISH	2,790	1.4
PORTUGUESE	133	0.1
RUSSIAN	3,797	2.0
SCOTTISH	591	0.3
SWEDISH	481	0.2
UKRAINIAN	596	0.3
OTHER SINGLE ANCESTRY	34,900	18.0
MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUP	59,334	30.6
ANCESTRY NOT SPECIFIED:		
OTHER	8,923	4.6
NOT REPORTED	25,145	13.0
SELECTED MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUPS: 1/		
ENGLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	23,259	12.0
FRENCH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	4,949	2.5
GERMAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	27,286	14.1
IRISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	29,487	15.2
ITALIAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	12,162	6.3
POLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	4,077	2.1

1/ Persons may be included in more than one multiple ancestry group.
Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 8.
Spanish Origin Groups 1980
Atlantic County

ALL PERSONS	194,119	100.0
NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN	186,468	96.1
SPANISH ORIGIN	7,651	3.9
MEXICAN	373	0.2
PUERTO RICAN	6,033	3.1
CUBAN	218	0.1
OTHER SPANISH ORIGIN	1,027	0.5

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 9.
Households, Families, Group Quarters Population and Persons per Household 1970 and 1980 Atlantic County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	HOUSEHOLDS		FAMILIES		GROUP QUARTERS POPULATION		PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
ATLANTIC COUNTY	60.716	71,806	45.356	49.733	2,585	2,807	2.84	2.66
ABSECON CITY	1,839	2,297	1,594	1,850	15	20	3.31	2.98
ATLANTIC CITY CITY	19,561	16,736	11,655	9,179	1,417	1,431	2.37	2.32
BRIGANTINE CITY	2.364	3,443	1,866	2,149	20	15	2.84	2.41
BUENA BOROUGH	1,030	1,267	894	1,032	3	4	3.18	2.87
BUENA VISTA TOWNSHIP	1,207	2,085	1,036	1,754	16	6	3.50	3.33
CORBIN CITY CITY	91	109	70	83	0	0	2.84	2.33
EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP	1,401	1,695	1,139	1,227	28	30	3.05	2.71
EGG HARBOR CITY CITY	3,196	6,809	2,617	5,154	126	27	3.05	2.84
ESTELL MANOR CITY	159	270	135	226	0	0	3.39	3.14
FOLSOM BOROUGH	501	566	459	499	1	0	3.52	3.34
GALLOWAY TOWNSHIP	2,491	3,915	2,086	2,977	81	55	3.29	3.10
HAMILTON TOWNSHIP	2,044	3,321	1,630	2,440	77	202	3.12	2.80
HAMMONTON TOWN	3,570	4,099	3,039	3,332	43	118	3.20	2.97
LINWOOD CITY	1,728	1,941	1,572	1,662	100	142	3.51	3.09
LONGPORT BOROUGH	479	561	335	353	100	70	2.35	2.10
MARGATE CITY CITY	3,753	3,844	3,060	2,646	8	0	2.82	2.39
MULLICA TOWNSHIP	1,050	1,626	877	1,319	7	47	3.22	3.20
NORTHFIELD CITY	2,442	2,518	2,177	2,100	341	218	3.40	3.01
PLEASANTVILLE CITY	4,495	4,662	3,441	3,292	149	280	3.08	2.82
PORT REPUBLIC CITY	205	298	174	231	0	0	2.86	2.81
SOMERS POINT CITY	2,849	4,295	2,301	2,818	44	136	2.76	2.37
VENTNOR CITY CITY	3,947	5,031	2,944	3,084	9	3	2.63	2.33
WEYMOUTH TOWNSHIP	314	418	255	326	0	3	3.18	3.01

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

Households and Families by Municipality

While the population of the county increased by 10.9%, the number of households increased nearly twice as fast, 18.3% during the decade (Table 9). This was so because of a 6.3% decrease in the average number of persons per household, from 2.84 in 1970 to 2.66 in 1980. The number of families, i.e. households consisting of persons related by blood or marriage, increased less rapidly, at 9.7% for the decade. Thus the largest increase in households was in non-family households, which are persons living alone, or with nonrelatives.

Table 9A
Family Households as Percent of All Households

	1970	1980
Absecon	86.7	80.5
Atlantic City	59.6	54.8
Brigantine	78.9	62.4
Buena	86.8	81.5
Buena Vista	85.8	84.1
Corbin City	76.9	76.1
Egg Harbor	81.9	75.7
Egg Harbor City	81.3	72.4
Estell Manor	84.9	83.7
Folsom	91.6	88.2
Galloway	83.7	76.0
Hamilton	79.7	73.5
Hammonton	85.4	81.3
Linwood	91.0	85.6
Longport	69.9	62.9
Margate	81.5	68.8
Mullica	83.5	81.1
Northfield	89.1	83.4
Pleasantville	76.6	70.6
Port Republic	84.9	77.5
Somers Point	80.8	65.6
Ventnor City	74.6	61.3
Weymouth	81.2	78.0
Total	74.7	69.3

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

For the county, the percentage of households that were family households declined from 74.7% in 1970, to 69.3% in 1980 (Table 9A). The percentage of family households declined in every municipality, also. Somers Point, Margate, Ventnor, and Brigantine displayed the largest declines, which appear to be related to an influx of young single persons. It might be argued that these percentages reflect a fundamental change in the nature of these four communities. Other communities in the county clearly have maintained about the same character over the decade, while being very different from each other. Atlantic City stands alone, with only 54.8% of households being families in 1980, largely a result of the very large number of elderly persons living in one-person households. The other island communities also have a relatively low-percentage of families, with the percentages all in the 60% to 70% range. Only Somers Point on the mainland has less than 70% family houeholds. All other mainland communities have more than 70% family households, and the suburban communities of Northfield, Linwood, and Absecon have over 80% family households.

Atlantic City also has a large population of persons residing in group quarters, a consequence of the large number of boarding houses. These are, in most cases, hotels that ceased to be profitable and were converted to boarding homes. This conversion had already taken place by 1970, and the group quarters population changed hardly at all during the decade. The magnitude of the group quarters population in Atlantic City can be seen in the fact that 1,431 persons in group quarters were 3.6% of the city's population, while the 656 persons in group quarters elsewhere were only 0.4% of the population of the balance of the county. Almost 69% of the county's group quarters population lived in Atlantic City.

Marital Status and Household Relationship

Sex by Marital Status

Reflecting national trends, Atlantic County in 1980 had a greater percentage of both sexes (age 15 or more) who are single and divorced than in 1970. This is balanced by a substantial drop in the percentage of all persons who were "now married except separated." There was a slight decline in the percentage of both sexes who are widowed. As is typical, a larger percentage of females than males are widowed; in 1980 16.9% of females and 4.0% of males were widowed. This is due to the combination of the longer average life of females, combined with a tendency for marriage of younger females to older males.

Household Type and Relationship

The percentage of all persons (all ages) in non-family households increased from 8.8% in 1970 to 14.1% in 1980. This increase was at the expense of persons, other than householders, in family households. Persons in family households were 89.7% of all persons in 1970, but 84.5% in 1980. Householders were 25.9% of all persons in 1970, and 25.6% in 1980.

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Atlantic County

SEX BY MARITAL STATUS 1/

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
MALE:	60,276	100.0	70,283	100.0
SINGLE	15,325	25.4	22,187	31.6
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	38,529	63.9	39,390	56.0
SEPARATED	1,855	3.1	2,507	3.6
WIDOWED	3,078	5.1	2,836	4.0
DIVORCED	1,489	2.5	3,363	4.8
FEMALE:	72,489	100.0	83,023	100.0
SINGLE	14,529	20.0	20,155	24.3
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	38,648	53.3	39,362	47.4
SEPARATED	3,436	4.7	3,998	4.8
WIDOWED	13,061	18.0	14,045	16.9
DIVORCED	2,815	3.9	5,463	6.6

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
ALL PERSONS	175,043	100.0	194,119	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	45,356	25.9	49,733	25.6
SPOUSE	36,996	21.1	37,714	19.4
OTHER RELATIVES	71,755	41.0	73,871	38.1
NONRELATIVES	2,991	1.7	2,766	1.4
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	5,055	2.9	8,678	4.5
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	10,305	5.9	13,395	6.9
NONRELATIVES			5,155	2.7
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	1,779	1.0	2,384	1.2
OTHER	806	0.5	423	0.2

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Atlantic County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	54,522	100.0	51,062	100.0
IN HOUSEHOLD				
HOUSEHOLDER OR SPOUSE	113	0.2	93	0.2
OWN CHILD OF HOUSEHOLDER				
IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	41,407	75.9	33,762	66.1
IN OTHER FAMILY (MALE OR FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO SPOUSE PRESENT)	9,290	17.0	12,544	24.6
OTHER RELATIVES	3,025	5.5	3,742	7.3
NONRELATIVES	428	0.8	890	1.7
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	124	0.2	9	0.0
OTHER	135	0.2	22	0.0

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 65 YEARS AND OVER	28,318	100.0	30,787	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	9,606	33.9	9,862	32.0
SPOUSE	5,338	18.9	5,955	19.3
OTHER RELATIVES	3,193	11.3	2,876	9.3
NONRELATIVES	774	2.7	233	0.8
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	1,949	6.9	2,153	7.0
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	5,891	20.8	7,355	23.9
NONRELATIVES			450	1.5
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	1,351	4.8	1,800	5.8
OTHER	216	0.8	103	0.3

1/ In 1970 for persons 14 years old and over and in 1980 for persons 15 years old and over.

Source: Census of Population and Housing: 1970 and 1980

Persons under 18 years overwhelmingly live in family households, with the majority, 66% in 1980, living in "married couple families" as "own child of householder." Another 24.6% lived as "own child of householder" in "other family--no spouse present" households. In both 1970 and 1980, these two categories totaled about 91%; those living in "married couple families" were 75.9% of the total in 1970, but only 66.1% in 1980. The trade off between categories is a reflection of the greater percentage of persons who are single, divorced, and separated.

In 1980 about one third of persons age 65 and over were householders in family households, and another fifth were spouses of householders while 9.3% lived in family households as "other relatives." Another 31% of elderly persons lived as householders in non-family households; most of these were female rather than male. This is a reflection of the greater number of females who are widowed than males. About 6% of elderly lived in group quarters as "inmates of institutions"; the elderly accounted for about 76% of "inmates of institutions" in both 1970 and 1980. Most of what has been said about 1980 also applies to 1970; there was a decline in the percentage of elderly living as "other relative" or "nonrelative" in family households, with the change balanced by a rise in the percentage living in group quarters, and in nonfamily households, probably alone.

EDUCATION

School Enrollment

From 1970 to 1980, total school enrollment increased from 45,108 to 49,582 (Table 11), an increase of 9.9%. This seems to contradict data collected directly from school districts indicating yearly declines in school enrollment. A closer look at Table 11 reveals the reasons. First, the enrollment in nursery school tripled from 618 in 1970 to 1,857 in 1980. Given the decrease in the under five year old population shown in Table 4, this indicates a greater enrollment rate of preschool age children, and probably is related to greater labor force participation of women. Second, enrollment in college doubled, from 3,954 to 8,037. Enrollment in high school increased slightly. Enrollment in kindergarten and elementary school declined substantially from 29,381 to 26,738. Obviously, what we are observing is the movement of the "baby boom" generation through the last years of school, and the entrance of the "baby bust" generation into the early years of school.

Educational Attainment

Many more of the adult population of the county were at least high school graduates in 1980 than in 1970 (Table 11). In

Table 11.
Persons 3 Years Old and Over Enrolled in School and Years of School Completed for Persons 25 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Atlantic County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT			
PERSONS 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	45,108	49,582	9.9
NURSERY SCHOOL	618	1,857	200.5
KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY (1 TO 8 YEARS)	29,381	26,738	-9.0
HIGH SCHOOL (1 TO 4 YEARS)	11,155	12,950	16.1
COLLEGE	3,954	8,037	103.3
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED			
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER	106,161	120,411	13.4
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS)	36,267	24,538	-32.3
HIGH SCHOOL:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	22,799	21,970	-3.6
4 YEARS	32,980	43,588	32.2
COLLEGE:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	7,574	15,282	101.8
4 OR MORE YEARS	6,541	15,033	129.8
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES (% OF PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER)	44.4	61.4	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

1970 44.4% of persons 25 years and older had graduated from high school; by 1980, that percentage had risen to 61.4%. Not only has the percentage of persons who did not graduate from high school declined, but so has the absolute number. Presumably, this is largely a result of mortality among the eldest and least educated generation, combined with a greater rate of high school graduation among those recently turned 25. The younger generation is also more often going beyond high school. The number of persons 25 and older with at least one year of college more than doubled, as did the percentage of persons completing four or more years of college. Those completing college numbered 6,541 or 6.1% of the total in 1970; by 1980 they numbered 15,033 and were 12.5% of the total.

LABOR FORCE

Labor Force Status by Race and Sex

The total civilian labor force of the county increased from 69,440 to 90,574, an increase of 30.4% (Table 12). This rate of increase is about three times the rate of increase in population. This is due in part to the maturing of the baby boom, and in part to in-migration of young adults; both phenomena resulting in a greater proportion of the population being of working age. It also reflects a greater participation in the labor force, particularly by women. Participation in the labor force by men of all races increased from 72.1% to 73.2%, while the labor force participation rate of women of all races increased from 41.1% to 49.8%. The labor force participation rate of black males declined from 70.3% to 68.7%. The rate for black females increased from 50.7% to 56.5%.

The increase in female labor force participation is expected to continue. The rsie in the overall participation rate of women is in reality a trend for each succeeding cohort of women to have a lifetime work history more and more like that of men. As time passes, today's older women will pass into retirement age, and they will be replaced by younger women who will spend more of their lives working. By the time the new generation of women are nearing retirement age, the female labor force participation rate will nearly equal that of males.

The unemployment rate for males and females of both races increased dramatically. For males of all races it increased from 4.8% in 1970 to 7.8% in 1980. For females of all races the rate increased from 7.1% to 9.2%. The unemployment rate for blacks was higher than that for all races, in both 1970 and 1980. The unemployment rate for black males and females was 8.4% and 8.5%, respectively, in 1970. This increased to 12.2% and 13.9% in 1980.

Table 12.
Labor Force Status for Total and Black Population 16 Years Old and Over By Sex
1970 and 1980
Atlantic County

	1970	1980
ALL RACES		
MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	56,724	68,344
ARMED FORCES	415	155
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	40,898	50,032
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	72.1	73.2
EMPLOYED	38,935	46,114
UNEMPLOYED	1,963	3,918
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.8	7.8
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	15,411	18,157
FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	69,518	81,440
ARMED FORCES	0	17
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	28,542	40,542
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	41.1	49.8
EMPLOYED	26,527	36,801
UNEMPLOYED	2,015	3,741
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.1	9.2
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	40,976	40,881
BLACK POPULATION		
MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	8,302	10,031
ARMED FORCES	49	11
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	5,834	6,892
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	70.3	68.7
EMPLOYED	5,344	6,051
UNEMPLOYED	490	841
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	8.4	12.2
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	2,419	3,128
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	11,301	13,795
ARMED FORCES	0	8
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	5,732	7,798
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	50.7	56.5
EMPLOYED	5,242	6,786
UNEMPLOYED	490	1,012
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	8.5	13.0
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	5,569	5,989

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 13.
Major Occupation Groups for Employed Persons 16 Years Old and Over
1970 and 1980
Atlantic County

1980	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	82,915	100.0
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY:	17,496	21.1
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL	7,896	9.5
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY	9,600	11.6
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:	23,893	28.8
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	2,102	2.5
SALES	8,252	10.0
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT, INCLUDING CLERICAL	13,539	16.3
SERVICE:	17,828	21.5
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	485	0.6
PROTECTIVE SERVICE	2,985	3.6
SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD	14,358	17.3
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	1,019	1.2
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR	10,686	12.9
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS:	11,993	14.5
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS	5,088	6.1
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	3,579	4.3
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS	3,326	4.0

1970	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	65,462	100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	7,417	11.3
MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM	5,900	9.0
SALES WORKERS	5,384	8.2
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	11,635	17.8
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS	9,190	14.0
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	7,965	12.2
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	2,744	4.2
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	2,548	3.9
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	458	0.7
FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN	393	0.6
SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	11,096	17.0
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	732	1.1

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Occupation

Changing occupational structures nationwide have resulted in changes in the classification system for occupations by the Census Bureau. As a result Table 13 does not lend itself easily to direct comparisons. Table 13A presents non-census data compiled by the New Jersey Department of Labor. Because consistent job classification categories are used for 1970 and 1980, comparison are facilitated.

The economics of the nation and the state has seen a shift in employment from manufacturing to services. This is true of Atlantic County's economy, also. In addition, the services category in Atlantic County also includes many casino employees. For that reason, it is expected that the shift to a service economy will continue and be particularly pronounced in Atlantic County.

Table 13A
Covered Jobs: Atlantic County

	July 1970		July 1980		Change	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Manufacturing Ind.	10,306	18.46%	8,576	11.22%	-1,730	-16.79%
Wholesale/Retail Trade	20,733	37.13%	21,609	28.26%	876	4.23%
Transportation	1,044	1.87%	1,328	1.73%	282	27.01%
Communications/Utilities	2,773	4.97%	2,642	3.46%	-131	-4.72%
Small Services & Amuse.	14,082	25.22%	30,256	39.57%	16,174	114.86%
Fin., Ins. & Real Estate	3,008	5.39%	4,715	6.17%	1,707	56.75%
Contract Construction	3,646	6.53%	4,926	6.44%	1,280	35.11%
Total	55,592	100.00%	74,050	100.00%	18,458	33.20%

Source: New Jersey Department of Labor

Journey to Work

The advent of casino gambling in Atlantic County, with its attendant increase in employment, has increased net commutation into the county. In 1970, 447 more persons commuted into the county than out of the county. By 1980, that number had increased to 5,828.

Table 14 provides detailed information on county of residents and regular place of work for 1970 and 1980. Counties which in 1980 contribute a relatively large supply of net commuters to Atlantic County include Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Gloucester, and Ocean. Areas which received net commutation from Atlantic County included Cumberland and Philadelphia.

Table 14.
Place of Work by Place of Residence in 1970 and 1980
Atlantic County

	1970	1980
WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	63,864	80,684
PLACE OF WORK (POW) KNOWN	59,327	71,820
PLACE OF WORK NOT KNOWN	4,537	8,864
% OF WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	7.1	11.0
PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	59,774	77,648
PERSONS WHO LIVE & WORK IN COUNTY	50,023	62,982
% OF WORKERS WITH KNOWN POW	84.3	87.7
% OF PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	83.7	81.1
COMMUTERS FROM COUNTY	9,304	8,838
COMMUTERS TO COUNTY	9,751	14,666
IN-COMMUTER TO OUT-COMMUTER RATIO	1.05	1.66

Commuter Origins and Destinations

	LIVE IN COUNTY (A)				WORK IN COUNTY (B)			
	1970		1980		1970		1980	
TO AREA (A) / FROM AREA (B)	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
ALL AREAS	59,327	100.0	71,820	100.0	59,774	100.0	77,648	100.0
ATLANTIC	50,023	84.3	62,982	87.7	50,023	83.7	62,982	81.1
BURLINGTON	554	0.9	456	0.6	768	1.3	1,066	1.4
CAMDEN	1,704	2.9	1,483	2.1	1,579	2.6	2,332	3.0
CAPE MAY	1,005	1.7	1,469	2.0	1,265	2.1	3,762	4.8
CUMBERLAND	2,049	3.5	2,240	3.1	970	1.6	1,932	2.5
GLOUCESTER	506	0.9	521	0.7	660	1.1	1,503	1.9
MERCER	128	0.2	113	0.2	-	-	77	0.1
OCEAN	170	0.3	276	0.4	366	0.6	2,067	2.7
DELAWARE PA	251	0.4	154	0.2	1,037	1.7	134	0.2
SALEM	137	0.2	211	0.3	132	0.2	194	0.2
MONTGOMERY PA	274	0.5	103	0.1	-	-	94	0.1
PHILADELPHIA PA	1,183	2.0	1,032	1.4	2,639	4.4	336	0.4
OTHER AREAS	1,343	2.3	780	1.1	335	0.6	1,169	1.5

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

INCOME AND POVERTY

Family Income

After adjusting for inflation by expressing 1969 income in 1979 dollars, median family income for Atlantic County increased from $16,936 (1979 dollars) in 1969 to $19,216 in 1979, a gain of 13.5% (Table 15). This gain in real family income in Atlantic County has been much more rapid than the statewide gain of 4% from $22,016 to $22,906. While Atlantic County income has historically lagged behind both the nation and the state, the gap is closing, and the county's median family income in 1979 lad nearly reached the national median of $19,917.

Income by Municipality

There are dramatic variations among municipalities in the degree that median family income advanced. The greatest percentage advance was in Port Republic, where the inflation adjusted median family income advanced by 40.2%, from $17,232 to $24,167. With only 231 families in 1980, Port Republic saw growth in the 1970s that consisted of new and expensive single family homes (also see median value of owner occupied housing, below). Most of the other municipalities with greater-than-average income advances are also areas where there was substantial new home construction. These include Egg Harbor, Galloway, Hamilton, and Mullica Townships. Several municipalities enjoyed larger than average income advances with less-than-average increases in housing stock: these include Absecon, Linwood, and Ventnor. The increase in income appears to reflect increasing establishment as upper-middle class suburbs in these municipalities.

Municipalities with less than average income advances, or income declines, appear to have been affected by one of several factors. Longport and Folsom appear to have been affected by a considerable retired population; as indicated below, family income generally drops dramatically with retirement. Buena Borough and Buena Vista Township are respectively, a rural small town, and a rural agricultural/suburban area which are geographically close to the Vineland and Millville areas of Cumberland County. They may have been affected by layoffs and the poor economy in that area. Atlantic City and Pleasantville probably have simply been affected by the out-migration of families with higher incomes, leaving behind those with lower incomes.

Family Income by Age of Householder

Family income is lowest for families with the youngest householders. For families with householders in the 15 to 24 year age range, median income was only $11,411 in 1979. With increasing age comes higher education, more job experience and sen-

Table 15.
Family Income in 1969 and 1979
Atlantic County

1979	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	50,152	100.0
LESS THAN $2,500	1,044	2.1
$2,500 TO $4,999	2,124	4.2
$5,000 TO $7,499	3,481	6.9
$7,500 TO $9,999	3,676	7.3
$10,000 TO $12,499	4,480	8.9
$12,500 TO $14,999	3,816	7.6
$15,000 TO $17,499	3,932	7.8
$17,500 TO $19,999	3,675	7.3
$20,000 TO $22,499	3,910	7.8
$22,500 TO $24,999	3,316	6.6
$25,000 TO $27,499	2,950	5.9
$27,500 TO $29,999	2,611	5.2
$30,000 TO $34,999	3,592	7.2
$35,000 TO $39,999	2,296	4.6
$40,000 TO $49,999	2,630	5.2
$50,000 TO $74,999	1,872	3.7
$75,000 OR MORE	747	1.5
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME	19,216	

1969	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	45,399	100.0
LESS THAN $1,000	1,124	2.5
$1,000 TO $1,999	1,404	3.1
$2,000 TO $2,999	2,042	4.5
$3,000 TO $3,999	2,795	6.2
$4,000 TO $4,999	3,141	6.9
$5,000 TO $5,999	3,028	6.7
$6,000 TO $6,999	3,164	7.0
$7,000 TO $7,999	3,347	7.4
$8,000 TO $8,999	3,427	7.5
$9,000 TO $9,999	3,096	6.8
$10,000 TO $11,999	5,330	11.7
$12,000 TO $14,999	5,565	12.3
$15,000 TO $24,999	5,968	13.1
$25,000 TO $49,999	1,613	3.6
$50,000 AND OVER	355	0.8
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (CURRENT DOLLARS)	8,775	
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (1979 DOLLARS)	16,936	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 16.
Per Capita Income, Median Family Income, and Percent of Families Below the Poverty Level in 1969 and 1979
Atlantic County

	PER CAPITA INCOME			MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME			POVERTY RATE	
	1969	1979	%	1969	1979	%	% OF FAMILIES	
	(1979 Dollars)		CHANGE	(1979 Dollars)		CHANGE	1969	1979
ATLANTIC COUNTY	5,950	7,194	20.9	16,936	19,216	13.5	9.9	9.0
ABSECON CITY	5,958	8,352	40.2	20,762	25,056	20.7	2.9	4.2
ATLANTIC CITY CITY	4,979	5,708	14.6	12,342	13,238	7.3	16.9	18.8
BRIGANTINE CITY	6,453	8,385	29.9	18,238	21,017	15.2	5.8	2.9
BUENA BOROUGH	5,857	6,476	10.6	19,459	16,701	-14.2	6.3	9.3
BUENA VISTA TOWNSHIP	4,845	5,651	16.6	17,068	17,917	5.0	10.9	12.0
CORBIN CITY CITY	4,415	6,950	57.4	13,510	13,438	-0.5	6.6	2.2
EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP	5,157	6,863	33.1	15,561	18,947	21.8	13.2	7.6
EGG HARBOR CITY CITY	6,403	6,933	8.3	19,084	19,911	4.3	7.7	9.7
ESTELL MANOR CITY	8,002	6,461	-19.3	18,914	19,811	4.7	4.2	4.8
FOLSOM BOROUGH	5,671	6,393	12.7	19,548	20,365	4.2	5.3	7.7
GALLOWAY TOWNSHIP	5,247	6,611	26.0	17,046	20,074	17.8	8.1	8.4
HAMILTON TOWNSHIP	5,316	6,770	27.4	17,029	20,139	18.3	9.5	5.3
HAMMONTON TOWN	6,007	7,109	18.3	18,959	19,554	3.1	7.2	8.3
LINWOOD CITY	7,098	9,460	33.3	24,318	28,828	18.5	3.6	2.5
LONGPORT BOROUGH	10,758	10,467	-2.7	24,783	23,187	-6.4	1.5	2.5
MARGATE CITY CITY	9,892	12,149	22.8	24,314	24,795	2.0	3.6	4.3
MULLICA TOWNSHIP	4,891	6,435	31.6	15,224	20,725	36.1	13.6	9.3
NORTHFIELD CITY	6,523	8,497	30.3	22,555	24,272	7.6	3.1	5.3
PLEASANTVILLE CITY	5,148	5,608	8.9	15,387	16,434	6.8	12.7	11.0
PORT REPUBLIC CITY	6,261	8,067	28.8	17,232	24,167	40.2	8.7	5.5
SOMERS POINT CITY	6,442	7,435	15.4	17,688	18,940	7.1	4.4	6.0
VENTNOR CITY CITY	7,449	9,495	27.5	18,121	21,339	17.8	7.6	4.1
WEYMOUTH TOWNSHIP	4,287	6,035	40.8	14,822	17,273	16.5	14.0	8.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 17.
Family Income in 1979 by Age of Householder
Atlantic County

FAMILY INCOME	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER 15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 44 YEARS	45 TO 54 YEARS	55 TO 59 YEARS	60 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER	ALL AGES
ALL INCOME LEVELS	2,167	10,540	9,550	8,978	4,986	4,179	9,752	50,152
LESS THAN $2,500	177	274	264	138	44	49	98	1,044
$2,500 TO $4,999	229	706	320	222	50	122	475	2,124
$5,000 TO $7,499	298	717	549	261	175	196	1,285	3,481
$7,500 TO $9,999	213	656	521	342	179	364	1,401	3,676
$10,000 TO $12,49	295	943	572	525	331	291	1,523	4,480
$12,500 TO $14,99	214	849	627	462	376	273	1,015	3,816
$15,000 TO $17,49	246	915	674	605	337	370	785	3,932
$17,500 TO $19,99	118	872	764	668	336	303	614	3,675
$20,000 TO $22,49	143	1,021	819	592	487	306	542	3,910
$22,500 TO $24,99	39	830	772	571	400	335	369	3,316
$25,000 TO $27,49	56	693	653	589	330	262	367	2,950
$27,500 TO $29,99	48	444	703	561	305	241	309	2,611
$30,000 TO $34,99	38	709	778	956	444	365	302	3,592
$35,000 TO $39,99	32	343	541	692	319	170	199	2,296
$40,000 TO $49,99	0	352	528	817	469	265	199	2,630
$50,000 TO $74,99	7	170	292	741	290	179	193	1,872
$75,000 OR MORE	14	46	173	236	114	88	76	747
MEDIAN	$11,411	$18,102	$21,477	$25,437	$23,612	$20,993	$12,732	$19,216

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 18.
All Persons and Persons 65 Years Old and Over Below the 1969 and 1979 Poverty Levels
Atlantic County

ALL PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	22,433	13.0
1979	24,155	12.6

PERSONS 65 YEARS & OVER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	6,428	23.8
1979	4,188	14.5

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

iority, and in many cases one or more additional wage earners in the household. Median income increases with age of householder until it peaks at $25,437 in the 45 to 54 year age range, declining slightly to $23,437 for those 55 to 59. Past the age of 60 the effects of retirement on income become apparent, and for families with householders 65 years and over the median income has dropped to $12,732, only slightly higher than that of the 15 to 24 year olds.

Poverty

The number of persons below the poverty level of increased slightly from 22,433 to 24,155, but the rate declined slightly from 13.0% to 12.6% (Table 18). Both the number of elderly living in poverty and the poverty rate among the elderly declined; the rate declined dramatically from 23.8% to 14.5%.

Atlantic City, which has a disproportionate share of the county's black and elderly populaton, also has a markedly higher poverty rate. The poverty rate among Atlantic City's families advanced from 16.9% in 1969 to 18.8% in 1979.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Housing by Municipality

The percentage increase in housing units from 1970 to 1980 was nearly twice the increase in population. Total housing units in the county increased by 21% from 73,848 to 89,342 (Table 19). The increase in units was predominately in units with two, three, or four bedrooms, while the increase in households was greatest for smaller households, i.e., one, two, and three persons.

The greatest increase in housing was in Egg Harbor Township, with an increase of 115.3%. Large percentage increases, near 50%, occurred in Brigantine, Buena Vista, Galloway, Hamilton, Mullica, and Somers Point. Increases near 30% occurred in Absecon, Longport, Port Republic, and Ventnor. By contrast, Atlantic City lost 10.5% of its total housing units.

The vacancy rate for year round housing units (Table 19) appears to have doubled for the county, and more than tripled for most of the island communities, but this is not the case. Rather, this reflects a reclassification of many units. These units, which in 1970 were classed as "vacant--seasonal and migratory," were classified in 1980 as "year round: vacant--held for occasional use." As a result, the vacancy rates in Table 19 are overstated. Many houses, particularly in Brigantine, Ventnor, Margate, and Longport, are held for occasional use, and the "real" vacancy rate for the year round housing stock is much lower.

Table 19.
Total and Year Round Housing Units and Vacancy Rates: 1970 and 1980
Atlantic County

	TOTAL HOUSING UNITS			YEAR ROUND HOUSING UNITS		VACANCY RATE YEAR ROUND UNITS	
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	1970	1980
ATLANTIC COUNTY	73.848	89.342	21.0	67.413	87.529	9.9	18.0
ABSECON CITY	1.917	2.472	29.0	1.908	2.442	3.6	5.9
ATLANTIC CITY CITY	24.055	21.520	-10.5	22.737	21.039	14.0	20.5
BRIGANTINE CITY	4.057	6.060	49.4	2.559	5.794	7.6	40.6
BUENA BOROUGH	1.088	1.321	21.4	1.077	1.319	4.4	3.9
BUENA VISTA TOWNSHIP	1.426	2.226	56.1	1.319	2.182	8.5	4.4
CORBIN CITY CITY	126	143	13.5	112	139	18.8	21.6
EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP	3.589	7.727	115.3	3.489	7.595	8.4	10.3
EGG HARBOR CITY CITY	1.448	1,807	24.8	1.443	1,794	2.9	5.5
ESTELL MANOR CITY	203	313	54.2	192	308	17.2	12.3
FOLSOM BOROUGH	554	607	9.6	548	600	8.6	5.7
GALLOWAY TOWNSHIP	2.842	4,260	49.9	2.750	4,104	9.4	4.6
HAMILTON TOWNSHIP	2.484	3.706	49.2	2.297	3.656	11.0	9.2
HAMMONTON TOWN	3,819	4.299	12.6	3.728	4.266	4.2	3.9
LINWOOD CITY	1,797	2.031	13.0	1,793	2,025	3.6	4.1
LONGPORT BOROUGH	1,162	1,495	28.7	519	1,458	7.7	61.5
MARGATE CITY CITY	5,143	6.213	20.8	4,316	6,041	13.0	36.4
MULLICA TOWNSHIP	1,152	1,803	56.5	1,130	1,787	7.1	9.0
NORTHFIELD CITY	2.541	2,618	3.0	2.529	2.614	3.4	3.7
PLEASANTVILLE CITY	5.051	5,518	9.2	4,937	5,483	9.0	15.0
PORT REPUBLIC CITY	247	343	38.9	242	330	15.3	9.7
SOMERS POINT CITY	3.259	5,062	55.3	3,119	4,985	8.7	13.8
VENTNOR CITY CITY	5,500	7,333	33.3	4,282	7,105	7.8	29.2
WEYMOUTH TOWNSHIP	388	465	19.8	387	463	18.9	9.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 19A
Year Round Housing Units by Occupancy Status, 1980
Vacancy Rate Adjusted for Units Held for Occasional Use
Atlantic County

MUNICIPALITY NAME	1970 TOTAL YEAR ROUND EXCEPT OCCASIONAL USE	1980 TOTAL YEAR ROUND EXCEPT OCCASIONAL USE	1970 VACANT YEAR ROUND EXCEPT OCCASIONAL USE	1980 VACANT YEAR ROUND EXCEPT OCCASIONAL USE	1970 VACANCY RATE YEAR ROUND EXCEPT OCCASIONAL	1980 VACANCY RATE YEAR ROUND EXCEPT OCCASIONAL
ATLANTIC COUNTY	65,452	80,102	4,736	8,296	7.2%	10.4%
ABSECON	1,894	2,437	55	140	2.9%	5.7%
ATLANTIC CITY	22,217	19,635	2,656	2,899	12.0%	14.8%
BRIGANTINE	2,491	4,363	127	920	5.1%	21.1%
BUENA BORO	1,071	1,319	41	52	3.8%	3.9%
BUENA VISTA	1,290	2,167	83	82	6.4%	3.8%
CORBIN CITY	99	125	8	16	8.1%	12.8%
EGG HARBOR (TWP)	3,313	7,215	117	406	3.5%	5.6%
EGG HARBOR CITY	1,443	1,785	42	90	2.9%	5.0%
ESTELL MANOR	191	301	32	31	16.8%	10.3%
FOLSOM	516	591	15	25	2.9%	4.2%
GALLOWAY	2,600	4,089	109	174	4.2%	4.3%
HAMILTON	2,223	3,606	179	285	8.1%	7.9%
HAMMONTON	3,719	4,236	149	137	4.0%	3.2%
LINWOOD	1,776	2,009	48	68	2.7%	3.4%
LONGPORT	512	690	33	129	6.4%	18.7%
MARGATE CITY	3,899	4,795	146	951	3.7%	19.8%
MULLICA	1,109	1,703	59	77	5.3%	4.5%
NORTHFIELD	2,512	2,598	70	80	2.8%	3.1%
PLEASANTVILLE	4,829	5,317	334	655	6.9%	12.3%
PORT REPUBLIC	220	330	15	32	6.8%	9.7%
SOMERS POINT	2,970	4,722	121	427	4.1%	9.0%
VENTNOR CITY	4,191	5,630	244	599	5.8%	10.6%
WEYMOUTH	367	439	53	21	14.4%	4.8%

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 19B
Seasonal Housing and Housing Held for Occasional Use
Atlantic County

MUNICIPALITY NAME	1970 TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	1980 TOTAL HOUSING UNITS	1970 SEASONAL PLUS HELD FOR OCCASIONAL USE	1980 SEASONAL PLUS HELD FOR OCCASIONAL USE	1970 SEASONAL PLUS OCCASIONAL PERCENT OF TOTAL	1980 SEASONAL PLUS OCCASIONAL PERCENT OF TOTAL
ATLANTIC COUNTY	73,848	89,342	8,396	9,240	11.4%	10.3%
ABSECON	1,917	2,472	23	35	1.2%	1.4%
ATLANTIC CITY	24,055	21,520	1,838	1,885	7.6%	8.8%
BRIGANTINE	4,057	6,060	1,566	1,697	38.6%	28.0%
BUENA BORO	1,088	1,321	17	2	1.6%	0.2%
BUENA VISTA	1,426	2,226	136	59	9.5%	2.7%
CORBIN CITY	126	143	27	18	21.4%	12.6%
EGG HARBOR (TWP)	3,589	7,727	276	512	7.7%	6.6%
EGG HARBOR CITY	1,448	1,807	5	22	0.3%	1.2%
ESTELL MANOR	203	313	12	12	5.9%	3.8%
FOLSOM	554	607	38	16	6.9%	2.6%
GALLOWAY	2,842	4,260	242	171	8.5%	4.0%
HAMILTON	2,484	3,706	261	100	10.5%	2.7%
HAMMONTON	3,819	4,299	100	63	2.6%	1.5%
LINWOOD	1,797	2,031	21	22	1.2%	1.1%
LONGPORT	1,162	1,495	650	805	55.9%	53.8%
MARGATE CITY	5,143	6,213	1,244	1,418	24.2%	22.8%
MULLICA	1,152	1,803	43	100	3.7%	5.5%
NORTHFIELD	2,541	2,618	29	20	1.1%	0.8%
PLEASANTVILLE	5,051	5,518	222	201	4.4%	3.6%
PORT REPUBLIC	247	343	27	13	10.9%	3.8%
SOMERS POINT	3,259	5,062	289	340	8.9%	6.7%
VENTNOR CITY	5,500	7,333	1,309	1,703	23.8%	23.2%
WEYMOUTH	388	465	21	26	5.4%	5.6%

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Revised data, displayed in table 19A, groups "vacant--held for occasional use" with "vacant--seasonal or migratory." The revised data shows a much smaller increase in the "real" vacancy rate for year round housing from 7.2% to 10.4%. An analyses of occupancy status shows that the change in vacancy rate is a composit of a slight decline in "vacant for rent" (4.1% to 3.7%) and "other vacant" (5.0% to 4.5%), and an increase in "vacant for sale," from 0.9% to 2.5%.

A frequently asked question is whether the seasonal housing of 1970 has been pressed into service as year round housing, particularly on the islands. This has not happened on a wholesale basis, and may have affected the percentage of housing utilized in only one community. Table 19B presents a tally of seasonal housing plus year round housing held for occasional use. This represents the "vacation" or "resort" housing stock, except that in agricultural communities it includes housing for migrant farm labor. Every island community, Brigantine, Atlantic City, Ventnor, margate, Longport, registered an increase in the number of seasonal and occasional housing. In the communities on Absecon Island, the percentage of the housing stock that was seasonal or occasional remained stable, at about 23% to 24% for Margate and Ventnor. Only in Brigantine, did the percentage decline. Seasonal and occasional housing was 30.6 percent of Brigantine's housing stock in 1970, but only 28 percent in 1980.

The total year-round housing stock, excluding units "held for occasional use" increased by 18.7%. The number of occupied units increased by 18.3%, from 60,716 to 71,806 (Table 22). The increase was greatest for owner occupied units, with an increase of 21.6%, from 37,735 to 45,882. This resulted in the advance of owner occupied units as a percent of all occupied units from 62.2% in 1970 to 63.9% in 1980.

Renter occupancy varies widely by community. It is by far the highest in Atlantic City with about 60% of the year round housing stock occupied by renters. Other municipalities with high rates of renter occupancy, higher than 25%, are Brigantine, Buena Boro, Egg Harbor City, Hamilton, Hammonton, Pleasantville, Somers Point, and Ventnor. Low rates of renter occupancy, under 10%, are displayed by Folsom, Linwood, Northfield, and Port Republic.

Median Value of Owner-Occupied Housing Units

The decade of the 1970s was a time of rampant inflation, and of inflation in housing prices especially. Existing housing increased in price faster than the overall rate of inflation, and the price of new housing soared. In Atlantic County, the median value of owner occupied housing increased by a startling 259.3%, from only $14,669 in 1970 to $52,700 in 1980. Substantial increases were posted in every municipality, with the smallest increase being 180% in Folsom. Compare these gains to the 194% inflation factor used to adjust income.

Table 20.
Number and Median Value of Owner Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Atlantic County

	OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN VALUE OF OWNER UNITS ($)		% CHANGE IN VALUE
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
ATLANTIC COUNTY	37,723	45,882	56.0	52.4	14,669	52,700	259.3
ABSECON CITY	1,649	1,996	86.4	81.7	16,824	62,100	269.1
ATLANTIC CITY CITY	6,080	5,127	26.7	24.4	10,718	40,600	278.8
BRIGANTINE CITY	1,692	2,105	66.1	36.3	17,421	74,900	329.9
BUENA BOROUGH	754	912	70.0	69.1	14,227	40,300	183.3
BUENA VISTA TOWNSHIP	1,017	1,841	77.1	84.4	12,578	35,300	180.6
CORBIN CITY CITY	74	92	66.1	66.2	9,432	36,700	289.1
EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP	2,682	5,671	76.9	74.7	13,007	54,800	321.3
EGG HARBOR CITY CITY	999	1,060	69.2	59.1	11,987	39,400	228.7
ESTELL MANOR CITY	134	242	69.8	78.6	10,109	44,200	337.2
FOLSOM BOROUGH	449	511	81.9	85.2	14,181	39,700	180.0
GALLOWAY TOWNSHIP	2,141	3,249	77.9	79.2	12,574	50,000	297.6
HAMILTON TOWNSHIP	1,676	2,391	73.0	65.4	11,756	40,300	242.8
HAMMONTON TOWN	2,528	2,965	67.8	69.5	15,691	46,600	197.0
LINWOOD CITY	1,576	1,808	87.9	89.3	18,782	73,500	291.3
LONGPORT BOROUGH	379	467	73.0	32.0	22,555	88,500	292.4
MARGATE CITY CITY	2,975	2,938	68.9	48.6	23,712	93,600	294.7
MULLICA TOWNSHIP	930	1,398	82.3	78.2	11,024	39,500	258.3
NORTHFIELD CITY	2,164	2,320	85.6	88.8	17,279	62,400	261.1
PLEASANTVILLE CITY	3,050	3,132	61.8	57.1	11,247	34,100	203.2
PORT REPUBLIC CITY	184	275	76.0	83.3	13,491	61,700	357.4
SOMERS POINT CITY	1,934	2,403	62.0	48.2	16,089	56,800	253.0
VENTNOR CITY CITY	2,412	2,646	56.3	37.2	18,112	74,300	310.2
WEYMOUTH TOWNSHIP	244	333	63.0	71.9	11,404	41,500	263.9

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Larger-than-average increases were generally found in municipalities which had relatively large amounts of new construction. Atlantic City was a major exception to this pattern, with a 10.5% loss in total housing units, but a 269.1% gain in the value of owner-occupied housing. Three factors could account for this: first, units which were domolished were the lower value units to begin with; second, possibly more important, could be the effect of speculation on all real estate values; and third the well-publicized rise in assessed value of residential property. These latter factors should not be confused. Assessed value is based on actual sales of comparable property, while the census reports the value the owner attributed to the property.

Other exceptions to the general pattern associating new construction with a large rise in median value are Somers Point and Buena Vista, both of which saw more than 50% increases in housing unit count, but less than average gains in median value. At a 183% gain, Buena Vista was next to the lowest in value gain. In both cases it would appear that the new housing was relatively more modest than in some other areas of the county. Buena Vista is a semi-agricultural community which may be building to the standards of the local economy, rather than for a professional commuter oriented market.

Median Rent of Renter Occupied Units

Median contract rent of owner occupied units advanced 149.8%, from $86 to $214. Anyone who sought a unit to rent on the market in 1980, would have been skeptical about the figure. It must be assumed that many of the units with lower rents are precisely those which are not presented to the prospective renter because they are occupied on a long term basis.

Atlantic City had a lower than average increase in rent, despite a heated up real estate market, primarily because of a stringently administered rent control ordinance.

Housing Units by Units in Structure

In both 1970 and 1980 nearly 60% of all occupied dwelling units were single family detached units (Table 22). The increase in occupied single family detached units was 21.1%, slightly outpacing the increase of 18.3% in all occupied units. Thus the preminance of the single family detached house as the "All American Dream Home" was bolstered during the decade.

Owners are far more likely than renters to occupy a single family detached home, with 83.3% of owners in single family detached homes in 1980, compared to only 17.4% of renters. Renters are most likely to occupy units where there are five or more units at a single address, a configuration with would generally

Table 21.
Number and Median Contract Rent of Renter Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Atlantic County

	RENTER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN CONTRACT RENT ($)		% CHANGE IN RENT
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
ATLANTIC COUNTY	22,993	25,924	34.1	29.6	86	214	149.8
ABSECON CITY	190	301	10.0	12.3	86	281	225.7
ATLANTIC CITY CITY	13.481	11,609	59.3	55.2	78	171	120.5
BRIGANTINE CITY	672	1,338	26.3	23.1	118	326	175.8
BUENA BOROUGH	276	355	25.6	26.9	75	218	191.5
BUENA VISTA TOWNSHIP	190	244	14.4	11.2	72	190	165.1
CORBIN CITY CITY	17	17	15.2	12.2	60	185	208.3
EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP	514	1,138	14.7	15.0	91	220	142.5
EGG HARBOR CITY CITY	402	635	27.9	35.4	77	168	119.5
ESTELL MANOR CITY	25	28	13.0	9.1	60	205	241.7
FOLSOM BOROUGH	52	55	9.5	9.2	91	200	120.0
GALLOWAY TOWNSHIP	350	666	12.7	16.2	78	310	295.7
HAMILTON TOWNSHIP	368	930	16.0	25.4	81	240	195.5
HAMMONTON TOWN	1,042	1,134	28.0	26.6	94	208	121.0
LINWOOD CITY	152	133	8.5	6.6	105	287	174.0
LONGPORT BOROUGH	100	94	19.3	6.4	164	375	129.2
MARGATE CITY CITY	778	906	18.0	15.0	131	305	133.5
MULLICA TOWNSHIP	120	228	10.6	12.8	71	207	191.7
NORTHFIELD CITY	278	198	11.0	7.6	105	246	133.4
PLEASANTVILLE CITY	1,445	1,530	29.3	27.9	90	183	103.6
PORT REPUBLIC CITY	21	23	8.7	7.0	94	185	96.8
SOMERS POINT CITY	915	1,892	29.3	38.0	123	279	127.4
VENTNOR CITY CITY	1,535	2,385	35.8	33.6	118	324	175.4
WEYMOUTH TOWNSHIP	70	85	18.1	18.4	76	194	156.2

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 22.
Tenure and Occupancy Status By Units in Structure: 1970 and 1980
(Year-round housing units)
Atlantic County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
TOTAL YEAR-ROUND UNITS	67,755	87,601	29.3
1, DETACHED UNIT	38,508	49,441	28.4
1, ATTACHED UNIT	4,752	5,688	19.7
2 UNITS	6,640	7,832	18.0
3 AND 4 UNITS	4,023	4,590	14.1
5 OR MORE UNITS	12,727	17,923	40.8
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	1,105	2,127	92.5
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	60,716	71,806	18.3
1, DETACHED UNIT	35,271	42,726	21.1
1, ATTACHED UNIT	4,237	4,829	14.0
2 UNITS	5,787	6,008	3.8
3 AND 4 UNITS	3,542	3,488	-1.5
5 OR MORE UNITS	10,774	12,956	20.3
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	1,105	1,799	62.8
OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS	37,735	45,882	21.6
1, DETACHED UNIT	31,074	38,226	23.0
1, ATTACHED UNIT	2,185	2,074	-5.1
2 UNITS	2,312	2,106	-8.9
3 AND 4 UNITS	776	717	-7.6
5 OR MORE UNITS	450	1,177	161.6
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	938	1,582	68.7
RENTER OCCUPIED UNITS	22,981	25,924	12.8
1, DETACHED UNIT	4,197	4,500	7.2
1, ATTACHED UNIT	2,052	2,755	34.3
2 UNITS	3,475	3,902	12.3
3 AND 4 UNITS	2,766	2,771	0.2
5 OR MORE UNITS	10,324	11,779	14.1
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	167	217	29.9

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 23.
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income: 1970 and 1980
Atlantic County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL INCOME LEVELS:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	22,541	100.0	24,934	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	7,730	34.3	7,371	29.6
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	2,741	12.2	3,270	13.1
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	3,613	16.0	4,023	16.1
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	7,045	31.3	8,778	35.2
NOT COMPUTED	1,412	6.3	1,492	6.0
INCOME LESS THAN $5,000:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	11,751	100.0	5,860	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	729	6.2	260	4.4
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	1,085	9.2	511	8.7
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	2,247	19.1	506	8.6
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	6,682	56.9	3,968	67.7
NOT COMPUTED	1,008	8.6	615	10.5
INCOME $5,000 TO $9,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	6,951	100.0	6,229	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	3,666	52.7	658	10.6
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	1,474	21.2	522	8.4
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	1,232	17.7	1,225	19.7
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	339	4.9	3,546	56.9
NOT COMPUTED	240	3.5	278	4.5
INCOME $10,000 TO $14,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	2,744	100.0	4,920	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	2,333	85.0	1,293	26.3
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	161	5.9	1,039	21.1
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	110	4.0	1,415	28.8
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	24	0.9	993	20.2
NOT COMPUTED	116	4.2	180	3.7
INCOME $15,000 OR MORE:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	1,095	100.0	7,925	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	1,002	91.5	5,160	65.1
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	21	1.9	1,198	15.1
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	24	2.2	877	11.1
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	0	0.0	271	3.4
NOT COMPUTED	48	4.4	419	5.3

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

include both high rise and garden apartments. More than 45% of renters live in such units, and 71.2% live where there are two or more units at a single address.

Conversion of existing rental units to condominiums changed the mix of units in the county. The number of owner occupied units in structures of five or more units increased by 727, or 161.6%. The number of renter units in structures of five or more units increased by 1,455, but this was an increase of only 14.1%, lagging far behind the increase in total occupied stock.

Mobile homes also outpaced the total stock of occupied units in percentage terms, increasing by 62.8%. Starting with a base of only 1,105 in 1970, this was a numerical increase of only 694. The majority of both the stock and the increase of mobile homes was in the owner occupied category.

Renter and Owner Costs as Percent of Income

The percentage of household income that renters devoted to gross rent advanced during the decade (Table 23). In 1970, 31.3% of all renter households spent 35% or more of household income on gross rent; by 1980 the percentage of households devoting 35% of income to rent had increased to 35.2%. In the same time period, the percentage of households devoting less than 20% of income to rent declined from 34.3% to 29.6%.

In both 1970 and 1980, there was a radical difference between the spending patterns of high income and low income households. In both years, the lowest income groups were very likely to spend 35% or more of income on rent, while the highest income group was likely to spend less than 20% of income. The percentage of households with at least $15,000 income who spent over 20% on rent advanced, not only because of the pervasive advance in rental cost, but also because $15,000 represented 219% of median household income in 1969, but only 95% in 1979.

In 1980, owners were far more likely than renters to pay less than 20% of household income for housing; 56.7% of all owners but only 31.4% of renters paid less than 20%. In part, this is because the income distribution of owners is higher than that of renters. Income of $15,000 or more in 1979 was reported by 64.7% of owners but only 32.0% of renters. In all cases, households for which the percentage of income devoted to housing was not computed have been excluded from the calculation.

Crowding and Plumbing Facilities

An examination of the data in Table 24 shows that in both 1970 and 1980, the great majority of housing in Atlantic County was adequate in terms of plumbing, and persons per room. Furthermore, the county's housing improved on both counts during the decade. In 1970, 94.7% of occupied housing had one or fewer

Table 24.
Persons per Room by Complete Plumbing Facilities for Occupied Housing Units, 1970 and 1980 Atlantic County

	1970	1980
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	60,716	71,806
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	57,528	69,370
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	2,673	1,802
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	515	634
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	59,255	70,934
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	97.6	98.8
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	56,154	68,584
PERCENT. OF OCCUPIED UNITS	97.6	98.9
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	2,611	1,758
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	97.7	97.6
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	490	592
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	95.1	93.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

persons per room, that is to say, were not overcrowded. By 1980 96.6% of housing was not overcrowded. An even greater percentage of housing had adequate plumbing, 97.6% in 1970, and 98.8% in 1980.

TECHNICAL NOTES FOR CENSUS TABLES

TABLE 1

TOTAL POPULATION

Total population is the resident population of an area on April 1, 1970 for 1970 and April 1, 1980 for 1980. The figures in table 1 represent all revisions in census figures for 1970 and 1980 published by the U.S. Census Bureau.

In 1980 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Essex County, and East Orange in Essex County.

In 1970 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Northfield City and Pleasantville City in Atlantic County; Bergen County, Bergenfield borough, Bogota borough, Carlstadt borough, Cliffside Park borough, Cresskill borough, Demarest borough, Dumont borough, Edgewater borough, Elmwood Park borough, Fairlawn borough, Garfield city, Hackensack city, Little Ferry borough, Lodi borough, Mahwah township, Moonachie borough, New Milford borough, Paramus borough, Ridgefield Park borough, Saddle Brook township, and South Hackensack township, in Bergen County; Burlington City, Burlington township, Delran township, Riverside township, and Willingboro township in Burlington County; Essex County, Belleville town, Caldwell borough, Millburn township, Newark city, North Caldwell borough, Nutley town, and West Caldwell borough in Essex County; Hudson County, Jersey City city, and Union City city; Mercer County, Trenton city in Mercer County; Monmouth County, Tinton Falls borough in Monmouth County; Florham Park borough and Morris township in Morris County; Warren County, Belvidere town in Warren County.

Population per square mile is the total population of an area divided by land area measured in square miles. Area figures are from the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs and differ slightly from land area figures computed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 2

NET MIGRATION

Net migration is the difference between the 1970 population, plus births between census day 1970 and 1980, minus deaths between census days and the 1980 census count. A negative number means more persons left the area than moved to the area. Births and deaths are not counted in the census, but are compiled by the New Jersey Department of Health for the state. Migration figures based entirely on census data are shown in table 3. See below.

TABLE 3

RESIDENCE IN 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to question 15 which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and city of residence on April 1, 1975. Residence in 1975 is used in conjunction with current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population. The category "Same house" includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1980 had returned to their 1975 residence. The category "Different house in the United States" includes persons who lived in the United States in 1975 but in a different house (or apartment) from the one they occupied on April 1, 1980. These persons were subdivided into three groups according to their 1975 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group was further subdivided by region of 1975 residence. The category "Abroad" includes those with residence in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States in 1975, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. When no information on residence in 1975 was collected for a person, information for other family members was used, if available. All cases of nonresponse, or incomplete response not assigned based on information from other family members, were allocated based on the previous residence of other persons with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State may be understated.

Similar questions on mobility were asked in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. The questions in the 1950 census, however, applied to residence one year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census is reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1970 and 1960 censuses is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one-half of the full census sample. Therefore, tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over derived from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

TABLE 4

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in items 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to item 5a (or age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference between date of birth and April 1, 1980.

The median ages shown in this report were computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in the tables. If the median fell in the terminal category of an age distribution, the method of presentation was to show the initial age of the terminal category followed by a plus sign; thus, if the median fell in the category "85 years and over," it is shown as "85+."

In each census since 1940, the Bureau of the Census has assigned the age of a person when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. In 1960, 1970, and 1980, assignment of unknown ages was performed by the general allocation procedure.

TABLE 5 AND 6

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-identification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, households and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" included persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire, but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, and Guamanian, as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander Groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese or Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

The category "Race, n.e.c." includes all other persons not included in the categories (White, Black, American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut, and Asian and Pacific Islander) mentioned above. Persons reporting in the "Other" race category and providing write-in entries such as Eurasian, Cosmopolitan, Inter-racial, or a Spanish origin group (e.g., Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) were included in "Race, n.e.c." During the coding operations, each of the sub-groups

comprising "Race, n.e.c." were identified separately; plans are to provide figures for the component groups in subsequent 1980 census reports.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned.

Comparability Between Sample and 100-percent Data for Racial Groups-The data on racial groups shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations. Sample data are subject to sampling variability.

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therin in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data for racial groups. That is, in the case of figures available for racial groups, both in this report and the PC80-1-B report for this state, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data-Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" population and the "Race, n.e.c." or "Other" race population (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent, of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 58 percent reported "White." As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Race, n.e.c." are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, this change does not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census

questionnaire was expanded to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970 but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for Hawaiians and Koreans at the national level.

TABLE 7

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic group(s) with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting a particular ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single- and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 triple-ancestry categories were identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., "Polish" or "Italian"). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the person's ancestry was tabulated as "not reported."

TABLE 8

SPANISH/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Information on persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent from the 1980 census was derived from answers to question 7 which was asked of all persons.

Persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent are those who reported either Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish/Hispanic origin in question 7. Persons who reported "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin were those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are persons identifying their origin or descent as being Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispano, Latino, etc.

Origin or descent can be regarded as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arival in the United States. It is important to note that persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, households and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one type of Spanish origin and persons of both a Spansih and some other origin(s) who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, then the first origin reported by the person was recorded. If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by computer in the sample edit operation according to available related information such as ancestry and place of birth reported for the household member. If such information was not reported, origin was assigned from entries of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If no origin was reported for any household member (excluding a paid employee), then an origin was assigned from another household with a householder of the same race.

Limitations of the Data--A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, "Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Populaton--The data on the Spanish origin populaion shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the results of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish origin item on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample, whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the Spanish origin population. That is, in the case of figures available for Spanish origin groups, both in this report and the corresponsing PC80-1-B report, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 data on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with those of 1970 because of several factors; namely, overall improvements of the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizeable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design from the 1970 question included the placement of the category "No (not Spanish/ Hispanic)" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question). Also, the category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population; in the 1980 census, the Spanish origin question was asked of everyone in the Nation.

TABLE 9

HOUSEHOLD, RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER, FAMILY, AND GROUP QUARTERS

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from other persons in the building and have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated

persons who share living arrangements. The actual classification of a housing unit as a household depends on entries in question 2 and item B on the census questionnaire. Item B on type of unit or quarters was filed by an enumerator or a census office clerk for each housing unit or group quarters.

The measure "persons per household" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders).

Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Only basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship will appear in the PC80-1-D reports (and summary tape file 5).

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is allocated according to the responses for age and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household.

Householder--One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished--a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse--A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child--A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own children" are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the houeholder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age.

The number of children "living with two parents" includes stepchildren and adopted children as well as sons and daughters born to the couple.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, except the spouse of the householder.

In a subfamily an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

Nonrelative--Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family and Subfamily

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without children, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years of age, living in a household and related to either the householder or the householder's spouse. Members of a subfamily are also included among the members of a family. The number of subfamilies, therefore, is not included in the number of families.

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions--Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other--This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are 9 or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain othr types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number of relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Military quarters include barracks or dormitories on base, transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and military ships.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 definition of a household differs from that used in 1970 only in the change in the definition of housing unit to eliminate the requirement for complete kitchen facilities for the exclusive use of the household. The household reference person in 1970 was the "head of the household" (the husband in married-couple families); for 1980 it was changed to "the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented." In 1970, a unit in which 6 or more unrelated persons were living together was classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to 10 or more unrelated persons.

TABLE 10

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to question 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "Now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced as well as those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Pesons in common-law marriages are classified as now married, persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married, and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

When marital status was not reported, it was allocated according to the relationship to householder and sex and age of the person.

TABLE 11

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8, 9, and 10. Persons are classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or schooling obtained through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Children were included as enrolled in nursery school only if the school included instruction as an important and integral phase of its program. Children enrolled in "Head Start" programs, or similar programs sponsored by local agencies to provide preprimary education to young children, were included as enrolled in school. Persons who had been enrolled in a regular school since February 1, 1980, but who had not actually attended, for example, because of illiness, were counted as enrolled in school. Schooling which is generally regarded as not "regular" includes that given in nursery schools which simple provide custodial day care; in specialized vocational, trade, or business schools; in on-the-job training; and through correspondence courses.

Public, Church-Related, or Other Private School--Persons who were enrolled in school were also classified as attending a public, church-related, or other private school. In general, a "public" school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal Government agency. A "church-related"

school is defined here as a private school which is controlled or supported primarily by a religious organization. An "other private" school is defined as a school controlled or supported primarily by private groups other than religious organizations.

In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear, and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Level and Year of School in Which Enrolled--Persons who were enrolled in school were classified according to the level and year of school in which they were enrolled as reported in question 9. The levels which are separately identified in this report are nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, high school, and college. Children in "Head Start" or similar programs were counted under "nursery" or "kindergarten" as appropriate. Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 to 8, and high school includes grades 9 to 12. Persons attending junior high school are reported in elementary school or high school according to their grade. The term "college" includes junior or community colleges, 4-year colleges, universities, and graduate or professional schools.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--School enrollment questions in some form have been included in the census singe 1840; grade attended was added in 1940. The wording of the type of school question was changed from parochial in 1970 to church-related in 1980 in an attempt to make the affiliation with a religious group clearer to respondents. The intention was to include all schools controlled by religious groups rather than only particular denominations or religons.

The corresponding question on shcooling in the 1930 census applied to a somewhat longer period, the period since the preceding September 1; in addition, the question was not restricted as to the type of school the person was attedning. In 1940 the question referred to the period since the preceding March 1. In 1950 the reference period was changed to that between February 1 and the time of enumeration. The same reference period was used in 1960, 1970, and 1980.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained has varied for the several censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in 1930 and 1940, for persons 5 to 29 years old in 1950, for thoe 5 to 34 years old in 1960, and for those 3 years old and over in 1970 and 1980. Most of the published enrollment figures relate to ages 5 to 20 in 1930, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. The extended age coverage for the published enrollment data in the recent censuses relfects increased interest in the number of persons who are attending regular colleges and universities at older ages.

In the 1940 census, grade of enrollment was available for the first time; grade or year could be identified for elementary school through college. In 1950, kindergarten enrollment was separately identified for the first time. In 1970 nursery school enrollment was added to the levels of school separately identified.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Data on school enrollment are also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local governmental agencies. This information is generally obtained from reports of school systsms and institutions of higher learning and from other surveys and censuses. These data are only roughly comparabe with data collected by the Bureau of the Census, however, because of differences in definitions, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9 and 10. These questions on educational attainment applied only to progress in "regular" schools as defined under the definition for school enrollment. The first question called for the highest grade attended, regardless of "skipped" or "repeated" grades. Pesons whose education was received in foreign school systems or an ungraded school were expected to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. An instruction printed on the form, "If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark '12'" (meaning grade 12), was to ensure that persons who dropped out of school before high school graduation but later earned a diploma with an equivalency test would be counted as high shcool graduates. Those diploma recipients who also attended college would be credited with college attendance as reported.

The second question on educational attainment asked whether or not the highest grade attended had been finished. It was to be answered "Yes" if the person had successfully completed the entire grade or year indicated in question 9. If the person had completed only part of the year, had dropped out, or failed to pass the last grade attended, the question was to be answered "No." If the person was still attending school in that grade, he or she answered "Now attending."

The number in each category of highest grade of school completed represents the combination of (a) persons who reported the indicated grade as the highest grade attended and that they had finished it, (b) those who had attended the next higher grade but had not finished it, and (c) those still attending the next higher grade. Persons who have not completed the first year of elementary school are classified as having no years of school completed.

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school by graduation or an equivalency test and persons who reported that they had attended some level of college.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--Educational attainment questions in terms of years of school completed have been included in the census since 1940. From 1840 to 1930, only a question on basic literacy was included. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. However, respondents frequently reported the grade or year in which they were enrolled, or had last been enrolled, instead of the one completed. The two-question approach used since 1950 was designed to reduce this kind of error. The 1980 instruction for persons who received a high school diploma by virtue of passing an equivalency test was not included on past census questionnaires. Persons who took equivalency tests may or may not have been reported as high school graduates in earlier censuses; however, completing high school by such means was not as common in earlier decades as it was in the decade prior to the 1980 census.

Median School Years Completed--The median number of school years completed was computed on the basis of intervals for years under 8 and a continuous series of numbers for 8 years of school completed and above (e.g., completion of the 1st year of high school was treated as completion of the 9th year, completion of the 1st year of college, as completion of the 13th year, etc.). Persons completing a given school year were assumed to be distributed evenly within the interval from .0 to .9 of the year. In fact, at the time of census enumeration, most of the enrolled persons had completed at least three-fourths of a school year beyond the highest grade completed, whereas a large majority of persons who were not enrolled had not attended any part of a grade beyond the highest one completed. The effect of the assumption is to place the median for younger persons slightly below, and for older persons slightly above, the true median.

The same procedure for computing this median has been used in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. Because of the inexact assumption as to the distribution within an interval, this median is more approriately used for comparing different groups and the same group at different dates than as an absolute measure of educational attainment.

TABLE 12

LABOR FORCE STATUS

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26.

The series of questions on labor force status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (a) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (b) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (c) persons on layoff; and (d) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week.

The labor force status data shown in this and other 1980 census reports relate to persons 16 years old and over. In 1940, 1950, and 1960, labor force status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967. Selected labor force status data were shown in 1970 for persons 14 and 15 years old, but are not presented for 1980.

Employed--Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"--those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"--those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed--Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Examples of jobseeking activities are: (1) registering at a public or private employment office, (2) meeting with prospective employers, (3) investigating

possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business, (4) placing or answering advertisements, (5) writing letters of application, and (6) being on a union or professional register.

Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Civilian Labor Force--The civilian labor force consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed--Unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past are classifed as the "Experienced unemployed."

Experienced Civilian Labor Force--The "experienced civilian labor force" comprises the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force--The labor force includes all persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force--All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "Not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidential unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker--The term "Worker" appears in connection with several subjects in this report: nonworkers per 100 workers, journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1979, and number of workers in family in 1979. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Nonworkers Per 100 Workers--This measure, called the "nonworker/worker ratio" in the 1970 census, is the ratio of the sum of persons "not in the labor force" plus persons under 16 years of age to persons 16 years old and over in the labor force.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--The questionnaire items and labor force status concepts for the 1980 census were essentially identical to those used in the 1970 census. However, these concepts differed in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses; see the Volume 1 publications from the 1970 census for more information.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Because employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, other series, unlike those presented here, may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the statistics shown here whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the labor force status data in this report include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment figures of the Bureau of the Census are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example, figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, as well as new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Bureau of the Census. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons temporarily absent from work for reasons other than layoff are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "employed" in the census reports. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on labor force status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collection in the Current Population Survey. However, some differences may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

TABLE 13

OCCUPATION

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questions 28, 29, and 30.

This series of questions was used to obtain industry, occupation, and class of worker information for the employed, the experienced unemployed, and experienced workers not currently in the labor force. The last two categories apply to persons who had worked at some time during the previous five years. All three items related to one specific job that the person held. For an employed person, the information referred to the job held during the reference week. Those who were employed at two or more jobs reported the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. For experienced unemployed persons and those not in the labor force, the information referred to the last job that they held.

Clerical staff in the Bureau's processing offices converted the written industry and occupation descriptions from the questionnaire to identifying codes by relating these descriptions to an entry in the 1980 Census of Population: Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations (PHC80-R3), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. For the industrial code, however, these coders first referred to a Company Name List. This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Bureau of the Census for use in the economic censuses and survyes, contains the names of establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification code converted to population census equivalents. This listing facilitates coding and helps maintain industrial classification comparability.

Occupation Classification System

The system developed for the 1980 census consists of 503 specific occupation categories arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupation groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification Manual (SOC), published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards. This is the first time there was a United States standard to use in developing the census occupational classification.

The SOC Manual presents a list of 12 principles used in occupational classification. The primary principles used were as follows: 1) the classification should realistically reflect the current occupational structure of the United States, and 2) an occupation should be classified on the basis of work performed. The conversion of the census classification to the SOC has caused the 1980 census classification to be less comparable with the classifications used in earlier censuses. See the section on "Comparability."

TABLE 14

PLACE OF WORK

The data on place of work were derived from answers to question 23, which was asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Data are tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Place of work refers to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the ref-reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, village, borough, etc.); whether or not the place of work was inside or outside its incorporated (legal) limits; and the county, State, and ZIP code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name could not be given, the building name or other physical location description was to be entered. Persons who worked at more than one location were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible which described the area in which he or she worked during the reference week.

TABLE 15 AND 16

INCOME IN 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, net royalty or rental income; Social

Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. The earnins figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Median Income--The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in this report. Median income figures of $30,000 or less are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B of the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1979.

Mean Income--The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per Capita Income-Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Since the mean is strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, it is expecially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in this report for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in this report.

TABLE 16 AND 17

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data (see the section on "income in 1979").

Poverty statistics presented in this report are based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980. At the core of this definition is the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Bureau of the census to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals consist of a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families are further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over). The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample is tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income is less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual is classified as below the poverty level. The number of persons below the poverty level is the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and

the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was $7,412 in 1979 and $3,721 in 1970. The poverty threshold varies with the size of the family unit.

Poverty thresholds are computed on a national basis only. No attempt has been made to adjust these thresholds for regional, State, or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined--Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total populaton minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level. In tables that contain, only poverty data, the above exclusions are stated in the headnote and the word "persons" is used in place of "persons for whom poverty status is determined."

Specified Poverty Levels--Because the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Governmen do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was $9,265 ($7,412 x 1.25) in 1979 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level--The average thresholds shown in the first column of the table were weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds shown in the table may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1980 Current Population Survey. However, it is feld that these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1980 census.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data

The poverty definition used in the 1980 census differs slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. These technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 census, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families were applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer have a set of poverty thresholds that are lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. Instead, the nonfarm thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons.

These changes result in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 census is essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference is that in 1980, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census exclude all persons in group quarters and include all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It is unlikely that these differences in

population coverage would have a significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses.

Limitations

The term "Poverty" connotes a complex set of economic, social, and psychological conditions. The statistics presented in this report provide only estimates of economic poverty based on the receipt of money income before taxes. Readers should also be aware that for many different reasons there is a tendency for respondents to underreport their income. Overall, income earned from wages or salary is more accurately reported than other sources of income. (For a complete disucssion of the limitations of the income data, see the section on "Income in 1979.")

It should be pointed out that nonmoney income is not considered in determining poverty status. In recent years, however, receipts from nonmoney transfers such as food stamps, housing subsidies, and health benefits have become an increasingly important element in the income of poor persons. For further information on the subject of valuing noncash benefits, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper 50, Alternative Methods for Valuing Selected In-Kind Transfer Benefits and Measuring Their Effect on Poverty. For a complete discussion of the limitations of the poverty concept, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

TABLE 19

HOUSING UNIT

Housing Units--A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except as described in the next section on Group Quarters). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealer's sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data--Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

Year-Round Housing Units--Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics.

Type of Vacant Unit--Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either "Seasonal and migratory" or "Year-round." "Seasonal" units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreasional use, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins; units offered to vacationers in the summer for summer sports or in the winter for winter sports; and vacant units held for herders and loggers. "Migratory" units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. "Year-round" vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered as year-round. A unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered as year-round.

Vacancy Status--The data on vacancy status were tabulated from responses to questionnaire item C. Year-round vacant units are subdivided according to their vacancy status as follows:

For sale only. Vacant year-round units being offered "For sale only," including individual units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "For sale only."

For rent. Vacant year-round units offered "For rent," and vacant units offered either for rent or for sale.

Other vacants. If a vacant year-round unit is not "For sale only" or "For rent," it is classified in the category "Other vacants" in this report. This category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy, and units held for occasional use.

TABLE 20

VALUE

Value--Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for, if it were for sale. For vacant units, value is the price asked for the property. Value and price asked are tabulated separately for certain kinds of housing units. Value statistics are presented for sepcified owner-occupied housing units and specified vacant for sale only housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents or vans occupied as a usual residence, as well as owner-occupied noncondominium units in multi-family buildings. The "Specified owner-occupied" universe is the same for the value tabulation and the mortgages status and selected monthly owner costs tabulation.

TABLE 21

RENT

Rent--This report presents statistics on rent for "Specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

Contract Rent--In this report, only median contract rent for specified renter-occupied housing units and median rent asked for specified vacant for rent housing units in rural areas are shown. Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the rent asked for the unit at the time of enumeration.

Gross Rent--The computed rent termed "Gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. "Gross rent" is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations.

TABLE 22

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

Units in Structure--A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. The category "Mobile home or trailer, etc." includes mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, vans, etc.

TABLE 24

PERSONS PER ROOM AND PLUMBING FACILTIES

Persons Per Room--"Persons per room" is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Plumbing Facilities--The category "Complete plumbing for exclusive use" consists of units which have hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and bathtub or shower inside the housing unit for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit. "Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" includes those conditions when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present, or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present.

Comparability With 1970 Census Plumbing Facilities Data--In 1970, there were separate questions on the presence of hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet. For 1980, these three items were combined into a single question on plumbing facilities. In addition, the facilities must be inside the housing unit rather than inside the structure as in 1970.

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Somerset County

CENSUS TRENDS

1970 - 1980

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SOMERSET COUNTY
CENSUS TRENDS
1970 TO 1980

PATRICIA S. CLARK, AICP

JUNE 1985

SOMERSET COUNTY

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PREFACE

With the release of 1980 census data, many anticipated trends were confirmed. It was not surprising to discover, for example, that population growth in New Jersey was occurring in the traditionally less densely settled counties and that population decline was experienced in the older, more industrialized counties. The higher median age in 1980 also was not unexpected, nor were the smaller household and family sizes. Overall levels of educational attainment continued to rise as they have in the past. There were greater numbers and percentages of females in the labor force. Generally, median family income, measured in constant dollars, barely grew, and poverty rates showed a slight increase. The percentage growth in housing units exceeded population growth and the percentage growth in perceived value of owner-occupied housing units for the most part, was higher than that for renter-occupied units.

These and other trends for Somerset County from the 1970 and 1980 censuses are examined in this report, which is one of a set of publications providing comparable data from the latest censuses. The set consists of 22 reports--one for the State of New Jersey and one for each of the state's 21 counties. Each report covers seven topics: general population trends, demographic characteristics, households and families, education, labor force, income and poverty, and housing characteristics. In addition, there are 24 tables presenting 1970 and 1980 census data.

The New Jersey State Data Center

The Census Trends reports exemplify the cooperative nature of the New Jersey State Data Center (NJSDC). They were produced jointly, in most cases, by the lead agency of the NJSDC and appropriate NJSDC county affiliate.

The NJSDC is a federal-state cooperative program between the U. S. Bureau of the Census and the State of New Jersey. The objective of the program is to increase access to, availability to, use of, and expertise in census and related data. The NJSDC attempts to accomplish this in several ways. A network of over 90 agencies has been established throughout the state to provide localized access and expertise. The lead agency is housed within the Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis, Division of Planning and Research, New Jersey Department of Labor. The primary participants are the State Library, Princeton University Computer Center, and Rutgers University Computer Center. All 21 counties are represented through the county planning agencies, except in Burlington County where the affiliate is the County

Department of Economic Development. Additionally, the 42 New Jersey Depository Libraries cooperate in the program, as do all New Jersey State agencies.

A quarterly newsletter, as well as numerous reports containing census data, is published by the NJSDC. And, conferences or workshops are sponsored several times a year.

For more information on the NJSDC contact: New Jersey State Data Center, Division of Planning and Research, Department of Labor, CN388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388.

Connie O. Hughes, Staff Director
New Jersey State Data Center

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report represents the efforts of many people. The primary author of the Somerset County Census Trends report was Patricia S. Clark. Please contact Ms. Clark should you have any questions on this county. She should also be consulted for other census and related data for this county.

This project was conceived and developed by Charles J. Crowley, Demographer, New Jersey State Data Center. Mr. Crowley was also responsible for accessing the 1970 and 1980 census files, producing the tables, and overall design of the reports. He also served as liaison with the authors of the county reports.

Clerical support within the Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis was provided by Linda Boyle, Randy Belknap, and Percola Wilson. Without their tireless, good natured efforts, the completion of this report would not have been possible.

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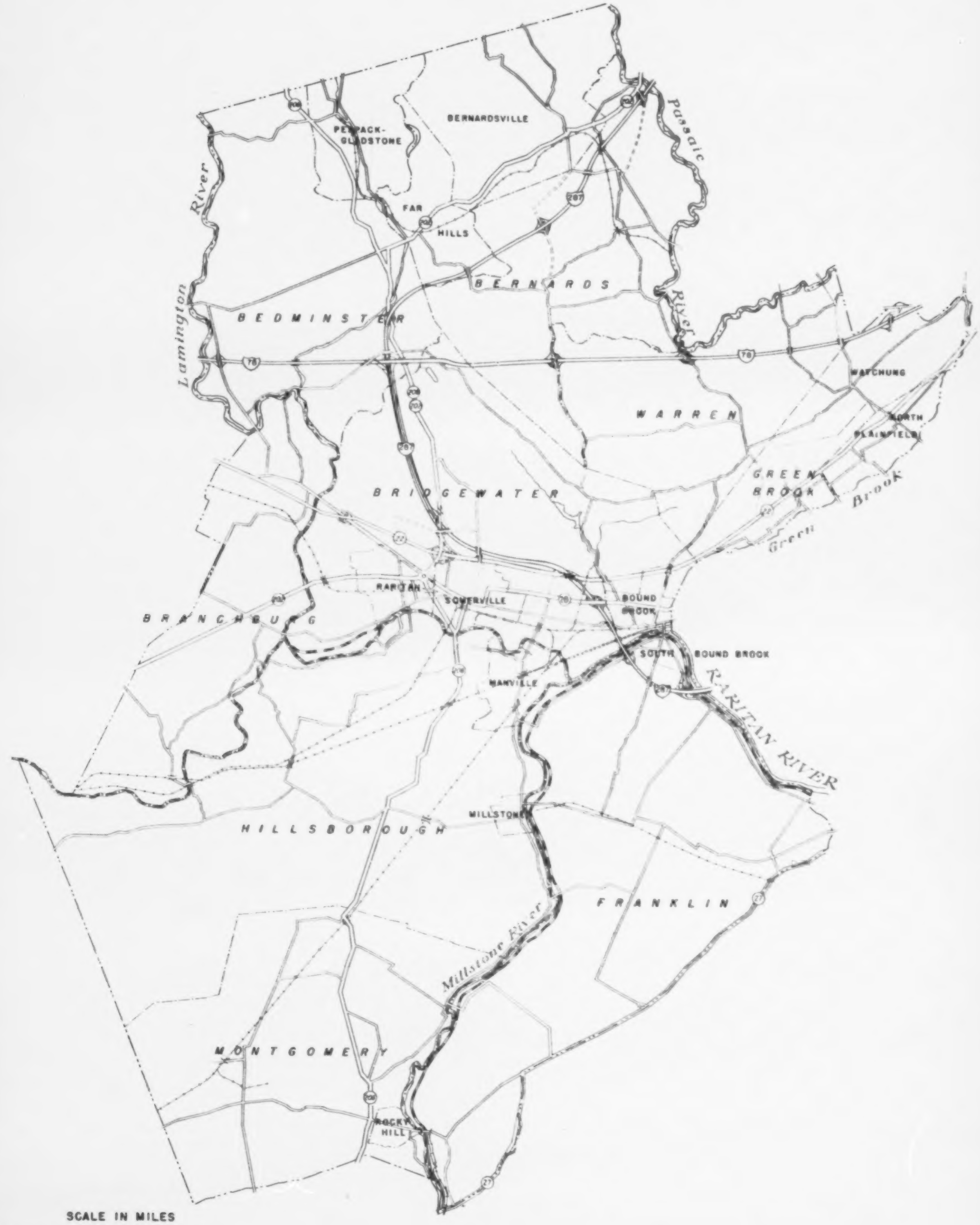
Somerset County


BERNARDSVILLE
PEAPACK-GLADSTONE
FAR HILLS
Passaic River
Lamington River
BERNARDS
BEDMINSTER
78
206
202
287
WATCHUNG
WARREN
NORTH PLAINFIELD
GREEN BROOK
Green Brook
BRIDGEWATER
22
RARITAN
SOMERVILLE
28
BOUND BROOK
BRANCHBURG
SOUTH BOUND BROOK
MANVILLE
RARITAN RIVER
MILLSTONE
HILLSBOROUGH
FRANKLIN
27
Millstone River
MONTGOMERY
ROCKY HILL
SCALE IN MILES
0
1
2
3
4
5

SOMERSET COUNTY CENSUS TRENDS: 1970 to 1980

GENERAL POPULATION TRENDS

Population Growth

The total population in Somerset County increased by 4,757 (2.4%) from 1970 to 1980, growing from 198,372 to 203,129. Table 1 illustrates that the overall county change in population from 1970 to 1980 did not occur uniformly among all municipalities. About half of the municipalities in Somerset County experienced population increases, while the other half experienced decreases. In terms of relative growth, Hillsborough experienced the greatest increase (72.3 percent), followed by Branchburg (36.6%) and Montgomery (15.9%). Millstone (-15.9%), Manville (-13.4%), Somerville (-12.3%) and North Plainfield (-12.3%) experienced the greatest relative population decreases. Table 1 also shows the population densities and relative shares of county population in each community.

Migration

The components of population change are presented in Table 2. From 1970 to 1980 natural increase (births minus deaths) added 8,570 people to Somerset County. Yet, the actual change measured by the Census Bureau was 4,757. The difference of 3,813 persons represents outmigration.

The data in Table 3 suggest a more stable population base in 1980 than in 1970. The proportion of persons remaining in the same house for five years was greater in 1980 (62.7%) than in (59.0%). A slightly greater percentage of the people moving into Somerset County in the five years prior to the census came from elsewhere in New Jersey in 1980 than in 1970 (See Table 3).

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Age Structure

Exhibiting similar patterns of change as the state, the median age of the Somerset County population rose between 1970 and 1980, from 29.2 years to 32.8 years. This trend toward an older population is evidenced by the fact that New Jersey has the second highest median age in the nation (32.2 years). Two specific factors result in the aging of the population--the movement of the "baby boomers" into the 15-39 year-old cohort and the declining birth rate.

Table 1.
Total Population, Population Density, and Share of County Population 1970 and 1980
Somerset County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	TOTAL POPULATION			POP. PER SQ. MILE		% OF COUNTY POP.	
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	1970	1980
SOMERSET COUNTY	198,372	203,129	2.4	649	665	100.0	100.0
BEDMINSTER TOWNSHIP	2,597	2,469	-4.9	97	92	1.3	1.2
BERNARDS TOWNSHIP	13,305	12,920	-2.9	533	518	6.7	6.4
BERNARDSVILLE BOROUGH	6,652	6,715	0.9	518	523	3.4	3.3
BOUND BROOK BOROUGH	10,450	9,710	-7.1	6,257	5,814	5.3	4.8
BRANCHBURG TOWNSHIP	5,742	7,846	36.6	282	386	2.9	3.9
BRIDGEWATER TOWNSHIP	30,235	29,175	-3.5	938	905	15.2	14.4
FAR HILLS BOROUGH	780	677	-13.2	159	138	0.4	0.3
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	30,389	31,358	3.2	648	669	15.3	15.4
GREEN BROOK TOWNSHIP	4,302	4,640	7.9	935	1,009	2.2	2.3
HILLSBOROUGH TOWNSHIP	11,061	19,061	72.3	202	348	5.6	9.4
MANVILLE BOROUGH	13,029	11,278	-13.4	5,212	4,511	6.6	5.6
MILLSTONE BOROUGH	630	530	-15.9	1,050	883	0.3	0.3
MONTGOMERY TOWNSHIP	6,353	7,360	15.9	194	224	3.2	3.6
NORTH PLAINFIELD BOROUGH	21,796	19,108	-12.3	8,073	7,077	11.0	9.4
PEAPACK AND GLADSTONE BOROUGH	1,924	2,038	5.9	332	351	1.0	1.0
RARITAN BOROUGH	6,691	6,128	-8.4	3,346	3,064	3.4	3.0
ROCKY HILL BOROUGH	917	717	-21.8	1,528	1,195	0.5	0.4
SOMERVILLE BOROUGH	13,652	11,973	-12.3	5,936	5,206	6.9	5.9
SOUTH BOUND BROOK BOROUGH	4,525	4,331	-4.3	6,464	6,187	2.3	2.1
WARREN TOWNSHIP	8,592	9,805	14.1	438	500	4.3	4.8
WATCHUNG BOROUGH	4,750	5,290	11.4	792	882	2.4	2.6

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 2.
Components of Population Change 1970 to 1980
Somerset County

(1) TOTAL POPULATION 1970	198,372
(2) BIRTHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	22,443
(3) DEATHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	13,873
(4) NATURAL INCREASE = BIRTHS (2) - DEATHS (3)	8,570
(5) 1970 POPULATION (1) + NATURAL INCREASE (4)	206,942
(6) TOTAL POPULATION 1980	203,129
(7) NET MIGRATION = LINE (6) - LINE (5)	-3,813

Sources: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980
New Jersey Department of Health

Table 3.
Residence in 1965 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1970 and Residence in 1975 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1980
Somerset County

	1970 RESIDENCE IN 1965		1980 RESIDENCE IN 1975	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER	182,188	100.0	191,877	100.0
SAME HOUSE	107,516	59.0	120,246	62.7
DIFFERENT HOUSE IN THE U.S.A.:	66,721	36.6	69,407	36.2
SAME COUNTY	22,190	12.2	23,668	12.3
DIFFERENT COUNTY:	44,531	24.4	45,739	23.8
SAME STATE	26,280	14.4	29,078	15.2
DIFFERENT STATE:	18,251	10.0	16,661	8.7
NORTHEAST	10,588	5.8	8,566	4.5
NORTH CENTRAL	2,772	1.5	2,403	1.3
SOUTH	3,649	2.0	3,808	2.0
WEST	1,272	0.7	1,884	1.0
ABROAD	2,445	1.3	2,224	1.2
MOVED, 1965 RESIDENCE NOT REPORTED	5,506	3.0	N.A.	N.A.

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

FIGURE 1.
SOMERSET COUNTY AGE GROUPS: 1980 AND 1970

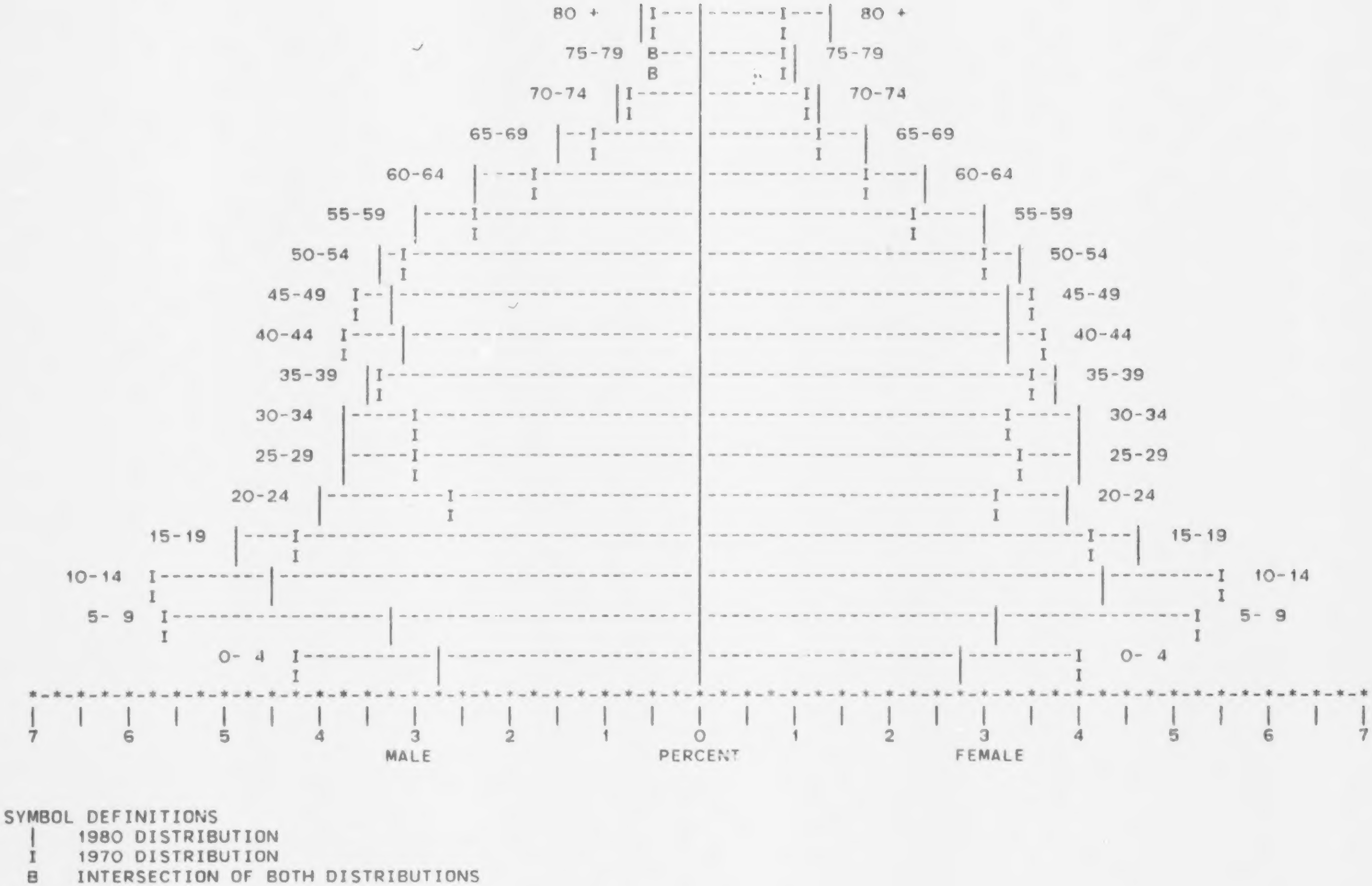


FIGURE 2.

BIRTH RATE 1970 - 1980

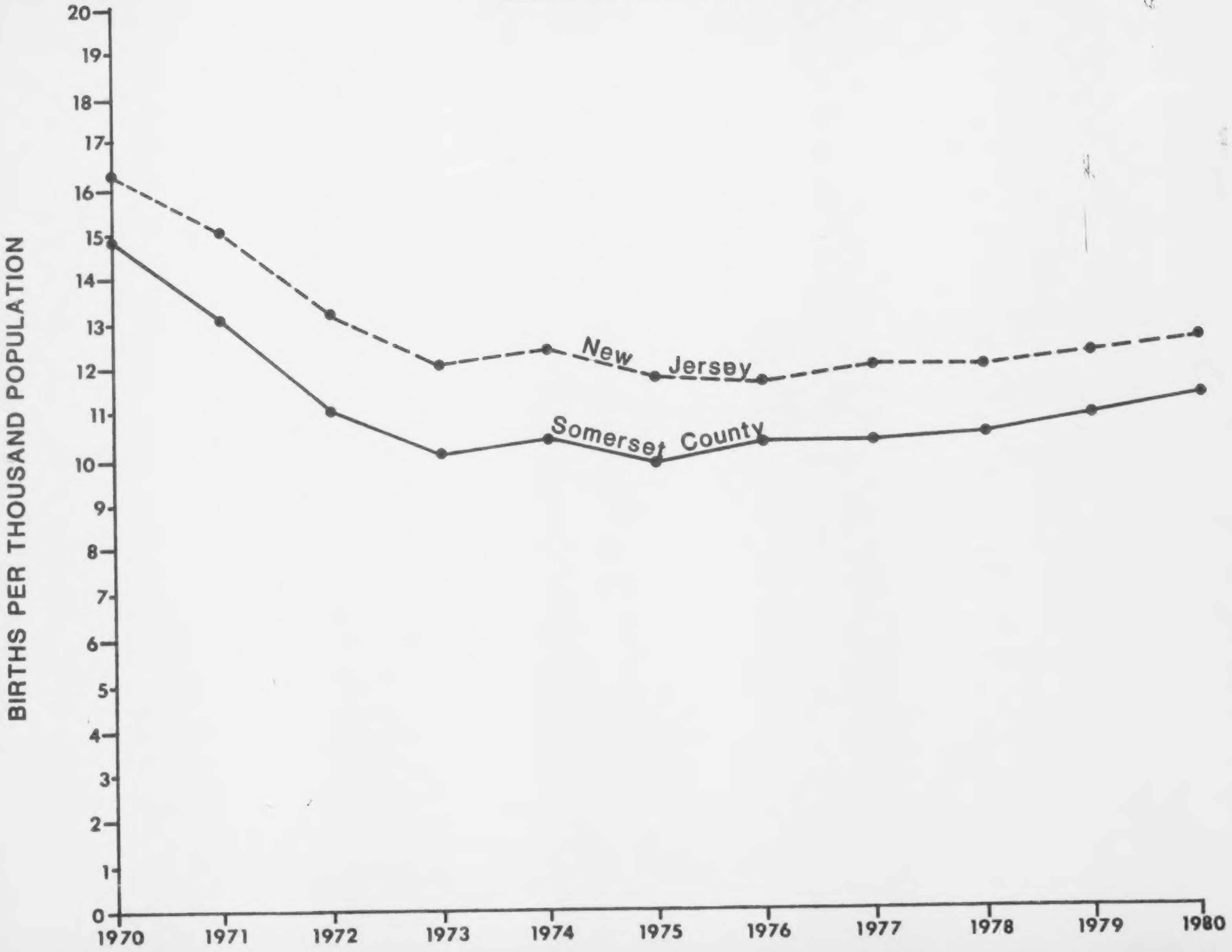


Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Somerset County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
ALL AGES	198,372	98,094	100,278	203,129	99,671	103,458
UNDER 5 YEARS	16,255	8,325	7,930	11,088	5,611	5,477
UNDER 1 YEAR	3,021	1,516	1,505	2,333	1,186	1,147
1 YEAR	3,069	1,608	1,461	2,203	1,077	1,126
2 YEARS	3,155	1,583	1,572	2,146	1,101	1,045
3 YEARS	3,299	1,679	1,620	2,213	1,128	1,085
4 YEARS	3,711	1,939	1,772	2,193	1,119	1,074
5 TO 17 YEARS	55,692	28,548	27,144	43,224	22,251	20,973
5 YEARS	4,095	2,120	1,975	2,290	1,150	1,140
6 YEARS	4,210	2,122	2,088	2,358	1,234	1,124
7 YEARS	4,251	2,223	2,028	2,490	1,264	1,226
8 YEARS	4,485	2,319	2,166	2,778	1,442	1,336
9 YEARS	4,606	2,363	2,243	3,154	1,585	1,569
10 YEARS	4,652	2,368	2,284	3,362	1,714	1,648
11 YEARS	4,528	2,277	2,251	3,399	1,738	1,661
12 YEARS	4,581	2,402	2,179	3,373	1,722	1,651
13 YEARS	4,383	2,288	2,095	3,626	1,855	1,771
14 YEARS	4,181	2,112	2,069	3,830	2,032	1,798
15 YEARS	4,121	2,086	2,035	4,161	2,173	1,988
16 YEARS	3,872	1,992	1,880	4,249	2,184	2,065
17 YEARS	3,727	1,876	1,851	4,154	2,158	1,996
18 TO 24 YEARS	16,521	7,757	8,764	22,610	11,525	11,085
18 YEARS	2,727	1,395	1,332	3,463	1,807	1,656
19 YEARS	2,165	1,034	1,131	3,192	1,621	1,571
20 YEARS	2,176	1,003	1,173	3,055	1,562	1,493
21 YEARS	2,121	991	1,130	3,126	1,541	1,585
22 YEARS	2,475	1,115	1,360	3,270	1,666	1,604
23 YEARS	2,664	1,199	1,465	3,229	1,635	1,594
24 YEARS	2,193	1,020	1,173	3,275	1,693	1,650
25 TO 54 YEARS	79,533	39,321	40,212	86,071	42,053	44,018
25 YEARS	2,252	1,041	1,211	3,285	1,635	1,650
26 YEARS	2,550	1,227	1,323	3,124	1,546	1,578
27 YEARS	2,806	1,319	1,487	3,175	1,535	1,640
28 YEARS	2,482	1,191	1,291	3,044	1,473	1,571
29 YEARS	2,448	1,184	1,264	3,100	1,506	1,594
30 YEARS	2,428	1,140	1,288	3,054	1,483	1,571
31 YEARS	2,624	1,284	1,340	3,124	1,503	1,621
32 YEARS	2,471	1,198	1,273	3,345	1,576	1,769
33 YEARS	2,459	1,182	1,277	3,514	1,704	1,810
34 YEARS	2,549	1,239	1,310	2,861	1,429	1,432
35 YEARS	2,612	1,263	1,349	2,797	1,357	1,440
36 YEARS	2,566	1,269	1,297	3,064	1,410	1,654
37 YEARS	2,738	1,348	1,390	3,277	1,600	1,677
38 YEARS	2,722	1,281	1,441	2,780	1,352	1,428
39 YEARS	2,877	1,441	1,436	2,731	1,286	1,445
40 YEARS	3,020	1,543	1,477	2,643	1,271	1,372
41 YEARS	2,973	1,519	1,454	2,665	1,322	1,343
42 YEARS	2,957	1,483	1,474	2,597	1,284	1,313
43 YEARS	2,935	1,493	1,442	2,458	1,184	1,274
44 YEARS	2,784	1,374	1,410	2,566	1,247	1,319
45 YEARS	3,001	1,531	1,470	2,551	1,248	1,303
46 YEARS	2,800	1,457	1,343	2,588	1,252	1,336
47 YEARS	2,782	1,382	1,400	2,713	1,382	1,331
48 YEARS	2,812	1,422	1,390	2,567	1,241	1,326
49 YEARS	2,670	1,345	1,325	2,808	1,388	1,420

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Somerset County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
50 YEARS	2,803	1,397	1,406	2,842	1,443	1,399
51 YEARS	2,501	1,229	1,272	2,744	1,360	1,384
52 YEARS	2,488	1,277	1,211	2,740	1,370	1,370
53 YEARS	2,269	1,156	1,113	2,690	1,366	1,324
54 YEARS	2,154	1,106	1,048	2,624	1,300	1,324
55 TO 59 YEARS	9,330	4,758	4,572	12,282	6,169	6,113
55 YEARS	2,151	1,098	1,053	2,674	1,332	1,342
56 YEARS	1,971	990	981	2,476	1,273	1,203
57 YEARS	1,867	966	901	2,443	1,229	1,214
58 YEARS	1,743	889	854	2,358	1,169	1,189
59 YEARS	1,598	815	783	2,331	1,166	1,165
60 TO 64 YEARS	6,812	3,382	3,430	9,572	4,754	4,818
60 YEARS	1,602	811	791	2,277	1,133	1,144
61 YEARS	1,419	748	671	2,019	976	1,043
62 YEARS	1,369	679	690	2,031	1,041	990
63 YEARS	1,220	571	649	1,680	809	871
64 YEARS	1,202	573	629	1,565	795	770
65 YEARS & OVER	14,229	6,003	8,226	18,282	7,308	10,974
65 YEARS	1,114	544	570	1,566	778	788
66 YEARS	1,017	462	555	1,448	664	784
67 YEARS	970	443	527	1,320	613	707
68 YEARS	905	442	463	1,200	557	643
69 YEARS	844	361	483	1,112	487	625
70 YEARS	815	344	471	1,030	460	570
71 YEARS	752	334	418	954	416	538
72 YEARS	766	341	425	878	359	519
73 YEARS	718	317	401	809	325	484
74 YEARS	675	273	402	778	310	468
75 YEARS	664	262	402	768	297	471
76 YEARS	597	232	365	652	224	428
77 YEARS	588	249	339	614	219	395
78 YEARS	480	187	293	567	215	352
79 YEARS	440	155	285	549	178	371
80 YEARS	462	184	278	528	170	358
81 YEARS	359	155	204	481	160	321
82 YEARS	369	150	219	446	149	297
83 YEARS	261	106	155	423	128	295
84 YEARS	261	82	179	325	95	230
85 YEARS	240	78	162	319	91	228
86 YEARS	182	61	121	281	82	199
87 YEARS	167	52	115	244	65	179
88 YEARS	114	42	72	191	54	137
89 YEARS	92	28	64	184	56	128
90 YEARS	76	21	55	136	39	97
91 YEARS	54	13	41	114	28	86
92 YEARS	42	12	30	99	29	70
93 YEARS	37	7	30	72	16	56
94 YEARS	21	7	14	58	14	44
95 YEARS	18	4	14	40	10	30
96 YEARS	13	4	9	33	10	23
97 YEARS	15	2	13	18	2	16
98 YEARS	6	0	6	17	3	14
99 YEARS	6	0	6	9	1	8
100 YEARS & OVER	89	49	40	19	4	15

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

"Baby boomers" refers to the cohort of individuals born in the decades following World War II. This is the largest cohort, and therefore, has a significant impact on the median age. As this largest cohort becomes older, the median age will continue to rise.

Another emergent trend which affects the age structure of the population is the birth rate (See Figure 2). As the birth rate falls, the youngest cohort shrinks, having a smaller impact on the median age. The birth rate in Somerset County fell from 14.7 births per thousand in 1970 to 11.3 births per thousand in 1980. Table 4 illustrates the changing age structure in Somerset County. The largest decreases were experienced in the under 5 years, and the 5-17 year-old cohorts.

The social and economic impacts of this aging pattern are experienced in many ways, and have many policy implications, from the decline in school enrollment, to the increasing size of the labor force and to the provision of services for the elderly population.

Race

Table 5 presents data on racial groups in Somerset County. According to the 1970 census, there were 7,166 black Somerset County residents. By 1980, there were 10,123 black residents, an increase of 41.2%.

Table 6 presents the municipal distribution of the black population for 1970 and 1980. The basic distribution remains the same, with Franklin Township comprising the largest black population in the county in both 1970 and 1980.

Ancestry

A general question on ancestry was asked for the first time in the 1980 census. Although no historical comparison can be drawn, the data are presented in Tables 7 and 8. The largest single ancestry groups in Somerset County were: Italian, German, Polish, English and Irish. The largest multiple ancestry groups, as shown in Table 7, were: German and other, Irish and other, English and other. Table 8 shows the Spanish Origin population in Somerset County in 1980. No comparable historical data are available. The total number of persons of Spanish Origin in 1980 was 4,311, representing 2.1 percent of the county's population.

Table 5.
Population by Race in 1970 and 1980
Somerset County

ALL RACES	
1970 POPULATION	198,372
1980 POPULATION	203,129
% CHANGE 1970-1980	2.4
WHITE AND OTHER	
1970 POPULATION	191,206
1980 POPULATION	193,006
% CHANGE 1970-1980	0.9
BLACK	
1970 POPULATION	7,166
1980 POPULATION	10,123
% CHANGE 1970-1980	41.3

1970 RACE GROUPS			1980 RACE GROUPS		
ALL RACES	198,372	100.0	ALL RACES	203,129	100.0
WHITE	190,134	95.8	WHITE	188,544	92.8
BLACK	7,166	3.6	BLACK	10,123	5.0
AMERICAN INDIAN	82	0.0	AMERICAN INDIAN	143	0.1
			ESKIMO	1	0.0
			ALEUT	7	0.0
JAPANESE	141	0.1	JAPANESE	180	0.1
CHINESE	388	0.2	CHINESE	939	0.5
FILIPINO	71	0.0	FILIPINO	398	0.2
KOREAN	124	0.1	KOREAN	315	0.2
			ASIAN INDIAN	799	0.4
			VIETNAMESE	164	0.1
HAWAIIAN	6	0.0	HAWAIIAN	2	0.0
			GUAMANIAN	16	0.0
			SAMOAN	4	0.0
OTHER	260	0.1	OTHER	1,494	0.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 6.
Number and Percent Black Population in 1970 and 1980
Somerset County

	1970			1980		
	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%
SOMERSET COUNTY	198,372	7,166	3.6	203,129	10,123	5.0
BEDMINSTER TOWNSHIP	2.597	38	1.5	2,469	21	0.9
BERNARDS TOWNSHIP	13.305	203	1.5	12,920	238	1.8
BERNARDSVILLE BOROUGH	6,652	12	0.2	6,715	9	0.1
BOUND BROOK BOROUGH	10,450	26	0.2	9.710	16	0.2
BRANCHBURG TOWNSHIP	5.742	7	0.1	7,846	14	0.2
BRIDGEWATER TOWNSHIP	30.235	193	0.6	29,175	195	0.7
FAR HILLS BOROUGH	780	4	0.5	677	5	0.7
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	30.389	4,376	14.4	31.358	7,028	22.4
GREEN BROOK TOWNSHIP	4.302	2	0.0	4.640	38	0.8
HILLSBOROUGH TOWNSHIP	11,061	8	0.1	19,061	279	1.5
MANVILLE BOROUGH	13,029	5	0.0	11,278	0	0.0
MILLSTONE BOROUGH	630	5	0.8	530	3	0.6
MONTGOMERY TOWNSHIP	6,353	370	5.8	7,360	329	4.5
NORTH PLAINFIELD BOROUGH	21,796	165	0.8	19,108	275	1.4
PEAPACK AND GLADSTONE BOROUGH	1,924	21	1.1	2,038	27	1.3
RARITAN BOROUGH	6,691	1	0.0	6,128	7	0.1
ROCKY HILL BOROUGH	917	24	2.6	717	10	1.4
SOMERVILLE BOROUGH	13.652	1,388	10.2	11,973	1,320	11.0
SOUTH BOUND BROOK BOROUGH	4,525	293	6.5	4,331	253	5.8
WARREN TOWNSHIP	8.592	11	0.1	9,805	42	0.4
WATCHUNG BOROUGH	4,750	14	0.3	5,290	14	0.3

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 7.
Selected Single and Multiple Ancestry Groups in 1980
Somerset County

	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL PERSONS	203,129	100.0
SINGLE ANCESTRY GROUP:		
DUTCH	1,543	0.8
ENGLISH	9,820	4.8
FRENCH	1,108	0.5
GERMAN	14,006	6.9
GREEK	767	0.4
HUNGARIAN	3,559	1.8
IRISH	9,889	4.9
ITALIAN	20,587	10.1
NORWEGIAN	774	0.4
POLISH	11,921	5.9
PORTUGUESE	402	0.2
RUSSIAN	3,051	1.5
SCOTTISH	1,256	0.6
SWEDISH	806	0.4
UKRAINIAN	1,892	0.9
OTHER SINGLE ANCESTRY	22,902	11.3
MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUP	78,188	38.5
ANCESTRY NOT SPECIFIED:		
OTHER	8,062	4.0
NOT REPORTED	12,596	6.2
SELECTED MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUPS: 1/		
ENGLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	24,482	12.1
FRENCH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	6,289	3.1
GERMAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	32,054	15.8
IRISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	28,250	13.9
ITALIAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	14,834	7.3
POLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	12,828	6.3

1/ Persons may be included in more than one multiple ancestry group.
Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 8.
Spanish Origin Groups 1980
Somerset County

ALL PERSONS	203,129	100.0
NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN	198,818	97.9
SPANISH ORIGIN	4,311	2.1
MEXICAN	285	0.1
PUERTO RICAN	1,485	0.7
CUBAN	262	0.1
OTHER SPANISH ORIGIN	2,279	1.1

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

Tables 9 and 10 present data on the various household configurations. A significant increase in the number of households in Somerset County occurred from 1970 to 1980. More than 10,000 new households were formed. As evidenced by an increase of only 3,849 families in the ten year period, and a significant decrease in persons per household, the majority of new households formed were nontraditional, smaller households. Hillsborough Township experienced the largest increase in number of households, growing from 2,862 households, in 1970 to 6,439 households in 1980, an increase of 125%.

The dramatic increase in number of housing units, relative to the population change in Somerset County account for the decline in average household size. Household size declined for the past three decades from 3.51 in 1950, to 3.46 in 1960, 3.40 in 1970 and 2.95 in 1980. The 1970s brought about a dramatic decrease in the size of the average household. Individual municipal household size changes are shown in table 9.

Table 9B.
Historical Trends in Population and Households

	1950	1960	1970	1980
Total Population	99,052	143,913	198,372	203,129
Household Population	92,538	138,630	194,006	198,677
Number of Households	26,327	40,083	57,013	67,368
Population Per Household	3.51	3.46	3.40	2.95

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 10 illustrates several social trends, the most obvious being the decline in number of married persons. The number of divorced, separated and single males and females increased significantly from 1970 to 1980.

The second part of Table 10 shows the household relationship of persons under 18 years of age and of persons over 65 years of age. There was a substantial increase in the number and proportion of children living in single-parent households. For persons 65 years and over, there was an increase in the number and proportion living in nonfamily households.

Table 9.
Households, Families, Group Quarters Population and Persons per Household 1970 and 1980 Somerset County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	HOUSEHOLDS		FAMILIES		GROUP QUARTERS POPULATION		PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
SOMERSET COUNTY	57.013	67.368	49.941	53.790	4.366	4.469	3.40	2.95
BEDMINSTER TOWNSHIP	789	884	677	674	23	0	3.26	2.79
BERNARDS TOWNSHIP	3.087	3.711	2.889	3.172	1.774	1.283	3.74	3.14
BERNARDSVILLE BOROUGH	2.018	2.278	1.747	1.845	0	110	3.30	2.90
BOUND BROOK BOROUGH	3.425	3.564	2.777	2.657	30	11	3.04	2.72
BRANCHBURG TOWNSHIP	1.644	2.396	1.479	2.044	11	5	3.49	3.27
BRIDGEWATER TOWNSHIP	7.897	8.804	7.405	7.873	169	286	3.81	3.28
FAR HILLS BOROUGH	240	241	205	189	14	0	3.19	2.81
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	8.407	10.060	7.531	8.156	133	481	3.60	3.07
GREEN BROOK TOWNSHIP	1.173	1.368	1.089	1.211	6	169	3.66	3.27
HILLSBOROUGH TOWNSHIP	2.862	6.439	2.645	5.095	172	208	3.80	2.93
MANVILLE BOROUGH	3.749	3.878	3.317	3.118	69	13	3.46	2.90
MILLSTONE BOROUGH	174	171	157	144	0	0	3.62	3.10
MONTGOMERY TOWNSHIP	1.405	1.975	1.254	1.715	1.250	1.022	3.63	3.21
NORTH PLAINFIELD BOROUGH	7.585	7.525	6.153	5.187	195	180	2.85	2.52
PEAPACK AND GLADSTONE BOROUGH	578	698	478	513	183	181	3.01	2.66
RARITAN BOROUGH	2.128	2.212	1.793	1.650	8	138	3.14	2.71
ROCKY HILL BOROUGH	268	267	228	191	0	0	3.42	2.69
SOMERVILLE BOROUGH	4.480	4.686	3.529	3.097	170	142	3.01	2.52
SOUTH BOUND BROOK BOROUGH	1.404	1.582	1.195	1.152	0	35	3.22	2.72
WARREN TOWNSHIP	2.392	2.999	2.188	2.659	6	80	3.59	3.24
WATCHUNG BOROUGH	1.308	1.630	1.205	1.448	153	125	3.51	3.17

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Somerset County

SEX BY MARITAL STATUS 1/

	1970 NUMBER	1970 %	1980 NUMBER	1980 %
MALE:	69,287	100.0	78,324	100.0
SINGLE	18,578	26.8	23,919	30.5
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	47,181	68.1	48,370	61.8
SEPARATED	879	1.3	1,318	1.7
WIDOWED	1,636	2.4	1,774	2.3
DIVORCED	1,013	1.5	2,943	3.8
FEMALE:	73,039	100.0	83,057	100.0
SINGLE	16,204	22.2	20,312	24.5
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	46,891	64.2	48,039	57.8
SEPARATED	1,188	1.6	1,685	2.0
WIDOWED	7,209	9.9	8,738	10.5
DIVORCED	1,547	2.1	4,283	5.2

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

	1970 NUMBER	1970 %	1980 NUMBER	1980 %
ALL PERSONS	198,372	100.0	203,129	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	49,941	25.2	53,790	26.5
SPOUSE	45,370	22.9	46,539	22.9
OTHER RELATIVES	89,565	45.2	79,748	39.3
NONRELATIVES	2,058	1.0	1,864	0.9
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	2,715	1.4	5,853	2.9
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	4,357	2.2	7,725	3.8
NONRELATIVES			3,141	1.5
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	3,352	1.7	3,596	1.8
OTHER	1,014	0.5	873	0.4

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Somerset County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	71,947	100.0	54,312	100.0
IN HOUSEHOLD				
HOUSEHOLDER OR SPOUSE	52	0.1	33	0.1
OWN CHILD OF HOUSEHOLDER				
IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	65,531	91.1	45,474	83.7
IN OTHER FAMILY (MALE OR FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO SPOUSE PRESENT)	3,887	5.4	5,724	10.5
OTHER RELATIVES	1,769	2.5	2,162	4.0
NONRELATIVES	317	0.4	506	0.9
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	338	0.5	385	0.7
OTHER	53	0.1	28	0.1

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 65 YEARS AND OVER	14,229	100.0	18,282	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	4,628	32.5	6,082	33.3
SPOUSE	2,426	17.0	3,329	18.2
OTHER RELATIVES	2,993	21.0	2,897	15.8
NONRELATIVES	331	2.3	113	0.6
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	618	4.3	789	4.3
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	1,980	13.9	3,048	16.7
NONRELATIVES			149	0.8
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	1,058	7.4	1,681	9.2
OTHER	195	1.4	194	1.1

1/ In 1970 for persons 14 years old and over and in 1980 for persons 15 years old and over.

Source: Census of Population and Housing: 1970 and 1980

EDUCATION

The decline in the under 18 years of age population is reflected by the school enrollments illustrated in Table 11 and Figure 4. Total nursery school enrollment increased from 1,738 in 1970 to 2,929 in 1980. This represents an increase of 1,191 (68.5%). When considered together with the shifts in the overall age structure of the population, the impact of the increase is far greater than the actual 1,191 students. The total number of 3 and 4 year olds in the county decreased to 4,439 in 1980 from 7,010 in 1970. Over 65% of the 3 and 4 year old population were enrolled in nursery school in 1980 as compared with about 25% in 1970. The growing number of nontraditional households may partially explain this increase.

The most dramatic change in school enrollments occurred in the elementary school group. Enrollment for this age group fell from 39,817 in 1970 to 27,775 in 1980. High school enrollment in Somerset County increased slightly from 15,371 in 1970 to 16,400 in 1980. This is indicative of the aging of the population and the decline in birth rate. College enrollment of Somerset County residents increased also, from 6,221 in 1970 to 10,594 in 1980. The proportion of the county population with high school diplomas increased significantly from 63.3% in 1970 to 77.0% in 1980.

LABOR FORCE

In 1980 over half the residents of Somerset County were employed. The total civilian labor force in Somerset County grew from 83,377 in 1970 to 106,452 in 1980, an increase of 23,075 (27.7%). Of the county's total labor force, 102,313 were employed during the reference week as defined by the 1980 census. The number of unemployed Somerset County residents (during the last week in March 1980) was 4,139 (3.9 percent of the civilian labor force). Somerset County residents fared better than the residents of New Jersey as a whole in terms of employment. The New Jersey unemployment figure for the last week in March registered 234,953 (6.7 percent). The New Jersey civilian labor force increased by 550,694 (18.5%), as compared with the Somerset County increase of 18,936 (22.7%).

Table 12A details the county's resident labor force by class of worker. In 1980, private wage or salary workers comprised the largest class, numbering 82,687. This represents an increase of 16,317 (24.6%) since 1970. The second largest class was government workers. This group experienced the greatest relative increase, growing by 41.2 percent (4,188) from 1970 to 1980. Self-employed workers experienced modest growth of 5.8% (275 workers), while negligible change was reported in the unpaid family worker class.

Table 12B displays the distribution of employed Somerset County residents by industry for 1970 and 1980. Agriculture and mining, and manufacturing lost Somerset County resident employees.

FIGURE 3.

SOMERSET COUNTY
STRUCTURE OF SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

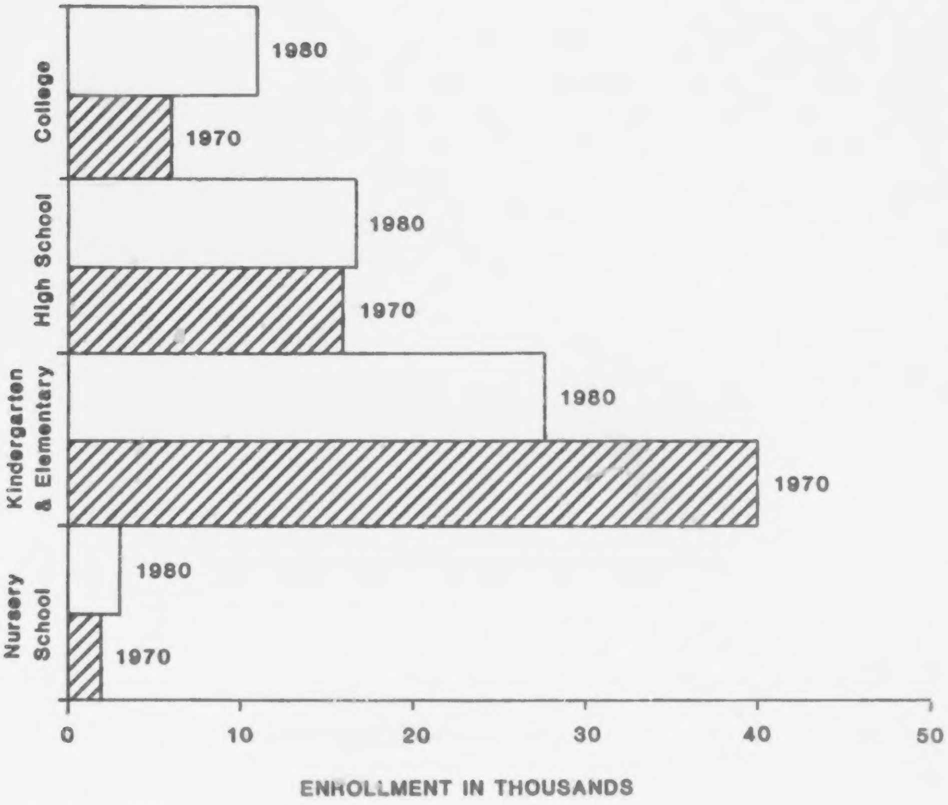


Table 11.
Persons 3 Years Old and Over Enrolled in School and Years of School Completed for Persons 25 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Somerset County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT			
PERSONS 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	63,147	57,698	-8.6
NURSERY SCHOOL	1,738	2,929	68.5
KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY (1 TO 8 YEARS)	39,817	27,775	-30.2
HIGH SCHOOL (1 TO 4 YEARS)	15,371	16,400	6.7
COLLEGE	6,221	10,594	70.3
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED			
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER	109,785	126,214	15.0
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS)	24,139	16,017	-33.6
HIGH SCHOOL:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	16,137	12,957	-19.7
4 YEARS	36,914	44,398	20.3
COLLEGE:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	11,695	19,273	64.8
4 OR MORE YEARS	20,900	33,569	60.6
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES (% OF PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER)	63.3	77.0	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 12.
Labor Force Status for Total and Black Population 16 Years Old and Over By Sex 1970 and 1980 Somerset County

	1970	1980
ALL RACES		
MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	65,132	76,083
ARMED FORCES	122	63
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	53,079	61,376
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	81.5	80.7
EMPLOYED	52,166	59,110
UNEMPLOYED	913	2,266
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	1.7	3.7
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	11,931	14,644
FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	68,850	81,060
ARMED FORCES	4	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	30,298	45,076
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	44.0	55.6
EMPLOYED	29,362	43,203
UNEMPLOYED	936	1,873
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.1	4.2
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	38,548	35,984
BLACK POPULATION		
MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	2,096	3,283
ARMED FORCES	0	5
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	1,538	2,503
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	73.4	76.2
EMPLOYED	1,488	2,369
UNEMPLOYED	50	134
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.3	5.4
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	558	775
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	2,166	3,713
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	1,157	2,560
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	53.4	68.9
EMPLOYED	1,101	2,323
UNEMPLOYED	56	237
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.8	9.3
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	1,009	1,153

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 12A.
Somerset County Class of Workers

	1980	1970	Change Number	Change Percent
Private Wage & Salary Worker	82,687	66,370	16,317	24.6
Government Work	14,353	10,165	4,188	41.2
Self-Employed Worker	4,981	4,706	275	5.8
Unpaid Family Worker	292	287	5	1.7
TOTAL	102,313	81,528	20,785	25.5

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 12B
Somerset County Distribution of Employed Persons by Industry

	1970		1980		Change: 1970-1980	
Industry	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Industries	81,528	100.00	102,313	100.00	22,921	25.49
Agriculture & Mining	1,225	1.54	1,174	1.15	-51	-4.16
Construction	4,163	5.24	4,840	4.73	677	16.26
Manufacturing	29,881	37.64	29,684	29.01	-197	-0.66
Transportation Communication & Utilities	4,753	5.99	8,764	8.56	4,011	84.39
Wholesale Trade	2,983	3.78	5,180	5.06	2,197	73.65
Retail Trade	11,177	13.71	12,670	12.38	1,493	13.36
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	4,412	5.58	6,657	6.51	2,245	50.88
Business & Professional	20,093	24.65	29,800	29.17	9,707	48.31
Public Administration	2,841	3.58	3,544	3.44	703	24.74

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

The largest relative increases in employment for Somerset County residents occurred in transportation, communication and utilities; wholesale trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and business and professional sectors. The business and professional sector moved slightly ahead of manufacturing as the leading employment sector of Somerset County residents.

Table 13.
Major Occupation Groups for Employed Persons 16 Years Old and Over
1970 and 1980
Somerset County

1980	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	102,313	100.0
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY:	31,752	31.0
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL	14,841	14.5
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY	16,911	16.5
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:	34,514	33.7
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	4,597	4.5
SALES	9,545	9.3
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT, INCLUDING CLERICAL	20,372	19.9
SERVICE:	9,636	9.4
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	578	0.6
PROTECTIVE SERVICE	1,376	1.3
SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD	7,682	7.5
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	989	1.0
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR	11,537	11.3
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS:	13,885	13.6
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS	7,051	6.9
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	3,689	3.6
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS	3,145	3.1

1970	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	81,528	100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	18,052	22.1
MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM	8,590	10.5
SALES WORKERS	6,113	7.5
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	14,307	17.5
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS	10,892	13.4
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	10,515	12.9
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	2,700	3.3
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	2,517	3.1
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	263	0.3
FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN	336	0.4
SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	6,478	7.9
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	765	0.9

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

The distributions by detailed occupation are shown in Table 13. The largest occupation of Somerset County residents was administrative support (19.9%), followed by professionals (16.5%) and executives (14.5%).

Journey to Work

Commuting patterns for Somerset County are presented in Table 14. The number of persons commuting into Somerset County increased from 17,179 in 1970 to 36,611 in 1980. The largest number of commuters came from Middlesex, Union, Morris, and Hunterdon County in both 1970 and 1980. Middlesex, Union, Essex, and Morris counties and New York City received the largest number of outbound Somerset County commuters. From 1970 to 1980, the number of outbound commuter residents increased from 36,816 to 45,370. Changes in the commuting patterns occurred as follows: more inbound commuters came from all counties shown in Table 14 in 1980 than ever before. Similarly, more Somerset County residents commuted to Middlesex, Mercer, Hunterdon, and Essex counties, while only slightly fewer residents commuted to Union County as in 1970.

INCOME AND POVERTY

Several measures of income are presented in Tables 15 and 16. Median family income rose from $25,926 (1979 dollars) in 1969 to $29,172 in 1979. In unadjusted dollars, the median family income in Somerset County rose from $13,433 to $29,172 during the ten-year period.

Given the large number of nontraditional households formed in Somerset County between 1970 and 1980, it is appropriate to consider household income. Household income differs from family income by including income received by (a) all household members 15 years old or over, not just those related to the householder, and by (b) persons living alone and in other nonfamily households. Table 16A presents the median household incomes for each municipality in Somerset County. Unfortunately, historical comparisons are not available for household income. It is important to note that in all cases, median household income is lower than median family income. In Somerset County, the 1979 median household income was $26,237 as compared with the median family income of $29,175. By expanding the definition of median income to include income of single-person households and other nonfamily households, median income falls.

The distribution of family income by age of households presented in Table 17 follows the basic cycle of earnings over the course of a worker's lifetime. The peak earning years are between the ages of 35-59 years. The cohort with the lowest median family income is 65 years and over. Table 18 provides information on the poverty rate in Somerset County. The overall poverty rate decreased from 1970 to 1980. Persons 65 years and over

Table 14.
Place of Work by Place of Residence in 1970 and 1980
Somerset County

	1970	1980
WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	79,990	99,976
PLACE OF WORK (POW) KNOWN	76,470	91,701
PLACE OF WORK NOT KNOWN	3,520	8,275
% OF WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	4.4	8.3
PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	56,833	84,942
PERSONS WHO LIVE & WORK IN COUNTY	39,654	46,331
% OF WORKERS WITH KNOWN POW	51.9	50.5
% OF PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	69.8	54.5
COMMUTERS FROM COUNTY	36,816	45,370
COMMUTERS TO COUNTY	17,179	38,611
IN-COMMUTER TO OUT-COMMUTER RATIO	0.47	0.85

Commuter Origins and Destinations

	LIVE IN COUNTY (A)				WORK IN COUNTY (B)			
	1970		1980		1970		1980	
TO AREA (A) / FROM AREA (B)	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
ALL AREAS	76,470	100.0	91,701	100.0	56,833	100.0	84,942	100.0
SOMERSET	39,654	51.9	46,331	50.5	39,654	69.8	46,331	54.5
BERGEN	623	0.8	459	0.5	-	-	304	0.4
ESSEX	2,972	3.9	3,762	4.1	817	1.4	1,474	1.7
HUDSON	671	0.9	412	0.4	-	-	469	0.6
HUNTERDON	767	1.0	1,581	1.7	3,261	5.7	6,311	7.4
MERCER	1,899	2.5	2,934	3.2	874	1.5	1,557	1.8
MIDDLESEX	12,319	16.1	17,486	19.1	7,189	12.6	12,165	14.3
MONMOUTH	-	-	358	0.4	-	-	861	1.0
MORRIS	2,268	3.0	3,717	4.1	1,414	2.5	4,823	5.7
PASSAIC	432	0.6	407	0.4	-	-	354	0.4
UNION	9,999	13.1	9,709	10.6	3,562	6.3	6,337	7.5
NEW YORK CITY NY	2,223	2.9	3,376	3.7	-	-	409	0.5
OCEAN	-	-	46	0.1	-	-	396	0.5
SUSSEX	-	-	53	0.1	62	0.1	916	1.1
WARREN	-	-	110	0.1	-	-	-	-
OTHER AREAS	2,643	3.5	960	1.0		-	2,235	2.6

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 15.
Family Income in 1969 and 1979
Somerset County

1979	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	54,096	100.0
LESS THAN $2,500	527	1.0
$2,500 TO $4,999	643	1.2
$5,000 TO $7,499	1,286	2.4
$7,500 TO $9,999	1,699	3.1
$10,000 TO $12,499	2,009	3.7
$12,500 TO $14,999	2,098	3.9
$15,000 TO $17,499	2,787	5.2
$17,500 TO $19,999	2,965	5.5
$20,000 TO $22,499	3,670	6.8
$22,500 TO $24,999	3,217	5.9
$25,000 TO $27,499	3,953	7.3
$27,500 TO $29,999	3,280	6.1
$30,000 TO $34,999	6,588	12.2
$35,000 TO $39,999	5,155	9.5
$40,000 TO $49,999	6,329	11.7
$50,000 TO $74,999	5,720	10.6
$75,000 OR MORE	2,170	4.0
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME	29,172	

1969	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	50,122	100.0
LESS THAN $1,000	472	0.9
$1,000 TO $1,999	538	1.1
$2,000 TO $2,999	742	1.5
$3,000 TO $3,999	782	1.6
$4,000 TO $4,999	935	1.9
$5,000 TO $5,999	1,266	2.5
$6,000 TO $6,999	1,538	3.1
$7,000 TO $7,999	2,009	4.0
$8,000 TO $8,999	2,718	5.4
$9,000 TO $9,999	2,831	5.6
$10,000 TO $11,999	6,610	13.2
$12,000 TO $14,999	9,669	19.3
$15,000 TO $24,999	15,284	30.5
$25,000 TO $49,999	3,984	7.9
$50,000 AND OVER	744	1.5
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (CURRENT DOLLARS)	13,433	
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (1979 DOLLARS)	25,926	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 16.
Per Capita Income, Median Family Income, and Percent of Families Below the Poverty Level in 1969 and 1979
Somerset County

	PER CAPITA INCOME			MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME			POVERTY RATE	
	1969	1979	%	1969	1979	%	% OF FAMILIES	
	(1979 Dollars)		CHANGE	(1979 Dollars)		CHANGE	1969	1979
SOMERSET COUNTY	7,907	10,123	28.0	25,926	29,172	12.5	3.1	2.7
BEDMINSTER TOWNSHIP	14,810	19,106	29.0	30,130	31,882	5.8	6.4	3.6
BERNARDS TOWNSHIP	8,502	11,979	40.9	34,454	38,750	12.5	1.5	1.7
BERNARDSVILLE BOROUGH	11,449	13,958	21.9	31,632	35,188	11.2	2.7	1.7
BOUND BROOK BOROUGH	7,806	8,468	8.5	23,129	23,493	1.6	4.8	4.6
BRANCHBURG TOWNSHIP	7,722	10,121	31.1	25,786	32,438	25.8	2.0	1.3
BRIDGEWATER TOWNSHIP	7,890	10,693	35.5	27,964	32,861	17.5	2.0	1.5
FAR HILLS BOROUGH	14,301	19,025	33.0	23,160	33,618	45.2	0.0	2.5
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	6,976	9,000	29.0	25,616	27,759	8.4	3.7	3.7
GREEN BROOK TOWNSHIP	8,388	9,037	7.7	27,924	31,189	11.7	2.6	2.9
HILLSBOROUGH TOWNSHIP	6,814	9,897	45.2	25,465	30,234	18.7	3.6	1.7
MANVILLE BOROUGH	6,105	7,779	27.4	21,862	24,079	10.1	2.4	3.6
MILLSTONE BOROUGH	6,387	10,227	60.1	26,457	25,536	-3.5	0.0	1.3
MONTGOMERY TOWNSHIP	7,765	10,830	39.5	29,804	35,645	19.6	2.5	1.6
NORTH PLAINFIELD BOROUGH	8,489	9,050	6.6	24,326	24,032	-1.2	3.2	3.5
PEAPACK AND GLADSTONE BOROUG	7,953	11,152	40.2	25,982	32,788	26.2	3.8	3.3
RARITAN BOROUGH	6,413	7,718	20.3	21,665	23,833	10.0	4.3	2.5
ROCKY HILL BOROUGH	9,214	11,701	27.0	30,647	29,583	-3.5	6.1	2.0
SOMERVILLE BOROUGH	7,459	8,668	16.2	22,918	24,042	4.9	4.4	4.4
SOUTH BOUND BROOK BOROUGH	6,283	7,650	21.8	20,851	22,283	6.9	4.4	3.1
WARREN TOWNSHIP	8,921	12,317	38.1	32,152	36,867	14.7	3.5	1.9
WATCHUNG BOROUGH	10,649	14,871	39.6	36,657	40,609	10.8	2.5	1.3

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 17.
Family Income in 1979 by Age of Householder
Somerset County

	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER							
FAMILY INCOME	15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 44 YEARS	45 TO 54 YEARS	55 TO 59 YEARS	60 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER	ALL AGES
ALL INCOME LEVELS	1,559	10,276	12,781	12,999	5,849	4,518	6,114	54,096
LESS THAN $2,500	44	139	121	71	40	38	74	527
$2,500 TO $4,999	53	109	114	88	32	65	182	643
$5.000 TO $7,499	67	208	131	170	121	124	465	1,286
$7,500 TO $9,999	105	289	168	140	119	147	731	1,699
$10.000 TO $12.49	131	375	247	314	159	196	587	2.009
$12.500 TO $14.99	176	469	265	292	175	179	542	2.098
$15,000 TO $17,49	158	622	631	397	225	296	458	2,787
$17,500 TO $19,99	155	737	565	345	341	280	542	2,965
$20.000 TO $22,49	179	943	726	655	395	343	429	3,670
$22,500 TO $24,99	152	832	757	633	245	332	266	3,217
$25.000 TO $27,49	137	1,008	1,030	832	456	306	184	3,953
$27,500 TO $29,99	36	819	803	736	319	250	317	3,280
$30.000 TO $34,99	90	1,349	1,848	1,708	694	492	407	6,588
$35.000 TO $39,99	34	1,018	1,290	1,540	650	353	270	5,155
$40.000 TO $49,99	27	753	2,018	2,102	710	447	272	6,329
$50.000 TO $74,99	15	481	1,535	2,102	854	499	234	5,720
$75.000 OR MORE	0	125	532	874	314	171	154	2,170
MEDIAN	$18,234	$26,029	$32,252	$35,385	$32,143	$27,116	$17,583	$29,172

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 18.
All Persons and Persons 65 Years Old and Over Below the 1969 and 1979 Poverty Levels
Somerset County

ALL PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	8,403	4.3
1979	7,592	3.8

PERSONS 65 YEARS & OVER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	2,193	16.8
1979	1,208	7.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

had a poverty rate about twice the overall county rate in 1980, although the rate was less than one-half the 1970 poverty rate.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

The total number of housing units in Somerset County increased from 58,310 in 1970 to 69,774 in 1980. This is an increase of 11,464 units (19.7 percent). Table 19 presents the municipal distribution of housing units.

The fastest growing areas as measured by percent change in number of housing units are as follows: Hillsborough Township (3,924 additional units, 135.5% increase), Montgomery Township (728 units, 50.4%), Branchburg Township (804 units, 48.1%), and Franklin Township (1,911 units, 22.3%).

Measures of the financial value of housing in Somerset County are presented in Tables 20 and 21. Countywide, the proportion of owner-occupied housing units did not change significantly. In 1970, 41,664 (71.6%) of the housing units were owner occupied; in 1980, 49,096 (72.9%) were owner-occupied.

Watchung (93.4%) has the highest proportion of owner-occupied housing, contrasted to Somerville (49.5%) which had the lowest. The average increase in value in Somerset County was more than 160% during the ten year period 1970-1980. The increase in value ranged from 134.2% in North Plainfield to 230.1% percent in Peapack Gladstone.

Table 21 illustrates characteristics of renter-occupied housing in Somerset County. The number of rental units increased from 15,349 in 1970 to 18,272 in 1980. The largest increase in rental units occurred in Hillsborough Township, adding almost 1,200 rental units from 1970 to 1980. Bound Brook followed, adding over 1,100 units. The municipalities with the largest proportion of rental housing in 1980 are the Route 22 corridor communities: Somerville (50.5%), North Plainfield (46.9%), Bound Brook (45.7%), and South Bound Brook (40.0%).

A variety of change was experienced in rent levels in Somerset County from 1970 to 1980. Bernards Township's median rent rose 44.7% from $141 to $204, while Montgomery Township's median rent rose 210.0% from $108 in 1970 to $334 in 1980. The average change in median rent was 120.8 percent for the county.

Table 22 illustrates the change in number of housing units by housing type. The largest absolute increase occurred in single detached units (6,271 units added). The largest relative increase occurred in single attached units (389.4% increase). The number of multiple unit structures increased as well, at the rate of 14.8% (444 units) for three- and four-unit structures and 64.3% (3,411 units) for structures with 5 or more units. Slight decreases were recorded in the number of duplexes and mobile homes and trailers.

Table 19.
Total and Year Round Housing Units and Vacancy Rates: 1970 and 1980
Somerset County

	TOTAL HOUSING UNITS			YEAR ROUND HOUSING UNITS		VACANCY RATE YEAR ROUND UNITS	
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	1970	1980
SOMERSET COUNTY	58,310	69,774	19.7	58,152	69,695	2.0	3.3
BEDMINSTER TOWNSHIP	840	938	11.7	840	937	6.1	5.7
BERNARDS TOWNSHIP	3,214	3,785	17.8	3,171	3,784	2.6	1.9
BERNARDSVILLE BOROUGH	2,063	2,342	13.5	2,059	2,339	2.0	2.6
BOUND BROOK BOROUGH	3,490	3,707	6.2	3,490	3,707	1.9	3.9
BRANCHBURG TOWNSHIP	1,670	2,474	48.1	1,667	2,469	1.4	3.0
BRIDGEWATER TOWNSHIP	8,015	8,980	12.0	8,007	8,977	1.4	1.9
FAR HILLS BOROUGH	249	254	2.0	248	254	3.2	5.1
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	8,576	10,487	22.3	8,572	10,460	1.9	3.8
GREEN BROOK TOWNSHIP	1,198	1,410	17.7	1,197	1,408	2.0	2.8
HILLSBOROUGH TOWNSHIP	2,961	6,885	132.5	2,932	6,867	2.4	6.2
MANVILLE BOROUGH	3,815	3,949	3.5	3,815	3,949	1.7	1.8
MILLSTONE BOROUGH	177	173	-2.3	177	173	1.7	1.2
MONTGOMERY TOWNSHIP	1,445	2,173	50.4	1,432	2,166	1.9	8.8
NORTH PLAINFIELD BOROUGH	7,683	7,718	0.5	7,683	7,718	1.3	2.5
PEAPACK AND GLADSTONE BOROUG	596	742	24.5	592	742	2.4	5.9
RARITAN BOROUGH	2,171	2,282	5.1	2,171	2,282	2.0	3.1
ROCKY HILL BOROUGH	268	270	0.7	268	269	0.0	0.7
SOMERVILLE BOROUGH	4,628	4,835	4.5	4,628	4,835	3.2	3.1
SOUTH BOUND BROOK BOROUGH	1,421	1,614	13.6	1,420	1,614	1.1	2.0
WARREN TOWNSHIP	2,469	3,084	24.9	2,453	3,074	2.5	2.4
WATCHUNG BOROUGH	1,361	1,672	22.9	1,330	1,671	1.7	2.5

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 20.
Number and Median Value of Owner Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Somerset County

	OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN VALUE OF OWNER UNITS ($)		% CHANGE IN VALUE
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
SOMERSET COUNTY	41,664	49.096	71.6	70.4	29.653	77,800	162.4
BEDMINSTER TOWNSHIP	566	607	67.4	64.8	39,667	115,000	189.9
BERNARDS TOWNSHIP	2,805	3,177	88.5	84.0	40,019	120,200	200.4
BERNARDSVILLE BOROUGH	1,541	1,765	74.8	75.5	37,739	114,300	202.9
BOUND BROOK BOROUGH	1,913	1,935	54.8	52.2	24,279	63,700	162.4
BRANCHBURG TOWNSHIP	1,401	2,107	84.0	85.3	31,296	99,000	216 3
BRIDGEWATER TOWNSHIP	6.872	7,816	85.8	87.1	34,069	91,100	167.4
FAR HILLS BOROUGH	154	170	62.1	66.9	29,091	87,400	200.4
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	6,275	7,189	73.2	68.7	27,817	67,900	144.1
GREEN BROOK TOWNSHIP	1,059	1.252	88.5	88.9	29.209	76,000	160.2
HILLSBOROUGH TOWNSHIP	2,485	4,875	84.8	71.0	29,522	86,600	193.3
MANVILLE BOROUGH	2,786	2,836	73.0	71.8	22,037	59,500	170.0
MILLSTONE BOROUGH	142	149	80.2	86.1	28.889	82,000	183.8
MONTGOMERY TOWNSHIP	1,136	1,660	79.3	76.6	37,283	109,100	192.6
NORTH PLAINFIELD BOROUGH	3,979	3,998	51.8	51.8	26,347	61,700	134.2
PEAPACK AND GLADSTONE BOROUG	364	456	61.5	61.5	31,111	102,700	230.1
RARITAN BOROUGH	1,392	1,400	64.1	61.3	23,272	62,500	168.6
ROCKY HILL BOROUGH	196	192	73.1	71.4	39,360	104,700	166.0
SOMERVILLE BOROUGH	2,402	2,321	51.9	48.0	25,061	62,400	149.0
SOUTH BOUND BROOK BOROUGH	899	949	63.3	58.8	19,362	55,900	188.7
WARREN TOWNSHIP	2,116	2,720	86.3	88.5	38,492	110,300	186.6
WATCHUNG BOROUGH	1,181	1,522	88.8	91.1	48,096	136,000	182.8

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 21.
Number and Median Contract Rent of Renter Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980 Somerset County

	RENTER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN CONTRACT RENT ($)		% CHANGE IN RENT
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
SOMERSET COUNTY	15,349	18,272	26.4	26.2	127	281	120.8
BEDMINSTER TOWNSHIP	223	277	26.5	29.6	120	352	193.3
BERNARDS TOWNSHIP	282	534	8.9	14.1	141	204	44.7
BERNARDSVILLE BOROUGH	477	513	23.2	21.9	139	318	128.4
BOUND BROOK BOROUGH	1,512	1,629	43.3	43.9	108	245	127.9
BRANCHBURG TOWNSHIP	243	289	14.6	11.7	116	285	146.6
BRIDGEWATER TOWNSHIP	1,025	988	12.8	11.0	159	328	106.6
FAR HILLS BOROUGH	86	71	34.7	28.0	138	337	144.8
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	2,132	2,871	24.9	27.4	142	311	119.5
GREEN BROOK TOWNSHIP	114	116	9.5	8.2	126	290	130.8
HILLSBOROUGH TOWNSHIP	377	1,564	12.9	22.8	116	354	204.6
MANVILLE BOROUGH	963	1,042	25.2	26.4	106	245	131.2
MILLSTONE BOROUGH	32	22	18.1	12.7	124	275	120.9
MONTGOMERY TOWNSHIP	269	315	18.8	14.5	108	334	210.0
NORTH PLAINFIELD BOROUGH	3,606	3,527	46.9	45.7	143	272	90.2
PEAPACK AND GLADSTONE BOROUG	214	242	36.1	32.6	119	314	163.5
RARITAN BOROUGH	736	812	33.9	35.6	96	239	148.0
ROCKY HILL BOROUGH	72	75	26.9	27.9	131	293	123.9
SOMERVILLE BOROUGH	2,078	2,365	44.9	48.9	116	263	127.0
SOUTH BOUND BROOK BOROUGH	505	633	35.6	39.2	118	269	128.0
WARREN TOWNSHIP	276	279	11.3	9.1	131	328	149.7
WATCHUNG BOROUGH	127	108	9.5	6.5	137	293	114.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 22.
Tenure and Occupancy Status By Units in Structure: 1970 and 1980
(Year-round housing units)
Somerset County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
TOTAL YEAR-ROUND UNITS	58,149	69,735	19.9
1, DETACHED UNIT	42,468	48,739	14.8
1, ATTACHED UNIT	385	1,884	389.4
2 UNITS	6,836	6,802	-0.5
3 AND 4 UNITS	3,007	3,451	14.8
5 OR MORE UNITS	5,306	8,717	64.3
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	147	142	-3.4
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	57,013	67,368	18.2
1, DETACHED UNIT	41,784	47,705	14.2
1, ATTACHED UNIT	373	1,756	370.8
2 UNITS	6,636	6,438	-3.0
3 AND 4 UNITS	2,901	3,237	11.6
5 OR MORE UNITS	5,172	8,090	56.4
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	147	142	-3.4
OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS	41,704	49,106	17.7
1, DETACHED UNIT	38,690	44,559	15.2
1, ATTACHED UNIT	169	1,357	703.0
2 UNITS	2,389	2,118	-11.3
3 AND 4 UNITS	298	470	57.7
5 OR MORE UNITS	32	502	1468.8
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	126	100	-20.6
RENTER OCCUPIED UNITS	15,309	18,262	19.3
1, DETACHED UNIT	3,094	3,146	1.7
1, ATTACHED UNIT	204	399	95.6
2 UNITS	4,247	4,320	1.7
3 AND 4 UNITS	2,603	2,767	6.3
5 OR MORE UNITS	5,140	7,588	47.6
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	21	42	100.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 23.
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income: 1970 and 1980
Somerset County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL INCOME LEVELS:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	14,700	100.0	17,483	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	7,115	48.4	6,607	37.8
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	2,020	13.7	2,804	16.0
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	1,989	13.5	3,051	17.5
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	2,635	17.9	4,107	23.5
NOT COMPUTED	941	6.4	914	5.2
INCOME LESS THAN $5,000:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	3,221	100.0	1,764	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	82	2.5	45	2.6
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	87	2.7	37	2.1
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	385	12.0	123	7.0
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	2,265	70.3	1,253	71.0
NOT COMPUTED	402	12.5	306	17.3
INCOME $5,000 TO $9,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	5,173	100.0	2,417	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	1,744	33.7	100	4.1
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	1,389	26.9	92	3.8
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	1,379	26.7	384	15.9
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	360	7.0	1,710	70.7
NOT COMPUTED	301	5.8	131	5.4
INCOME $10,000 TO $14,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	4,066	100.0	3,000	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	3,291	80.9	227	7.6
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	457	11.2	577	19.2
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	184	4.5	1,226	40.9
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	5	0.1	863	28.8
NOT COMPUTED	129	3.2	107	3.6
INCOME $15,000 OR MORE:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	2,240	100.0	10,302	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	1,998	89.2	6,235	60.5
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	87	3.9	2,098	20.4
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	41	1.8	1,318	12.8
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	5	0.2	281	2.7
NOT COMPUTED	109	4.9	370	3.6

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 24.
Persons per Room by Complete Plumbing Facilities for Occupied Housing Units, 1970 and 1980 Somerset County

	1970	1980
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	57,013	67,368
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	54,686	66,222
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	2,045	943
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	282	203
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	56,271	66,787
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	98.7	99.1
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	54,002	65,668
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	98.7	99.2
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	2,008	926
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	98.2	98.2
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	261	193
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	92.6	95.1

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

As expected, the majority of owner-occupied units are single units, either attached or detached. Most rental units are found in multiple dwelling structures, although there are a significant number of single detached rental units. The greatest increase between 1970 and 1980 in rental units occurred in structures with five or more units.

The percentage of household income spent on rent is outlined in Table 23. As expected, households with lower income spend a greater proportion of income on housing than higher income households spend. For households in the $5,000 to $9,999 range a disproportionate share, 70.7%, spent 35% or more of their income for rent in 1980, compared with 7.0% in 1970. It is significant to note that a smaller number of renter households reported lower incomes (under $15,000) in 1980 (7,181 households) than in 1970 (12,460 households).

Traditionally, the "rule of thumb" regarding share of income spent for housing was 25%. In 1970, 4,624 renter households (31.5%) spent 25% or more of the household income on housing. By 1980, 7,158 renter households (40.9%) spent 25% or more for housing.

Another traditional measure of housing is the number of persons per room. Housing was considered overcrowded if more than 1.01 persons per room occupied the unit. By this definition, a significant decrease occurred in overcrowded housing from 1970 to 1980. In 1970, 2,327 units had more than 1.01 persons per room. By 1980 only 1,146 units had more than 1.01 persons per room. See Table 24.

Completeness of plumbing facilities is an additional measure of housing quality. In 1970, 98.7% of all occupied units had complete plumbing facilities. By 1980, 99.1% of all occupied units in Somerset County had complete plumbing facilities.

TECHNICAL NOTES FOR CENSUS TABLES

TABLE 1

TOTAL POPULATION

Total population is the resident population of an area on April 1, 1970 for 1970 and April 1, 1980 for 1980. The figures in table 1 represent all revisions in census figures for 1970 and 1980 published by the U.S. Census Bureau.

In 1980 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Essex County, and East Orange in Essex County.

In 1970 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Northfield City and Pleasantville City in Atlantic County; Bergen County, Bergenfield borough, Bogota borough, Carlstadt borough, Cliffside Park borough, Cresskill borough, Demarest borough, Dumont borough, Edgewater borough, Elmwood Park borough, Fairlawn borough, Garfield city, Hackensack city, Little Ferry borough, Lodi borough, Mahwah township, Moonachie borough, New Milford borough, Paramus borough, Ridgefield Park borough, Saddle Brook township, and South Hackensack township, in Bergen County; Burlington City, Burlington township, Delran township, Riverside township, and Willingboro township in Burlington County; Essex County, Belleville town, Caldwell borough, Millburn township, Newark city, North Caldwell borough, Nutley town, and West Caldwell borough in Essex County; Hudson County, Jersey City city, and Union City city; Mercer County, Trenton city in Mercer County; Monmouth County, Tinton Falls borough in Monmouth County; Florham Park borough and Morris township in Morris County; Warren County, Belvidere town in Warren County.

Population per square mile is the total population of an area divided by land area measured in square miles. Area figures are from the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs and differ slightly from land area figures computed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 2

NET MIGRATION

Net migration is the difference between the 1970 population, plus births between census day 1970 and 1980, minus deaths between census days and the 1980 census count. A negative number means more persons left the area than moved to the area. Births and deaths are not counted in the census, but are compiled by the New Jersey Department of Health for the state. Migration figures based entirely on census data are shown in table 3. See below.

TABLE 3

RESIDENCE IN 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to question 15 which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and city of residence on April 1, 1975. Residence in 1975 is used in conjunction with current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population. The category "Same house" includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1980 had returned to their 1975 residence. The category "Different house in the United States" includes persons who lived in the United States in 1975 but in a different house (or apartment) from the one they occupied on April 1, 1980. These persons were subdivided into three groups according to their 1975 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group was further subdivided by region of 1975 residence. The category "Abroad" includes those with residence in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States in 1975, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. When no information on residence in 1975 was collected for a person, information for other family members was used, if available. All cases of nonresponse, or incomplete response not assigned based on information from other family members, were allocated based on the previous residence of other persons with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State may be understated.

Similar questions on mobility were asked in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. The questions in the 1950 census, however, applied to residence one year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census is reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1970 and 1960 censuses is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one-half of the full census sample. Therefore, tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over derived from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

TABLE 4

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in items 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to item 5a (or age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference between date of birth and April 1, 1980.

The median ages shown in this report were computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in the tables. If the median fell in the terminal category of an age distribution, the method of presentation was to show the initial age of the terminal category followed by a plus sign; thus, if the median fell in the category "85 years and over," it is shown as "85+."

In each census since 1940, the Bureau of the Census has assigned the age of a person when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. In 1960, 1970, and 1980, assignment of unknown ages was performed by the general allocation procedure.

TABLE 5 AND 6

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-identification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, households and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" included persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire, but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, and Guamanian, as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander Groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese or Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

The category "Race, n.e.c." includes all other persons not included in the categories (White, Black, American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut, and Asian and Pacific Islander) mentioned above. Persons reporting in the "Other" race category and providing write-in entries such as Eurasian, Cosmopolitan, Inter-racial, or a Spanish origin group (e.g., Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) were included in "Race, n.e.c." During the coding operations, each of the sub-groups

comprising "Race, n.e.c." were identified separately; plans are to provide figures for the component groups in subsequent 1980 census reports.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned.

Comparability Between Sample and 100-percent Data for Racial Groups-The data on racial groups shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations. Sample data are subject to sampling variability.

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therin in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data for racial groups. That is, in the case of figures available for racial groups, both in this report and the PC80-1-B report for this state, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data-Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" population and the "Race, n.e.c." or "Other" race population (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent, of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 58 percent reported "White." As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Race, n.e.c." are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, this change does not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census

questionnaire was expanded to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970 but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for Hawaiians and Koreans at the national level.

TABLE 7

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic group(s) with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting a particular ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single- and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 triple-ancestry categories were identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., "Polish" or "Italian"). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the person's ancestry was tabulated as "not reported."

TABLE 8

SPANISH/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Information on persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent from the 1980 census was derived from answers to question 7 which was asked of all persons.

Persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent are those who reported either Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish/Hispanic origin in question 7. Persons who reported "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin were those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are persons identifying their origin or descent as being Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispano, Latino, etc.

Origin or descent can be regarded as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arival in the United States. It is important to note that persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, households and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one type of Spanish origin and persons of both a Spansih and some other origin(s) who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, then the first origin reported by the person was recorded. If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by computer in the sample edit operation according to available related information such as ancestry and place of birth reported for the household member. If such information was not reported, origin was assigned from entries of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If no origin was reported for any household member (excluding a paid employee), then an origin was assigned from another household with a householder of the same race.

Limitations of the Data--A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, "Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Populaton--The data on the Spanish origin populaion shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the results of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish origin item on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample, whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the Spanish origin population. That is, in the case of figures available for Spanish origin groups, both in this report and the corresponsing PC80-1-B report, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 data on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with those of 1970 because of several factors; namely, overall improvements of the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizeable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design from the 1970 question included the placement of the category "No (not Spanish/Hispanic)" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question). Also, the category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population; in the 1980 census, the Spanish origin question was asked of everyone in the Nation.

TABLE 9

HOUSEHOLD, RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER, FAMILY, AND GROUP QUARTERS

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from other persons in the building and have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated

persons who share living arrangements. The actual classification of a housing unit as a household depends on entries in question 2 and item B on the census questionnaire. Item B on type of unit or quarters was filed by an enumerator or a census office clerk for each housing unit or group quarters.

The measure "persons per household" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders).

Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Only basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship will appear in the PC80-1-D reports (and summary tape file 5).

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is allocated according to the responses for age and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household.

Householder--One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished--a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse--A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child--A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own children" are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the houeholder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age.

The number of children "living with two parents" includes stepchildren and adopted children as well as sons and daughters born to the couple.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, except the spouse of the householder.

In a subfamily an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

Nonrelative--Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family and Subfamily

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without children, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years of age, living in a household and related to either the householder or the householder's spouse. Members of a subfamily are also included among the members of a family. The number of subfamilies, therefore, is not included in the number of families.

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions--Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other--This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are 9 or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain othr types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number of relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Military quarters include barracks or dormitories on base, transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and military ships.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 definition of a household differs from that used in 1970 only in the change in the definition of housing unit to eliminate the requirement for complete kitchen facilities for the exclusive use of the household. The household reference person in 1970 was the "head of the household" (the husband in married-couple families); for 1980 it was changed to "the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented." In 1970, a unit in which 6 or more unrelated persons were living together was classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to 10 or more unrelated persons.

TABLE 10

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to question 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "Now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced as well as those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Pesons in common-law marriages are classified as now married, persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married, and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

When marital status was not reported, it was allocated according to the relationship to householder and sex and age of the person.

TABLE 11

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8, 9, and 10. Persons are classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or schooling obtained through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Children were included as enrolled in nursery school only if the school included instruction as an important and integral phase of its program. Children enrolled in "Head Start" programs, or similar programs sponsored by local agencies to provide preprimary education to young children, were included as enrolled in school. Persons who had been enrolled in a regular school since February 1, 1980, but who had not actually attended, for example, because of illiness, were counted as enrolled in school. Schooling which is generally regarded as not "regular" includes that given in nursery schools which simple provide custodial day care; in specialized vocational, trade, or business schools; in on-the-job training; and through correspondence courses.

Public, Church-Related, or Other Private School--Persons who were enrolled in school were also classified as attending a public, church-related, or other private school. In general, a "public" school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal Government agency. A "church-related"

school is defined here as a private school which is controlled or supported primarily by a religious organization. An "other private" school is defined as a school controlled or supported primarily by private groups other than religious organizations.

In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear, and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Level and Year of School in Which Enrolled--Persons who were enrolled in school were classified according to the level and year of school in which they were enrolled as reported in question 9. The levels which are separately identified in this report are nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, high school, and college. Children in "Head Start" or similar programs were counted under "nursery" or "kindergarten" as appropriate. Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 to 8, and high school includes grades 9 to 12. Persons attending junior high school are reported in elementary school or high school according to their grade. The term "college" includes junior or community colleges, 4-year colleges, universities, and graduate or professional schools.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--School enrollment questions in some form have been included in the census singe 1840; grade attended was added in 1940. The wording of the type of school question was changed from parochial in 1970 to church-related in 1980 in an attempt to make the affiliation with a religious group clearer to respondents. The intention was to include all schools controlled by religious groups rather than only particular denominations or religons.

The corresponding question on shcooling in the 1930 census applied to a somewhat longer period, the period since the preceding September 1; in addition, the question was not restricted as to the type of school the person was attedning. In 1940 the question referred to the period since the preceding March 1. In 1950 the reference period was changed to that between February 1 and the time of enumeration. The same reference period was used in 1960, 1970, and 1980.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained has varied for the several censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in 1930 and 1940, for persons 5 to 29 years old in 1950, for thoe 5 to 34 years old in 1960, and for those 3 years old and over in 1970 and 1980. Most of the published enrollment figures relate to ages 5 to 20 in 1930, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. The extended age coverage for the published enrollment data in the recent censuses relfects increased interest in the number of persons who are attending regular colleges and universities at older ages.

In the 1940 census, grade of enrollment was available for the first time; grade or year could be identified for elementary school through college. In 1950, kindergarten enrollment was separately identified for the first time. In 1970 nursery school enrollment was added to the levels of school separately identified.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Data on school enrollment are also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local governmental agencies. This information is generally obtained from reports of school systsms and institutions of higher learning and from other surveys and censuses. These data are only roughly comparabe with data collected by the Bureau of the Census, however, because of differences in definitions, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9 and 10. These questions on educational attainment applied only to progress in "regular" schools as defined under the definition for school enrollment. The first question called for the highest grade attended, regardless of "skipped" or "repeated" grades. Pesons whose education was received in foreign school systems or an ungraded school were expected to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. An instruction printed on the form, "If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark '12'" (meaning grade 12), was to ensure that persons who dropped out of school before high school graduation but later earned a diploma with an equivalency test would be counted as high shcool graduates. Those diploma recipients who also attended college would be credited with college attendance as reported.

The second question on educational attainment asked whether or not the highest grade attended had been finished. It was to be answered "Yes" if the person had successfully completed the entire grade or year indicated in question 9. If the person had completed only part of the year, had dropped out, or failed to pass the last grade attended, the question was to be answered "No." If the person was still attending school in that grade, he or she answered "Now attending."

The number in each category of highest grade of school completed represents the combination of (a) persons who reported the indicated grade as the highest grade attended and that they had finished it, (b) those who had attended the next higher grade but had not finished it, and (c) those still attending the next higher grade. Persons who have not completed the first year of elementary school are classified as having no years of school completed.

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school by graduation or an equivalency test and persons who reported that they had attended some level of college.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--Educational attainment questions in terms of years of school completed have been included in the census since 1940. From 1840 to 1930, only a question on basic literacy was included. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. However, respondents frequently reported the grade or year in which they were enrolled, or had last been enrolled, instead of the one completed. The two-question approach used since 1950 was designed to reduce this kind of error. The 1980 instruction for persons who received a high school diploma by virtue of passing an equivalency test was not included on past census questionnaires. Persons who took equivalency tests may or may not have been reported as high school graduates in earlier censuses; however, completing high school by such means was not as common in earlier decades as it was in the decade prior to the 1980 census.

Median School Years Completed--The median number of school years completed was computed on the basis of intervals for years under 8 and a continuous series of numbers for 8 years of school completed and above (e.g., completion of the 1st year of high school was treated as completion of the 9th year, completion of the 1st year of college, as completion of the 13th year, etc.). Persons completing a given school year were assumed to be distributed evenly within the interval from .0 to .9 of the year. In fact, at the time of census enumeration, most of the enrolled persons had completed at least three-fourths of a school year beyond the highest grade completed, whereas a large majority of persons who were not enrolled had not attended any part of a grade beyond the highest one completed. The effect of the assumption is to place the median for younger persons slightly below, and for older persons slightly above, the true median.

The same procedure for computing this median has been used in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. Because of the inexact assumption as to the distribution within an interval, this median is more approriately used for comparing different groups and the same group at different dates than as an absolute measure of educational attainment.

TABLE 12

LABOR FORCE STATUS

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26.

The series of questions on labor force status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (a) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (b) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (c) persons on layoff; and (d) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week.

The labor force status data shown in this and other 1980 census reports relate to persons 16 years old and over. In 1940, 1950, and 1960, labor force status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967. Selected labor force status data were shown in 1970 for persons 14 and 15 years old, but are not presented for 1980.

Employed--Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"--those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"--those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed--Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Examples of jobseeking activities are: (1) registering at a public or private employment office, (2) meeting with prospective employers, (3) investigating

possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business, (4) placing or answering advertisements, (5) writing letters of application, and (6) being on a union or professional register.

Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Civilian Labor Force--The civilian labor force consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed--Unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past are classifed as the "Experienced unemployed."

Experienced Civilian Labor Force--The "experienced civilian labor force" comprises the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force--The labor force includes all persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force--All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "Not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidential unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker--The term "Worker" appears in connection with several subjects in this report: nonworkers per 100 workers, journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1979, and number of workers in family in 1979. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Nonworkers Per 100 Workers--This measure, called the "nonworker/worker ratio" in the 1970 census, is the ratio of the sum of persons "not in the labor force" plus persons under 16 years of age to persons 16 years old and over in the labor force.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--The questionnaire items and labor force status concepts for the 1980 census were essentially identical to those used in the 1970 census. However, these concepts differed in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses; see the Volume 1 publications from the 1970 census for more information.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Because employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, other series, unlike those presented here, may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the statistics shown here whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the labor force status data in this report include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment figures of the Bureau of the Census are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example, figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, as well as new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Bureau of the Census. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons temporarily absent from work for reasons other than layoff are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "employed" in the census reports. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on labor force status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collection in the Current Population Survey. However, some differences may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

TABLE 13

OCCUPATION

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questions 28, 29, and 30.

This series of questions was used to obtain industry, occupation, and class of worker information for the employed, the experienced unemployed, and experienced workers not currently in the labor force. The last two categories apply to persons who had worked at some time during the previous five years. All three items related to one specific job that the person held. For an employed person, the information referred to the job held during the reference week. Those who were employed at two or more jobs reported the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. For experienced unemployed persons and those not in the labor force, the information referred to the last job that they held.

Clerical staff in the Bureau's processing offices converted the written industry and occupation descriptions from the questionnaire to identifying codes by relating these descriptions to an entry in the 1980 Census of Population: Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations (PHC80-R3), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. For the industrial code, however, these coders first referred to a Company Name List. This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Bureau of the Census for use in the economic censuses and survyes, contains the names of establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification code converted to population census equivalents. This listing facilitates coding and helps maintain industrial classification comparability.

Occupation Classification System

The system developed for the 1980 census consists of 503 specific occupation categories arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupation groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification Manual (SOC), published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards. This is the first time there was a United States standard to use in developing the census occupational classification.

The SOC Manual presents a list of 12 principles used in occupational classification. The primary principles used were as follows: 1) the classification should realistically reflect the current occupational structure of the United States, and 2) an occupation should be classified on the basis of work performed. The conversion of the census classification to the SOC has caused the 1980 census classification to be less comparable with the classifications used in earlier censuses. See the section on "Comparability."

TABLE 14

PLACE OF WORK

The data on place of work were derived from answers to question 23, which was asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Data are tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Place of work refers to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, village, borough, etc.); whether or not the place of work was inside or outside its incorporated (legal) limits; and the county, State, and ZIP code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name could not be given, the building name or other physical location description was to be entered. Persons who worked at more than one location were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible which described the area in which he or she worked during the reference week.

TABLE 15 AND 16

INCOME IN 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, net royalty or rental income; Social

Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. The earnins figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Median Income--The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in this report. Median income figures of $30,000 or less are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B of the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1979.

Mean Income--The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per Capita Income-Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Since the mean is strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, it is expecially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in this report for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in this report.

TABLE 16 AND 17

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data (see the section on "income in 1979").

Poverty statistics presented in this report are based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980. At the core of this definition is the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Bureau of the census to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals consist of a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families are further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over). The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample is tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income is less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual is classified as below the poverty level. The number of persons below the poverty level is the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and

the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was $7,412 in 1979 and $3,721 in 1970. The poverty threshold varies with the size of the family unit.

Poverty thresholds are computed on a national basis only. No attempt has been made to adjust these thresholds for regional, State, or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined--Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total populaton minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level. In tables that contain only poverty data, the above exclusions are stated in the headnote and the word "persons" is used in place of "persons for whom poverty status is determined."

Specified Poverty Levels--Because the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Governmen do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was $9,265 ($7,412 x 1.25) in 1979 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level--The average thresholds shown in the first column of the table were weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds shown in the table may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1980 Current Population Survey. However, it is feld that these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1980 census.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data

The poverty definition used in the 1980 census differs slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. These technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 census, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families were applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer have a set of poverty thresholds that are lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. Instead, the nonfarm thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons.

These changes result in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 census is essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference is that in 1980, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census exclude all persons in group quarters and include all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It is unlikely that these differences in

population coverage would have a significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses.

Limitations

The term "Poverty" connotes a complex set of economic, social, and psychological conditions. The statistics presented in this report provide only estimates of economic poverty based on the receipt of money income before taxes. Readers should also be aware that for many different reasons there is a tendency for respondents to underreport their income. Overall, income earned from wages or salary is more accurately reported than other sources of income. (For a complete disucssion of the limitations of the income data, see the section on "Income in 1979.")

It should be pointed out that nonmoney income is not considered in determining poverty status. In recent years, however, receipts from nonmoney transfers such as food stamps, housing subsidies, and health benefits have become an increasingly important element in the income of poor persons. For further information on the subject of valuing noncash benefits, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper 50, Alternative Methods for Valuing Selected In-Kind Transfer Benefits and Measuring Their Effect on Poverty. For a complete discussion of the limitations of the poverty concept, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

TABLE 19

HOUSING UNIT

Housing Units--A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except as described in the next section on Group Quarters). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealer's sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data--Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

Year-Round Housing Units--Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics.

Type of Vacant Unit--Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either "Seasonal and migratory" or "Year-round." "Seasonal" units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreasional use, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins; units offered to vacationers in the summer for summer sports or in the winter for winter sports; and vacant units held for herders and loggers. "Migratory" units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. "Year-round" vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered as year-round. A unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered as year-round.

Vacancy Status--The data on vacancy status were tabulated from responses to questionnaire item C. Year-round vacant units are subdivided according to their vacancy status as follows:

For sale only. Vacant year-round units being offered "For sale only," including individual units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "For sale only."

For rent. Vacant year-round units offered "For rent," and vacant units offered either for rent or for sale.

Other vacants. If a vacant year-round unit is not "For sale only" or "For rent," it is classified in the category "Other vacants" in this report. This category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy, and units held for occasional use.

TABLE 20

VALUE

Value--Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for, if it were for sale. For vacant units, value is the price asked for the property. Value and price asked are tabulated separately for certain kinds of housing units. Value statistics are presented for sepcified owner-occupied housing units and specified vacant for sale only housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents or vans occupied as a usual residence, as well as owner-occupied noncondominium units in multi-family buildings. The "Specified owner-occupied" universe is the same for the value tabulation and the mortgages status and selected monthly owner costs tabulation.

TABLE 21

RENT

Rent--This report presents statistics on rent for "Specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

Contract Rent--In this report, only median contract rent for specified renter-occupied housing units and median rent asked for specified vacant for rent housing units in rural areas are shown. Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the rent asked for the unit at the time of enumeration.

Gross Rent--The computed rent termed "Gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. "Gross rent" is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations.

TABLE 22

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

Units in Structure--A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. The category "Mobile home or trailer, etc." includes mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, vans, etc.

TABLE 24

PERSONS PER ROOM AND PLUMBING FACILTIES

Persons Per Room--"Persons per room" is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Plumbing Facilities--The category "Complete plumbing for exclusive use" consists of units which have hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and bathtub or shower inside the housing unit for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit. "Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" includes those conditions when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present.

Comparability With 1970 Census Plumbing Facilities Data--In 1970, there were separate questions on the presence of hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet. For 1980, these three items were combined into a single question on plumbing facilities. In addition, the facilities must be inside the housing unit rather than inside the structure as in 1970.

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MORRIS COUNTY

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1970 - 1980

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DATA
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COUNTY COURTHOUSE
MORRISTOWN, NEW JERSEY 07960

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
DIVISION of PLANNING and RESEARCH
OFFICE of DEMOGRAPHIC and ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
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MORRIS COUNTY
CENSUS TRENDS
1970 TO 1980

LINDA L. MALONE

MAY 1986

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PREFACE

With the release of 1980 census data, many anticipated trends were confirmed. It was not surprising to discover, for example, that population growth in New Jersey was occurring in the traditionally less densely settled counties and that population decline was experienced in the older, more industrialized counties. The higher median age in 1980 also was not unexpected, nor were the smaller household and family sizes. Overall levels of educational attainment continued to rise as they have in the past. There were greater numbers and percentages of females in the labor force. Generally, median family income, measured in constant dollars, barely grew, and poverty rates showed a slight increase. The percentage growth in housing units exceeded population growth and the percentage growth in perceived value of owner-occupied housing units for the most part, was higher than that for renter-occupied units.

These and other trends for Morris County from the 1970 and 1980 censuses are examined in this report, which is one of a set of publications providing comparable data from the latest censuses. The set consists of 22 reports--one for the State of New Jersey and one for each of the state's 21 counties. Each report covers seven topics: general population trends, demographic characteristics, households and families, education, labor force, income and poverty, and housing characteristics. In addition, there are 24 tables presenting 1970 and 1980 census data.

The New Jersey State Data Center

The Census Trends reports exemplify the cooperative nature of the New Jersey State Data Center (NJSDC). They were produced jointly, in most cases, by the lead agency of the NJSDC and appropriate NJSDC county affiliate.

The NJSDC is a federal-state cooperative program between the U. S. Bureau of the Census and the State of New Jersey. The objective of the program is to increase access to, availability to, use of, and expertise in census and related data. The NJSDC attempts to accomplish this in several ways. A network of over 90 agencies has been established throughout the state to provide localized access and expertise. The lead agency is housed within the Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis, Division of Planning and Research, New Jersey Department of Labor. The primary participants are the State Library, Princeton University Computer Center, and Rutgers University Computer Center. All 21 counties are represented through the county planning agencies, except in Burlington County where the affiliate is the County

Department of Economic Development. Additionally, the 42 New Jersey Depository Libraries cooperate in the program, as do all New Jersey State agencies.

A quarterly newsletter, as well as numerous reports containing census data, is published by the NJSDC. And, conferences or workshops are sponsored several times a year.

For more information on the NJSDC contact: New Jersey State Data Center, Division of Planning and Research, Department of Labor, CN388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388.

Connie O. Hughes, Staff Director
New Jersey State Data Center

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report represents the efforts of many people. The primary author of the Morris County Census Trends report was Linda L. Malone. Please contact Ms. Malone should you have any questions on this county. She should also be consulted for other census and related data for this county.

This project was conceived and developed by Charles J. Crowley, Demographer, New Jersey State Data Center. Mr. Crowley was also responsible for accessing the 1970 and 1980 census files, producing the tables, and overall design of the reports. He also served as liaison with the authors of the county reports.

Clerical support within the Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis was provided by Evette Barther, Randy Belknap, Linda Boyle, and Percola Wilson. Without their tireless, good natured efforts, the completion of this report would not have been possible.

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MORRIS COUNTY CENSUS TRENDS: 1970 to 1980

GENERAL POPULATION TRENDS

The growth rate of the population in Morris County has varied from decade to decade since 1920. Between 1950 and 1960, the growth rate reached a high of 59.2%, then dropped slightly to 56.6% between 1960 and 1970. However, between the years 1970 and 1980, for the first time in this 60-year period, the growth rate fell to an unprecedented low of 6.3%. The state has experienced similar increases and decreases in growth rates, although not as high as Morris County. For example, the 1950-1960 figures show that the state population increased by 25.5%, and between 1960 and 1970 the increase was 18.2%. Then over the 1970-1980 decade, there was a mere 2.7% growth rate for New Jersey Between 1970 and 1980 other counties in New Jersey showed a wide range of growth rates; for example, the range was as low as -8.7% in Essex County, and as high as 66.0% in Ocean County.

Municipalities in Morris County had a wide range of growth rates as well. There was a growth rate as high as 80.4% in Mount Olive contrasted with a 12.7% decline in Mountain Lakes Borough. The four municipalities which grew the most (out of the 23 which showed an increase) were Mount Olive Township (80.4%), Washington Township (63.8%), Randolph Township (34.1%), and Mendham Borough (31.4%). All of these five towns are in the western part of the county. Interestingly, the population decreases occurred in three clusters. Two were in the east--the northern part (consisting of Riverdale Borough, Pequannock Township, and Lincoln Park Borough), and the southern part (made up of Passaic Township, Harding Township, Morristown Town, Florham Park Borough, Madison Borough, and Chatham Borough). The third cluster was a group of three towns in central Morris County (Wharton Borough, Mine Hill Township and Dover Town). In addition, Parsippany-Troy Hills Township, the largest municipality, decreased in population by 9.5% (-5,244) from 1970 to 1980.

While the total population figure is useful, another valuable statistic shown in Table 1 is the number of persons per square mile. This figure shows the population density of the county and each municipality in 1970 and 1980. Although Morris County experienced a greater percentage of growth (6.3%) compared to the state (2.7%) between 1970 and 1980, the density per square mile in the county was still lower than in the state, (867 per square mile compared to 986 per square mile in 1980).

There are two factors which lead to a population change, 1) natural changes, i.e., births and deaths and 2) migration. Table 2 shows these general characteristics of the populaton change. The natural increase in the population (23,988) is used to esti-

Table 1.
Total Population, Population Density, and Share of County Population 1970 and 1980 Morris County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	TOTAL POPULATION 1970	1980	% CHANGE	POP. PER SQ. MILE 1970	1980	% OF COUNTY POP. 1970	1980
MORRIS COUNTY	383,454	407,630	6.3	815	867	100.0	100.0
BOONTON TOWN	9,261	8,620	-6.9	3,827	3,562	2.4	2.1
BOONTON TOWNSHIP	3,070	3,273	6.6	374	399	0.8	0.8
BUTLER BOROUGH	7,051	7,616	8.0	3,579	3,866	1.8	1.9
CHATHAM BOROUGH	9,566	8,537	-10.8	4,071	3,633	2.5	2.1
CHATHAM TOWNSHIP	8,093	8,883	9.8	889	976	2.1	2.2
CHESTER BOROUGH	1,299	1,433	10.3	812	896	0.3	0.4
CHESTER TOWNSHIP	4,265	5,198	21.9	148	180	1.1	1.3
DENVILLE TOWNSHIP	14,045	14,380	2.4	1,106	1,132	3.7	3.5
DOVER TOWN	15,039	14,681	-2.4	5,992	5,849	3.9	3.6
EAST HANOVER TOWNSHIP	7,734	9,319	20.5	942	1,135	2.0	2.3
FLORHAM PARK BOROUGH	9,373	9,359	-0.1	1,250	1,248	2.4	2.3
HANOVER TOWNSHIP	10,700	11,846	10.7	991	1,097	2.8	2.9
HARDING TOWNSHIP	3,249	3,236	-0.4	158	158	0.8	0.8
JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP	14,122	16,413	16.2	343	398	3.7	4.0
KINNELON BOROUGH	7,600	7,770	2.2	399	408	2.0	1.9
LINCOLN PARK BOROUGH	9,034	8,806	-2.5	1,356	1,322	2.4	2.2
MADISON BOROUGH	16,710	15,357	-8.1	3,979	3,656	4.4	3.8
MENDHAM BOROUGH	3,729	4,899	31.4	622	817	1.0	1.2
MENDHAM TOWNSHIP	3,697	4,488	21.4	210	255	1.0	1.1
MINE HILL TOWNSHIP	3,557	3,325	-6.5	1,206	1.127	0.9	0.8
MONTVILLE TOWNSHIP	11,846	14,290	20.6	624	753	3.1	3.5
MORRIS TOWNSHIP	18.135	18,486	1.9	1.155	1,178	4.7	4.5
MORRIS PLAINS BOROUGH	5,540	5,305	-4.2	2,131	2,040	1.4	1.3
MORRISTOWN TOWN	17,662	16,614	-5.9	6,176	5,809	4.6	4.1
MOUNTAIN LAKES BOROUGH	4,739	4,153	-12.4	1,634	1,432	1.2	1.0
MOUNT ARLINGTON BOROUGH	3,590	4,251	18.4	1,596	1,889	0.9	1.0
MOUNT OLIVE TOWNSHIP	10,394	18,748	80.4	346	624	2.7	4.6
NETCONG BOROUGH	2,858	3,557	24.5	3,176	3,952	0.7	0.9
PARSIPPANY-TROY HILLS TOWNSHIP	55,112	49,868	-9.5	2,268	2,052	14.4	12.2
PASSAIC TOWNSHIP	7,393	7,275	-1.6	591	582	1.9	1.8
PEQUANNOCK TOWNSHIP	14,350	13,776	-4.0	2,065	1,982	3.7	3.4
RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP	13,296	17,828	34.1	637	854	3.5	4.4
RIVERDALE BOROUGH	2,729	2,530	-7.3	1,459	1,353	0.7	0.6
ROCKAWAY BOROUGH	6,383	6,852	7.3	3,192	3,426	1.7	1.7
ROCKAWAY TOWNSHIP	18,955	19,850	4.7	448	469	4.9	4.9
ROXBURY TOWNSHIP	15,754	18,878	19.8	734	880	4.1	4.6
VICTORY GARDENS BOROUGH	1,027	1,043	1.6	5,135	5,215	0.3	0.3
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	6,962	11,402	63.8	154	253	1.8	2.8
WHARTON BOROUGH	5,535	5,485	-0.9	2,838	2,813	1.4	1.3

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 2.
Components of Population Change 1970 to 1980
Morris County

(1) TOTAL POPULATION 1970	383,454
(2) BIRTHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	50,247
(3) DEATHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	26,260
(4) NATURAL INCREASE = BIRTHS (2) - DEATHS (3)	23,988
(5) 1970 POPULATION (1) + NATURAL INCREASE (4)	407,442
(6) TOTAL POPULATION 1980	407,630
(7) NET MIGRATION = LINE (6) - LINE (5)	188

Sources: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980
New Jersey Department of Health

Table 3.
Residence in 1965 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1970 and Residence in 1975 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1980
Morris County

	1970 RESIDENCE IN 1965		1980 RESIDENCE IN 1975	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER	347,907	100.0	383,240	100.0
SAME HOUSE	187,397	53.9	234,326	61.1
DIFFERENT HOUSE IN THE U.S.A.:	142,717	41.0	142,378	37.2
SAME COUNTY	52,169	15.0	59,032	15.4
DIFFERENT COUNTY:	90,548	26.0	83,346	21.7
SAME STATE	48,390	13.9	48,202	12.6
DIFFERENT STATE:	42,158	12.1	35,144	9.2
NORTHEAST	25,111	7.2	18,634	4.9
NORTH CENTRAL	5,885	1.7	6,603	1.7
SOUTH	7,684	2.2	7,276	1.9
WEST	3,478	1.0	2,631	0.7
ABROAD	5,325	1.5	6,536	1.7
MOVED, 1965 RESIDENCE NOT REPORTED	12,468	3.6	N.A.	N.A.

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

mate Morris County's net migration. The difference between the total 1980 population and the 1970 population minus the natural increase shows that the net migration into the county was only 188 persons. Therefore, the increase in population was attributed to births and not to migration. However, Morris County, due to its employment characteristics and income distribution, continues to experience a significant volume of both in- and out-migration.

Another indication of migration is place of residence as depicted in Table 3. The national average for residents of five years and older residing at the same housing unit in 1975 and 1980 was 53%; the New Jersey average was 62%, while the Morris County average was 61%. The percentage of residents who remained in the same house during the 1970s was 53.9% in Morris County. The decrease in change of residence should partially be viewed from the perspective of the economic conditions of the late 1970's. Mortgages, housing construction, energy expenses, and the cost of living increases combined to warrant the decision for many not to move.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Age by Sex

During the decade of the 1970s, Morris County experienced a significant change in age distribution. Over the last 60 years, age distribution was consistently skewed toward the 25-29 year age group and below. However, the upper limits in the age distribution within the past decade have shown a significant increase in both the number and percentage of the whole age distribution. In other words, the population is aging. Not unique to the county, the state has changed in that direction as well. Beginning in the mid 1960s and continuing through the 1970s, there has been a low level of fertility. This is evidenced in Table 4, showing age distributions and in Figure 1 providing the same information graphically.

It can be seen that in the lowest age distribution (1-17 years), the number of persons decreased by 23.3%. While these decreases occurred, remember that the population as a whole increased by 6.3%. Therefore, the other age group distributions increased in number. The college age distribution of 18-24 year olds increased by 31.1%, while the number of persons in the 25-to-54 year old age group grew by 15.1%. In constrast, the 55 to 59 age distribution grew by 30.2% and the 60 to 64 age distribution indicated an 18.9% increase. Senior citizens 65 and over increased in number by 25.8%. Overall, the median age of the county has increased from 28.1 years to 31.9 years as compared with the 30.1 years to 32.2 years change for the state.

Table 4 is also broken down into categories showing the distribution of males and females. Morris County had more females than males (51% female in both 1970 and 1980); the same held true

FIGURE 1.
MORRIS COUNTY AGE GROUPS: 1980 AND 1970

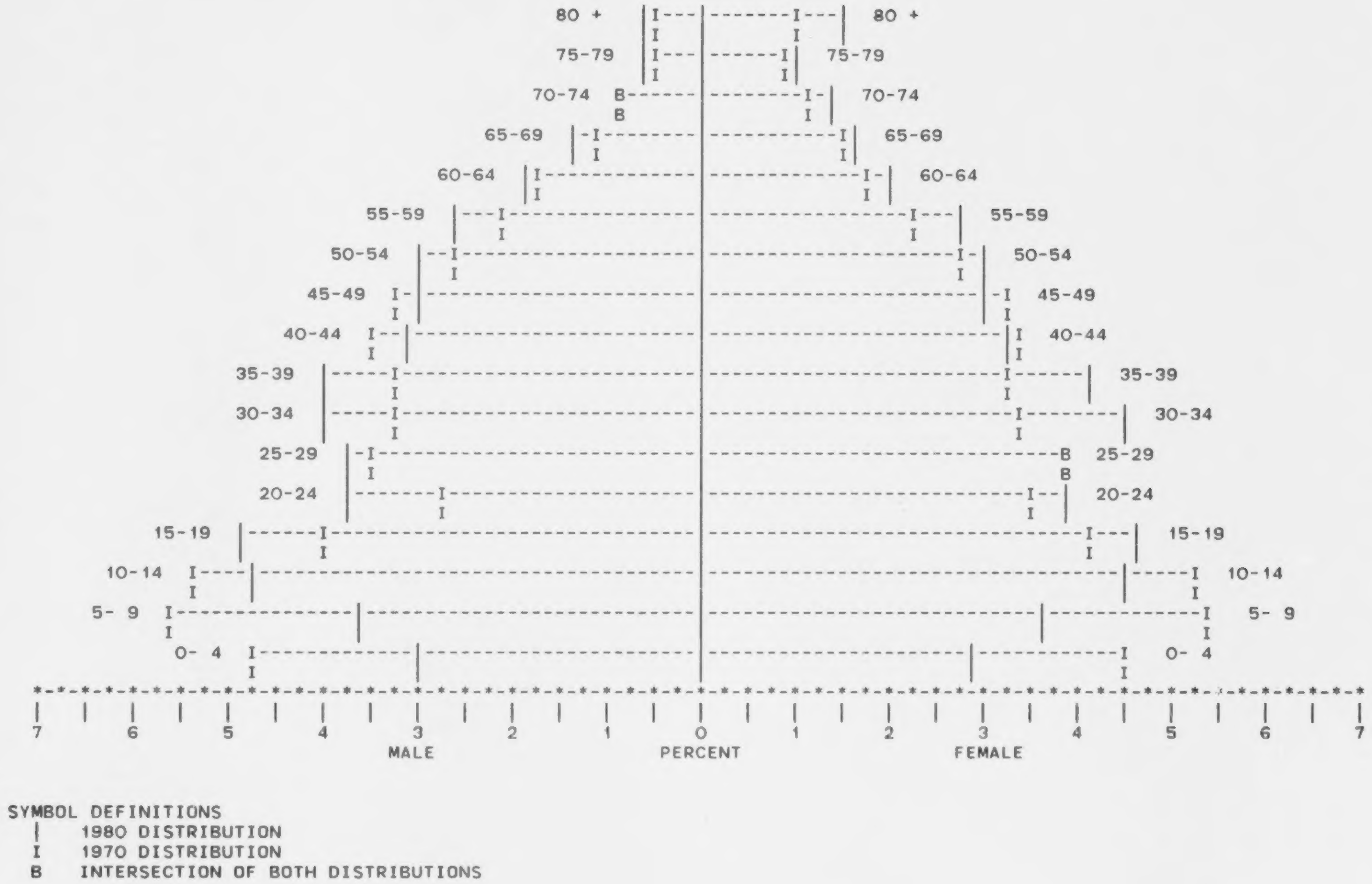

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Morris County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
ALL AGES	383,454	187,109	196,345	407,630	198,804	208,826
UNDER 5 YEARS	35,669	18,304	17,365	24,081	12,389	11,692
UNDER 1 YEAR	6,731	3,510	3,221	4,910	2,530	2,380
1 YEAR	6,745	3,455	3,290	4,678	2,419	2,259
2 YEARS	6,808	3,546	3,262	4,778	2,523	2,255
3 YEARS	7,472	3,756	3,716	4,838	2,465	2,373
4 YEARS	7,913	4,037	3,876	4,877	2,452	2,425
5 TO 17 YEARS	104,322	53,174	51,148	91,628	46,897	44,731
5 YEARS	8,325	4,261	4,064	5,163	2,686	2,477
6 YEARS	8,362	4,302	4,060	5,250	2,637	2,613
7 YEARS	8,530	4,378	4,152	5,747	2,884	2,863
8 YEARS	8,561	4,506	4,055	6,045	3,045	3,000
9 YEARS	8,628	4,292	4,336	7,250	3,665	3,585
10 YEARS	8,580	4,366	4,214	7,399	3,878	3,521
11 YEARS	8,500	4,353	4,147	7,206	3,732	3,474
12 YEARS	8,224	4,131	4,093	7,192	3,765	3,427
13 YEARS	7,899	4,002	3,897	7,654	3,837	3,817
14 YEARS	7,645	3,887	3,758	7,946	4,051	3,895
15 YEARS	7,462	3,754	3,708	8,265	4,247	4,018
16 YEARS	6,936	3,547	3,389	8,322	4,217	4,105
17 YEARS	6,670	3,395	3,275	8,189	4,253	3,936
18 TO 24 YEARS	34,322	15,273	19,049	45,025	22,351	22,674
18 YEARS	5,667	2,724	2,943	7,086	3,632	3,454
19 YEARS	4,617	2,123	2,494	6,671	3,293	3,378
20 YEARS	4,448	1,891	2,557	6,328	3,171	3,157
21 YEARS	4,309	1,744	2,565	6,225	3,007	3,218
22 YEARS	5,099	2,177	2,922	6,294	3,057	3,237
23 YEARS	5,574	2,536	3,038	6,339	3,169	3,170
24 YEARS	4,608	2,078	2,530	6,082	3,022	3,138
25 TO 54 YEARS	150,334	73,972	76,362	173,103	84,879	88,224
25 YEARS	5,031	2,299	2,732	6,174	3,036	3,138
26 YEARS	5,800	2,686	3,114	6,114	3,054	3,060
27 YEARS	6,582	3,099	3,483	6,279	2,997	3,282
28 YEARS	5,629	2,686	2,943	6,012	2,916	3,096
29 YEARS	5,051	2,419	2,632	6,391	3,103	3,288
30 YEARS	5,317	2,633	2,684	6,464	3,048	3,416
31 YEARS	5,102	2,466	2,636	6,626	3,161	3,465
32 YEARS	5,037	2,453	2,584	7,395	3,517	3,878
33 YEARS	4,845	2,362	2,483	7,882	3,755	4,127
34 YEARS	4,940	2,458	2,482	6,235	2,915	3,320
35 YEARS	4,991	2,526	2,465	6,380	3,066	3,314
36 YEARS	4,760	2,386	2,374	7,083	3,391	3,692
37 YEARS	5,075	2,539	2,536	7,544	3,737	3,807
38 YEARS	5,096	2,514	2,582	6,075	2,943	3,132
39 YEARS	5,298	2,662	2,636	5,863	2,921	2,942
40 YEARS	5,326	2,604	2,722	5,418	2,662	2,756
41 YEARS	5,167	2,667	2,500	5,475	2,702	2,773
42 YEARS	5,205	2,615	2,590	5,142	2,528	2,614
43 YEARS	5,322	2,707	2,615	4,926	2,406	2,520
44 YEARS	5,188	2,598	2,590	4,939	2,507	2,432
45 YEARS	5,309	2,630	2,679	4,794	2,403	2,391
46 YEARS	4,985	2,451	2,534	4,582	2,320	2,262
47 YEARS	4,957	2,449	2,508	4,922	2,438	2,484
48 YEARS	4,978	2,476	2,502	4,778	2,403	2,375
49 YEARS	4,667	2,359	2,308	5,120	2,600	2,520

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Morris County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
50 YEARS	4,687	2,342	2,345	4,943	2,440	2,503
51 YEARS	4,150	2,059	2,091	4,923	2,536	2,387
52 YEARS	4,135	1,966	2,169	4,891	2,429	2,462
53 YEARS	3,958	1,978	1,980	4,970	2,525	2,445
54 YEARS	3,746	1,883	1,863	4,763	2,420	2,343
55 TO 59 YEARS	16,769	8,303	8,466	21,847	10,829	11,018
55 YEARS	3,711	1,858	1,853	4,816	2,406	2,410
56 YEARS	3,549	1,773	1,776	4,479	2,229	2,250
57 YEARS	3,268	1,634	1,634	4,326	2,095	2,231
58 YEARS	3,225	1,571	1,654	4,211	2,098	2,113
59 YEARS	3,016	1,467	1,549	4,015	2,001	2,014
60 TO 64 YEARS	13,573	6,643	6,930	16,150	7,746	8,404
60 YEARS	3,139	1,537	1,602	3,707	1,828	1,879
61 YEARS	2,835	1,382	1,453	3,331	1,628	1,703
62 YEARS	2,756	1,367	1,389	3,247	1,521	1,726
63 YEARS	2,500	1,202	1,298	2,996	1,429	1,567
64 YEARS	2,343	1,155	1,188	2,869	1,340	1,529
65 YEARS & OVER	28,465	11,440	17,025	35,796	13,713	22,083
65 YEARS	2,174	1,024	1,150	2,817	1,313	1,504
66 YEARS	2,122	938	1,184	2,573	1,172	1,401
67 YEARS	2,034	907	1,127	2,343	1,111	1,232
68 YEARS	1,733	722	1,011	2,246	969	1,277
69 YEARS	1,827	756	1,071	2,139	881	1,258
70 YEARS	1,688	710	978	2,039	847	1,192
71 YEARS	1,584	619	965	1,851	770	1,081
72 YEARS	1,512	645	867	1,847	796	1,051
73 YEARS	1,397	589	808	1,708	625	1,083
74 YEARS	1,364	557	807	1,600	621	979
75 YEARS	1,235	481	754	1,445	574	871
76 YEARS	1,118	433	685	1,353	510	843
77 YEARS	1,136	464	672	1,292	471	821
78 YEARS	953	331	622	1,125	381	744
79 YEARS	864	315	549	1,219	360	859
80 YEARS	862	304	558	1,038	332	706
81 YEARS	783	298	485	971	287	684
82 YEARS	660	231	429	917	282	635
83 YEARS	516	186	330	818	245	573
84 YEARS	541	189	352	723	203	520
85 YEARS	439	141	298	671	186	485
86 YEARS	357	114	243	553	149	404
87 YEARS	274	71	203	529	147	382
88 YEARS	271	72	199	396	108	288
89 YEARS	201	60	141	357	84	273
90 YEARS	158	48	110	282	61	221
91 YEARS	118	34	84	218	57	161
92 YEARS	102	36	66	182	54	128
93 YEARS	89	21	68	124	30	94
94 YEARS	52	13	39	123	29	94
95 YEARS	39	9	30	93	23	70
96 YEARS	35	6	29	63	12	51
97 YEARS	20	8	12	27	4	23
98 YEARS	15	3	12	23	2	21
99 YEARS	8	2	6	17	3	14
100 YEARS & OVER	184	103	81	74	14	60

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

for the state with 52% of all persons being female in 1970 and 1980. The only age group in both the state and Morris County with more males than females was persons under 17 in 1970 and 1980. Generally, throughout the decade, even though women have outnumbered men, it has not been by more than a few percentage points (below 10). This is true until the senior citizens' age age group is considered. In 1970 there were 32.6% more females than males; in 1980, females outnumbered males by 38.1%. These numbers help to point out that on the whole, women tend to live longer than men. In fact, for the United States in 1970, life expectancy at birth for women was 77.5 years and for men it was only 70. In 1980, these figures each increased by three years.

Race

Table 5 provides the racial characteristics of the population. As can be seen by this table, Morris County is predominantly white and was well above the average for the state in the ratio of whites to blacks in 1980. The state had a 83.2% white population and a 12.6% black population while Morris County had a 95.2% white and a 2.5% black population. From 1970 to 1980 it appears that the percentage of white population in Morris County decreased. However, a true comparison between 1970 and 1980 data is difficult because there was a re-classification of persons previously listed as "other" (see appendix on Table 5 Geographic Distribution).

The black population in Morris County increased by 1,534 persons for an 18.0% rise from 1970 to 1980 (see Table 6). By municipality, Parsippany-Troy Hills Township gained the most (273) with Dover Town (257), Randolph Township (224), Mount Olive Township (203), and Florham Park Borough (154) following closely behind. On the whole, of the 39 municipalities, 30 increased their black population, while eight lost and one remained the same. In 1970, the five municipalities with the largest numbers of blacks were Morristown, Morris Township, Parsippany-Troy Hills, Madison and Victory Gardens, respectively. In 1980, the top five were Morristown Town, Parsippany-Troy Hills Township, Morris Township, Madison Borough and Dover Town. The differences between these five successively ranked towns in their number and percent black population, are quite inconsistent. Table 6A helps to illustrate this point.

In terms of percent of total population, there was a significant concentration of blacks in two locations. In the east, four towns, Morristown, Morris Township, Madison and Florham Park, had fairly large number of blacks. In the west, the majority of blacks resided in Dover, Victory Gardens and Randolph.

Table 5.
Population by Race in 1970 and 1980
Morris County

ALL RACES	
1970 POPULATION	383,454
1980 POPULATION	407,630
% CHANGE 1970-1980	6.3
WHITE AND OTHER	
1970 POPULATION	374,971
1980 POPULATION	397,613
% CHANGE 1970-1980	6.0
BLACK	
1970 POPULATION	8,483
1980 POPULATION	10,017
% CHANGE 1970-1980	18.1

1970 RACE GROUPS			1980 RACE GROUPS		
ALL RACES	383,454	100.0	ALL RACES	407,630	100.0
WHITE	373,268	97.3	WHITE	388,099	95.2
BLACK	8,483	2.2	BLACK	10,017	2.5
AMERICAN INDIAN	140	0.0	AMERICAN INDIAN	211	0.1
			ESKIMO	8	0.0
			ALEUT	3	0.0
JAPANESE	171	0.0	JAPANESE	354	0.1
CHINESE	741	0.2	CHINESE	2,362	0.6
FILIPINO	120	0.0	FILIPINO	844	0.2
KOREAN	143	0.0	KOREAN	720	0.2
			ASIAN INDIAN	2,239	0.5
			VIETNAMESE	243	0.1
HAWAIIAN	18	0.0	HAWAIIAN	11	0.0
			GUAMANIAN	6	0.0
			SAMOAN	3	0.0
OTHER	370	0.1	OTHER	2,510	0.6

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 6.
Number and Percent Black Population in 1970 and 1980 Morris County

	1970			1980		
	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%
MORRIS COUNTY	383,454	8,483	2.2	407,630	10,017	2.5
BOONTON TOWN	9,261	259	2.8	8,620	264	3.1
BOONTON TOWNSHIP	3,070	56	1.8	3,273	64	2.0
BUTLER BOROUGH	7,051	0	0.0	7,616	4	0.1
CHATHAM BOROUGH	9,566	3	0.0	8,537	5	0.1
CHATHAM TOWNSHIP	8,093	11	0.1	8,883	13	0.1
CHESTER BOROUGH	1,299	0	0.0	1,433	9	0.6
CHESTER TOWNSHIP	4,265	12	0.3	5,198	30	0.6
DENVILLE TOWNSHIP	14,045	39	0.3	14,380	50	0.3
DOVER TOWN	15,039	330	2.2	14,681	587	4.0
EAST HANOVER TOWNSHIP	7,734	31	0.4	9,319	84	0.9
FLORHAM PARK BOROUGH	8,094	11	0.1	9,359	165	1.8
HANOVER TOWNSHIP	10,700	85	0.8	11,846	91	0.8
HARDING TOWNSHIP	3,249	22	0.7	3,236	17	0.5
JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP	14,122	7	0.0	16,413	23	0.1
KINNELON BOROUGH	7,600	9	0.1	7,770	9	0.1
LINCOLN PARK BOROUGH	9,034	6	0.1	8,806	49	0.6
MADISON BOROUGH	16,710	643	3.8	15,357	594	3.9
MENDHAM BOROUGH	3,729	14	0.4	4,899	21	0.4
MENDHAM TOWNSHIP	3,697	19	0.5	4,488	16	0.4
MINE HILL TOWNSHIP	3,557	20	0.6	3,325	40	1.2
MONTVILLE TOWNSHIP	11,846	69	0.6	14,290	114	0.8
MORRIS TOWNSHIP	19,414	1,090	5.6	18,486	981	5.3
MORRIS PLAINS BOROUGH	5,540	43	0.8	5,305	60	1.1
MORRISTOWN TOWN	17,662	3,994	22.6	16,614	4,145	24.9
MOUNTAIN LAKES BOROUGH	4,739	8	0.2	4,153	11	0.3
MOUNT ARLINGTON BOROUGH	3,590	1	0.0	4,251	22	0.5
MOUNT OLIVE TOWNSHIP	10,394	26	0.3	18,748	229	1.2
NETCONG BOROUGH	2,858	0	0.0	3,557	24	0.7
PARSIPPANY-TROY HILLS TOWNSHIP	55,112	809	1.5	49,868	1,082	2.2
PASSAIC TOWNSHIP	7,393	10	0.1	7,275	15	0.2
PEQUANNOCK TOWNSHIP	14,350	8	0.1	13,776	3	0.0
RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP	13,296	105	0.8	17,828	329	1.8
RIVERDALE BOROUGH	2,729	3	0.1	2,530	4	0.2
ROCKAWAY BOROUGH	6,383	94	1.5	6,852	86	1.3
ROCKAWAY TOWNSHIP	18,955	79	0.4	19,850	189	1.0
ROXBURY TOWNSHIP	15,754	46	0.3	18,878	119	0.6
VICTORY GARDENS BOROUGH	1,027	418	40.7	1,043	318	30.5
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	6,962	31	0.4	11,402	82	0.7
WHARTON BOROUGH	5,535	72	1.3	5,485	69	1.3

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 6A.
Top Five Municipalities by Number and Percentage of Black Population in 1970 and 1980: Morris County

NUMBER:

	1970		1980	
1.	Morristown Town	3,994	Morristown Town	4,145
2.	Morris Township	1,090	Parsippany-Troy Hills Twp.	1,082
3.	Parsippany-Troy Hills Twp.	809	Morris Township	981
4.	Madison Borough	643	Madison Borough	594
5.	Victory Gardens Borough	418	Dover Town	587

PERCENT OF TOTAL:

	1970		1980	
1.	Victory Gardens Borough	40.7%	Victory Gardens Borough	30.5%
2.	Morristown Town	22.6	Morristown Town	24.9
3.	Morris Township	5.6	Morris Township	5.3
4.	Madison Borough	3.8	Dover Town	4.0
5.	Boonton Town	2.8	Madison Borough	3.9

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Ancestry

Prior to 1980, ancestral information was derived from census questions based on what language is spoken at home or from birthplace data. In 1980, the Census Bureau changed its format and directly asked questions concerning ancestry (Table 7). Some people indicated that they were part of a multiple-ancestry group (41.8%) but most have classified themselves with a single group. The largest group was Italian (10.6% of the total population) followed by Irish (7.1%), German (6.7%), English (5.8%) and Polish (3.0%). The state showed the same top five groups in the same order as well. The figures reporting multiple ancestry groups also reflected the state's findings. The largest multiple group was "Irish and other" followed by "German and other." Since there are no comparative figures, it cannot be ascertained whether specific groups have lost or gained in number.

Table 8 shows another type of ethnic background -- Spanish origin groups. In Morris County, 11,083 persons declared that they were of Spanish origin in 1980, accounting for 2.7% of the total population. Of those who reported a specific Spanish origin, most respondents indicated they were from Puerto Rico (1.0%). In all of New Jersey, 6.7% of all persons reported one type or another of Spanish origin. Morris County fell well below that percentage. The state figures also revealed that most were from Puerto Rico (3.3%). Again, figures for 1970 and 1980 are not directly comparable due to changes in definition (see appendix on Table 8 for details).

Table 7.
Selected Single and Multiple Ancestry Groups in 1980
Morris County

	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL PERSONS	407,630	100.0
SINGLE ANCESTRY GROUP:		
DUTCH	3,685	0.9
ENGLISH	23,785	5.8
FRENCH	2,177	0.5
GERMAN	27,242	6.7
GREEK	2,011	0.5
HUNGARIAN	2,920	0.7
IRISH	28,941	7.1
ITALIAN	43,148	10.6
NORWEGIAN	2,143	0.5
POLISH	12,118	3.0
PORTUGUESE	509	0.1
RUSSIAN	5,111	1.3
SCOTTISH	3,612	0.9
SWEDISH	2,003	0.5
UKRAINIAN	1,949	0.5
OTHER SINGLE ANCESTRY	36,639	9.0
MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUP	170,209	41.8
ANCESTRY NOT SPECIFIED:		
OTHER	18,301	4.5
NOT REPORTED	21,127	5.2
SELECTED MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUPS: 1/		
ENGLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	55,686	13.7
FRENCH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	14,167	3.5
GERMAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	71,246	17.5
IRISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	73,478	18.0
ITALIAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	33,651	8.3
POLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	19,773	4.9

1/ Persons may be included in more than one multiple ancestry group.
Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 8.
Spanish Origin Groups 1980
Morris County

ALL PERSONS	407,630	100.0
NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN	396,547	97.3
SPANISH ORIGIN	11,083	2.7
MEXICAN	645	0.2
PUERTO RICAN	4,167	1.0
CUBAN	1,085	0.3
OTHER SPANISH ORIGIN	5,186	1.3

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

Population distribution changes have played a role in determining the households and family structure. Table 9 is a partial indication that household composition has altered. As indicated in Table 1, the population of Morris County increased by 6.3% between 1970 and 1980. In the same decade, the number of households grew almost twice as fast for a 20% increase. The consequence of this was a decrease in the number of persons per household from 3.40 to 3.02. In fact, every municipality within Morris County experienced a decrease in the number of people living in each household. The state figures also show a decrease in the number of persons per household from 3.17 in 1970 to 2.84 for 1980.

Table 10 gives further indication of the trend toward the changing household. As shown in this table, there were many more single males and females in 1980 than either group had in 1970. The number of single males increased by 36.6%, and in the same category for females, there was an increase of 27.5%. This growing single population is further evidenced by the 87.7% increase in "non-family" households. In addition, the single population rose as a result of the increase in divorce. There were only 1,710 divorced men in Morris County in 1970, whereas by 1980, there were 5,001, an increase of 192.4%. Females, during this same period, experienced a 157.7% increase from 3,029 divorcees in 1970 to 7,808 in 1980. This phenomena is also reflected in the lower percent of married people in Morris County. Between 1970 and 1980 the percentage of married males and females decreased from 69.7% to 63.4% and 64.1% to 58.5%, respectively.

As cited in earlier tables, Morris County has an aging population and has shown a dynamic shift in households. This is furthur exemplified in Table 10. This table indicates that the number of people under 18 years of age decreased by 17.3% between 1970 and 1980. The number of children with the parents in the same household has decreased by 22.0%. When this is coupled with the fact that the number of children in "other families" (e.g., with a single head of household) has increased, it strengthens the point that the family structure is shifting. Perhaps these changes were due to divorces and the postponement of marriage and families by many young people.

When reviewing the 65 and older age group and the composition of their families, it is apparent that there were more senior citizen couples in 1980 than in 1970 (an increase of 33.5%). Compared with the 5.8% increase for all couples, that is fairly high. This increase is probably due to the fact that there are more people over the age of 65 and that the younger marriages were the ones to end in divorce. For example, in the United States in 1980, the average length of time that men between the ages 15 to 74 remained married (in their first marriage) was 8.5 years. For women in the same category, the average number of years was 8.8.

Table 9.
Households, Families, Group Quarters Population and Persons per Household 1970 and 1980 Morris County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	HOUSEHOLDS		FAMILIES		GROUP QUARTERS POPULATION		PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
MORRIS COUNTY	109,823	131,820	96,170	106,186	9,608	9,001	3.40	3.02
BOONTON TOWN	2,899	3,035	2,392	2,204	182	143	3.13	2.79
BOONTON TOWNSHIP	889	1,040	793	882	67	147	3.38	3.01
BUTLER BOROUGH	2,064	2,567	1,762	2,000	37	21	3.40	2.96
CHATHAM BOROUGH	3,057	3,163	2,584	2,421	41	33	3.12	2.69
CHATHAM TOWNSHIP	2,517	2,985	2,270	2,501	0	95	3.22	2.94
CHESTER BOROUGH	393	469	332	362	0	0	3.31	3.06
CHESTER TOWNSHIP	1,143	1,507	1,020	1,337	98	58	3.65	3.41
DENVILLE TOWNSHIP	3,967	4,571	3,556	3,852	229	206	3.48	3.10
DOVER TOWN	4,818	4,901	3,842	3,727	105	250	3.10	2.94
EAST HANOVER TOWNSHIP	1,890	2,576	1,871	2,380	26	17	3.87	3.61
FLORHAM PARK BOROUGH	2,023	2,357	1,907	2,110	195	1,548	4.54	3.31
HANOVER TOWNSHIP	2,910	3,553	2,689	3,183	68	27	3.65	3.33
HARDING TOWNSHIP	977	1,102	868	927	0	0	3.33	2.94
JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP	4,147	5,364	3,668	4,400	30	75	3.40	3.05
KINNELON BOROUGH	1,962	2,285	1,864	2,084	5	0	3.87	3.40
LINCOLN PARK BOROUGH	2,494	2,610	2,249	2,144	158	672	3.56	3.12
MADISON BOROUGH	4,791	4,878	4,102	3,778	1,224	1,609	3.23	2.82
MENDHAM BOROUGH	966	1,460	873	1,235	198	215	3.66	3.21
MENDHAM TOWNSHIP	1,011	1,408	924	1,237	65	21	3.59	3.17
MINE HILL TOWNSHIP	1,012	1,094	904	922	0	0	3.51	3.04
MONTVILLE TOWNSHIP	3,042	4,016	2,862	3,657	228	178	3.82	3.51
MORRIS TOWNSHIP	4,987	5,968	4,465	4,909	1,924	791	3.25	2.96
MORRIS PLAINS BOROUGH	1,567	1,710	1,402	1,448	0	17	3.54	3.09
MORRISTOWN TOWN	6,426	6,534	4,463	3,819	335	923	2.70	2.40
MOUNTAIN LAKES BOROUGH	1,168	1,180	1,098	1,085	0	0	4.06	3.52
MOUNT ARLINGTON BOROUGH	1,042	1,395	932	1,105	8	16	3.44	3.04
MOUNT OLIVE TOWNSHIP	2,737	6,369	2,526	4,866	52	88	3.78	2.93
NETCONG BOROUGH	846	1,297	735	986	0	10	3.38	2.73
PARSIPPANY-TROY HILLS TOWNSHIP	16,135	17,374	14,054	12,798	3,900	1,540	3.17	2.78
PASSAIC TOWNSHIP	2,057	2,326	1,878	2,001	41	0	3.57	3.13
PEQUANNOCK TOWNSHIP	3,769	4,139	3,509	3,661	6	0	3.81	3.33
RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP	3,882	5,946	3,477	4,672	23	48	3.42	2.99
RIVERDALE BOROUGH	801	842	716	695	0	0	3.41	3.00
ROCKAWAY BOROUGH	1,890	2,323	1,605	1,807	47	21	3.35	2.94
ROCKAWAY TOWNSHIP	5,111	6,251	4,687	5,404	135	47	3.68	3.17
ROXBURY TOWNSHIP	4,321	5,575	3,907	4,960	70	60	3.63	3.38
VICTORY GARDENS BOROUGH	281	398	253	276	0	0	3.65	2.62
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	2,013	3,341	1,695	2,889	93	91	3.41	3.39
WHARTON BOROUGH	1,718	1,911	1,436	1,462	18	34	3.21	2.85

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Morris County

SEX BY MARITAL STATUS 1/

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
MALE:	130,214	100.0	152,235	100.0
SINGLE	32,795	25.2	44,830	29.4
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	90,760	69.7	96,381	63.3
SEPARATED	1,661	1.3	2,688	1.8
WIDOWED	3,288	2.5	3,335	2.2
DIVORCED	1,710	1.3	5,001	3.3
FEMALE:	141,962	100.0	164,462	100.0
SINGLE	31,428	22.1	40,079	24.4
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	91,050	64.1	96,282	58.5
SEPARATED	2,487	1.8	3,392	2.1
WIDOWED	13,968	9.8	16,901	10.3
DIVORCED	3,029	2.1	7,808	4.7

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
ALL PERSONS	383,454	100.0	407,630	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	96,170	25.1	106,186	26.0
SPOUSE	87,990	22.9	93,154	22.9
OTHER RELATIVES	171,801	44.8	164,492	40.4
NONRELATIVES	4,232	1.1	3,338	0.8
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	5,137	1.3	11,170	2.7
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	8,516	2.2	14,464	3.5
NONRELATIVES			5,825	1.4
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	5,213	1.4	4,309	1.1
OTHER	4,395	1.1	4,692	1.2

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Morris County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	139,991	100.0	115,709	100.0
IN HOUSEHOLD				
HOUSEHOLDER OR SPOUSE	89	0.1	59	0.1
OWN CHILD OF HOUSEHOLDER				
IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	128,440	91.7	100,153	86.6
IN OTHER FAMILY (MALE OR FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO SPOUSE PRESENT)	7,126	5.1	10,648	9.2
OTHER RELATIVES	3,364	2.4	3,771	3.3
NONRELATIVES	637	0.5	823	0.7
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	156	0.1	134	0.1
OTHER	179	0.1	121	0.1

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 65 YEARS AND OVER	28,465	100.0	35,796	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	8,851	31.1	11,269	31.5
SPOUSE	4,969	17.5	6,636	18.5
OTHER RELATIVES	5,875	20.6	6,226	17.4
NONRELATIVES	645	2.3	204	0.6
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	1,198	4.2	1,541	4.3
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	3,999	14.0	6,088	17.0
NONRELATIVES			312	0.9
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	2,630	9.2	3,092	8.6
OTHER	298	1.0	428	1.2

1/ In 1970 for persons 14 years old and over and in 1980 for persons 15 years old and over.

Source: Census of Population and Housing: 1970 and 1980

The number of senior citizens living in "non-family" households increased by 46.7% from 1970 to 1980. The number of males in this age group increased by 28.6% while females of the same ages increased by 52.5%. In both censuses, these females also comprised a greater percentage of all persons over 65 than did "non-family" males. While it is evident that many people seem to be living longer now, it is still true that women tend to be living longer than men.

It is also interesting to note that the percentage of 65 year olds and older who were "inmates of institutions" decreased. Since included in this group are residents of hospitals, one conclusion to be drawn from these numbers may be that not only are people living longer, but they are becoming more self-sufficient and are able to live unaided.

Families

The number of families in Morris County increased from 96,170 families in 1970 to 106,196 families in 1980 -- a 10.4% increase. Similarly, as illustrated with the number of households, this rate was greater than the populaton growth rate. During this time period, 30 municipalities increased in their number of families while the following 9 decreased: Boonton Town, Chatham Borough, Dover Town, Lincoln Park Borough, Madison Borough, Morristown Town, Mountain Lakes Borough, Parsippany-Troy Hills Township, and Riverdale Borough.

Group Quarters

Table 9 also provides information on "group quarters population." These types of living arrangements consist of such group residences as dormitories, nursing homes, mental hospitals, army barracks or correctional facilities. (See appendix on Table 9 for further details.) The group quarters population decreased by 6.3%. Out of the 39 municipalities, 18 decreased in their group quarters population while 15 increased. The 6 remaining municipalities (Chester Borough, Harding Township, Mine Hill Township, Mountain Lakes Borough, Riverdale Borough, and Victory Gardens Borough) had no group quarter population in 1970 or 1980. Morris Township, Madison and Florham Park have large student populaton due to Drew University, Fairleigh Dickinson University and the College of St. Elizabeth.

EDUCATION

School Enrollment

Table 11 shows that between 1970 and 1980, there was a 2.1% increase in enrollment for persons 3 years old and over. For the same age group, there was an 8.2% increase in the population. The number of children who attended nursery school increased 100.9% from 3,110 to 6,250. At the same time, the total popula-

Table 11.
Persons 3 Years Old and Over Enrolled in School and Years of School Completed for Persons 25 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980 Morris County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT			
PERSONS 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	120,520	123,095	2.1
NURSERY SCHOOL	3,110	6,250	101.0
KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY (1 TO 8 YEARS)	75,660	60,593	-19.9
HIGH SCHOOL (1 TO 4 YEARS)	27,311	32,433	18.8
COLLEGE	14,439	23,819	65.0
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED			
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER	209,085	246,933	18.1
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS)	37,395	24,438	-34.6
HIGH SCHOOL:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	31,654	24,456	-22.7
4 YEARS	72,674	86,139	18.5
COLLEGE:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	25,826	41,271	59.8
4 OR MORE YEARS	41,536	70,629	70.0
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES (% OF PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER)	67.0	80.2	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

tion of 3 and 4 year old children decreased by 58% (Table 4). In 1970, 20% of all three- and four-year olds were in nursery school, while in 1980 this type of enrollment represented 64% of the total. These figures correlate with Table 12, which illustrates that there was a large increase in the number of employed women over the same period. The implication here is that the mothers of the 1970s were either forced or chose to return to the work force while their children were still at very young ages (at least below kindergarten age). Therefore, while the parents were working, many left their children at nursery school. At first glance, the 19.9% decrease in grade school enrollment seems deceiving. However, it is pertinent to point our that there were 40.4% fewer one-to-eight year olds in 1980 than in 1970. The high school enrollment remained almost constant. There was a 19.1% increase in population for 15-to-18 year olds and an 18.8% increase in the number of high schoolers.

Table 11 also shows the highest grade level completed for persons 25 years old and older. There was a fairly large decrease in the number of people in this age group who ended their schooling at the elementary level or who had dropped out of high school. This indicates that Morris County residents have been moving towards higher levels of education. There was a large (70%) increase in the number of people who graduated from college and may have gone on to post graduate studies. This trend toward higher education attainment can also be correlated to employment. With minimal growth of manufacturing jobs, coupled with the significant relocation of more office and service oriented employment, there is a greater likelihood of an increase in education attainment for the upcoming generation as well.

LABOR FORCE

Table 12 is a profile of Morris County's labor force status. The labor force-age population, increased by 19.9%, while the total civilian labor force increased by 33.0%. These numbers indicate that there has been growth in the working-age population. As mentioned earlier, there was a significant increase (56.0%) in the number of employed females in the 1970s from 53,503 to 83,478. Women represented only 35.4% of the labor force in 1970, and 42% by 1980. Further evidence that women are becoming more prominent in the labor force is the 6.7% decrease between 1970 and 1980 in the number of females "not in the labor force." Males in the same category increased by 23.7%. The percentage of females in the labor force went up by 13 percentage points from 41.4% to 54.4% between 1970 and 1980. During the same time, in the same category for males, the percentage went down from 82.5% to 82.4%.

The civilian labor force for the black population increased by 42.2% (relative to 33.0% for all races). For black men, there was a decline in the ratio of persons employed to the population 16 years old and over from 1970 to 1980. The decrease was from 74.5% to 70.9%. The unemployment rate for black males went up by

Table 12.
Labor Force Status for Total and Black Population 16 Years Old and Over By Sex 1970 and 1980 Morris County

	1970	1980
ALL RACES		
MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	122,847	147,894
ARMED FORCES	515	248
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	101,462	121,826
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	82.6	82.4
EMPLOYED	99,354	117,769
UNEMPLOYED	2,108	4,057
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	2.1	3.3
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	20,870	25,820
FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	134,171	160,448
ARMED FORCES	19	24
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	55,611	87,209
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	41.4	54.4
EMPLOYED	53,503	83,478
UNEMPLOYED	2,108	3,731
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.8	4.3
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	78,541	73,215
BLACK POPULATION		
MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	2,596	3,397
ARMED FORCES	27	31
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	2,007	2,548
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	77.3	75.0
EMPLOYED	1,935	2,409
UNEMPLOYED	72	139
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.6	5.5
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	562	818
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	3,093	4,147
ARMED FORCES	0	5
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	1,834	2,914
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	59.3	70.3
EMPLOYED	1,813	2,803
UNEMPLOYED	21	111
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	1.1	3.8
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	1,259	1,228

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 13.
Major Occupation Groups for Employed Persons 16 Years Old and Over
1970 and 1980
Morris County

1980	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	201,247	100.0
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY:	67,741	33.7
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL	33,362	16.6
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY	34,379	17.1
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:	68,525	34.1
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	7,419	3.7
SALES	21,275	10.6
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT, INCLUDING CLERICAL	39,831	19.8
SERVICE·	18,866	9.4
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	809	0.4
PROTECTIVE SERVICE	3,020	1.5
SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD	15,037	7.5
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	1,355	0.7
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR	21,587	10.7
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS:	23,173	11.5
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS	11,842	5.9
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	6,015	3.0
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS	5,316	2.6

1970	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	152,857	100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	35,373	23.1
MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM	17,564	11.5
SALES WORKERS	12,966	8.5
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	28,690	18.8
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS	20,066	13.1
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	15,170	9.9
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	4,328	2.8
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	4,257	2.8
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	314	0.2
FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN	379	0.2
SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	12,624	8.3
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	1,126	0.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

1.9 percentage points and 45.5% more black men were not in the labor force in 1980 than in 1970. For all men, there was an increase of only 23.7% not in the labor force. Similar to the trend for all women, black females represented a larger portion of the labor force than they ever had before. The percentage of employed females 16 years old and over has increased by 54.6%, while the number of those not in the labor force has decreased by 2.4%. Even the ratio of employed women to the number of women aged 16 and over increased from 58.6% to 67.5% between 1970 and 1980. Although the number of employed black females has increased, the unemployment rate still went up by 2.7 percentage points. Perhaps this is due to more black women trying to enter the labor force but finding little success.

Occupations

Although there were changes in the occupational categories due to the adoption of a new Standard Occupational Classification System, a rough comparison can still be made between 1970s and 1980s data. (See the appendix on Table 13.) It is interesting to note, in Table 13, the large increase in managerial and professional occupations. The shift seems to have moved toward the white collar occupations, which was also verified in Table 11 (by education attainment levels). Actually, these types of jobs accounted for 69% of all occupational growth in Morris County. New Jersey as a whole experienced occupational growth in the same areas. Managerial and professional specialty occupations grew by 44% during the 1970s in the state. Generally, both in New Jersey and Morris County, the bulk of the occupatonal growth over the decade was distributed among administrative support, technical, sales and service occupations.

Journey to Work

Table 14 shows the commuting flows into and out of Morris County and its surrounding areas. The number of workers who lived in Morris County increased by 31.9% while the number who worked in the county increased by 49.2% between 1970 and 1980. These numbers help to show that people came in from other counties to work in Morris. More evidence of this is shown in the "commuters to county" category. While only 31,081 people came to work in Morris County from outside the county in 1970; in 1980, 59,147 traveled into the county each day from other areas. The number of commuters who left Morris County to go to other places increased by 38.8%. The bottom half of Table 14 shows commuter origins and destinations. The "Work in County" column denotes the number of people who worked in Morris County but lived in one of the different areas listed. The "Live in County" column shows the number of people who lived in Morris County but went to work somewhere outside the county. Out of all the people who commuted into Morris County, most were from Essex County in both 1970 and 1980 (6.8% and 7.9%, respectively). In 1970, and in 1980, the second highest number came from Sussex County. The

Table 14.
Place of Work by Place of Residence in 1970 and 1980
Morris County

	1970	1980
WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	149,388	197,061
PLACE OF WORK (POW) KNOWN	135,223	183,653
PLACE OF WORK NOT KNOWN	14,115	13,408
% OF WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	9.4	6.8
PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	114,725	171,204
PERSONS WHO LIVE & WORK IN COUNTY	83,644	112,057
% OF WORKERS WITH KNOWN POW	61.9	61.0
% OF PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	72.9	65.5
COMMUTERS FROM COUNTY	51,579	71,596
COMMUTERS TO COUNTY	31,081	59,147
IN-COMMUTER TO OUT-COMMUTER RATIO	0.60	0.83

Commuter Origins and Destinations

	LIVE IN COUNTY (A)				WORK IN COUNTY (B)			
	1970		1980		1970		1980	
TO AREA (A) / FROM AREA (B)	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
ALL AREAS	135,223	100.0	183,653	100.0	114,725	100.0	171,204	100.0
MORRIS	83,644	61.9	112,057	61.0	83,644	73.0	112,057	65.5
BERGEN	4,363	3.3	6,163	3.4	1,863	1.6	3,501	2.0
BURLINGTON	-	-	196	0.1	-	-	173	0.1
CAMDEN	-	-	14	0.0	-	-	218	0.1
ESSEX	15,499	11.5	21,609	11.8	7,770	6.8	13,576	7.9
HUDSON	2,040	1.5	2,295	1.2	462	0.4	1,119	0.7
HUNTERDON	120	0.1	242	0.1	600	0.5	1,215	0.7
MERCER	119	0.1	369	0.2	-	-	234	0.1
MIDDLESEX	775	0.6	1,865	1.0	727	0.6	1,822	1.1
MONMOUTH	127	0.1	327	0.2	319	0.3	617	0.4
OCEAN	-	-	340	0.2	-	-	301	0.2
PASSAIC	8,146	6.0	11,331	6.2	3,570	3.1	7,781	4.5
SOMERSET	1,408	1.0	4,823	2.6	2,128	1.9	3,717	2.2
SUSSEX	652	0.5	1,484	0.8	6,165	5.4	12,568	7.3
UNION	6,800	5.0	8,261	4.5	3,190	2.8	5,296	3.1
WARREN	531	0.4	1,441	0.8	1,730	1.5	3,601	2.1
NEW YORK CITY NY	9,501	7.0	9,031	4.9	751	0.7	1,250	0.7
WESTCHESTER NY	176	0.1	234	0.1	-	-	170	0.1
MONROE PA	-	-	36	0.0	-	-	272	0.2
OTHER AREAS	1,322	1.0	1,535	0.8	1,806	1.6	1,716	1.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

people who worked outside of Morris County went mostly to Essex County (12% in both 1970 and 1980). The second most frequent destination for commuters who left Morris County in 1970 was New York City (7%) and in 1980 it was Passaic County (6.2%).

INCOME AND POVERTY

Family income for Morris County in 1969 and 1979 is shown in Table 15. In 1980, more than one quarter, 26.5%, of the county's families had incomes of $40,000 or more while only 16.0% of New Jersey's families had incomes this high. Morris County was also well above the state median income in both 1979 and 1969. The county median family income was $29,283, more than $6,000 higher than the state's median of $22,906; in 1979 the figures were $13,421 and $11,407 respectively. In 1979 dollars, Morris County showed an increase of $3,380 over the decade.

In Morris County, all municipalities except Victory Gardens showed an increase in median family incomes. There was a 13.1% increase for the county as a whole in this area. All of New Jersey experienced only a 4% increase in the same category. At the same time, 16 counties increased and 5 decreased in their real median family income from 1969 to 1979.

The top five municipalities in Morris County, in terms of median family income in 1979, were Mountain Lakes Borough ($50,582), Mendham Township ($45,769), Chatham Township ($43,772), Harding Township ($42,046), and Mendham Borough ($39,033). Six continguous towns in the western part of the county had large increases of median family income from 1969 to 1979. They were Chester Borough (44.8% increase), Washington Township (30.9%), Mendham Township (26.9%), Mine Hill Township (21.1%), and Randolph Township (20.4%). The seventh highest percentage change was in Boonton Township (in the northeast) with a 23.8% increase.

Another type of income figure provided in Table 16 is per capita income. (For more specifics on definitions of income types, see appendix on Tables 15 and 16.) All of the municipalities went up in this category for an overall increase of 24.4%, New Jersey as a whole increased by 14.1%. It is interesting to note that Morris ranked second behind Somerset County's 28.0% increase in this category. In absolute dollars, Morris County is well above the nation's per capita income ($7,298) and the state's ($8,127) with an income of $9,909 in 1979. The same five municipalities were at the top of the lists in both 1969 and 1979. They were, however, in a slightly different order.

As indicated by the figures in Table 16A and Table 16. Morris County is becoming more affluent. For example, Harding Township increased its per capita income by 59.9% from 1969 to 1979. Nearly all of the municipalities in Morris County followed this trend. Morristown had the lowest increase of only 9.3%.

Table 15.
Family Income in 1969 and 1979
Morris County

1979	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	106,491	100.0
LESS THAN $2,500	1,021	1.0
$2,500 TO $4,999	1,236	1.2
$5,000 TO $7,499	2,016	1.9
$7,500 TO $9,999	2,915	2.7
$10,000 TO $12,499	3,744	3.5
$12,500 TO $14,999	3,904	3.7
$15,000 TO $17,499	5,472	5.1
$17,500 TO $19,999	6,236	5.9
$20,000 TO $22,499	7,403	7.0
$22,500 TO $24,999	6,428	6.0
$25,000 TO $27,499	8,070	7.6
$27,500 TO $29,999	6,732	6.3
$30,000 TO $34,999	12,681	11.9
$35,000 TO $39,999	10,293	9.7
$40,000 TO $49,999	13,244	12.4
$50,000 TO $74,999	11,019	10.3
$75,000 OR MORE	4,077	3.8
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME	29,283	

1969	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	96,470	100.0
LESS THAN $1,000	760	0.8
$1,000 TO $1,999	811	0.8
$2,000 TO $2,999	1,377	1.4
$3,000 TO $3,999	1,482	1.5
$4,000 TO $4,999	1,634	1.7
$5,000 TO $5,999	2,288	2.4
$6,000 TO $6,999	3,035	3.1
$7,000 TO $7,999	3,994	4.1
$8,000 TO $8,999	5,252	5.4
$9,000 TO $9,999	5,722	5.9
$10,000 TO $11,999	13,321	13.8
$12,000 TO $14,999	18,072	18.7
$15,000 TO $24,999	28,890	29.9
$25,000 TO $49,999	8,536	8.8
$50,000 AND OVER	1,296	1.3
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (CURRENT DOLLARS)	13,421	
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (1979 DOLLARS)	25,903	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 16.
Per Capita Income, Median Family Income, and Percent of Families Below the Poverty Level in 1969 and 1979
Morris County

	PER CAPITA INCOME			MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME			POVERTY RATE % OF FAMILIES	
	1969 (1979 Dollars)	1979	% CHANGE	1969 (1979 Dollars)	1979	% CHANGE	1969	1979
MORRIS COUNTY	7,979	9,909	24.2	25,903	29,283	13.1	2.8	2.7
BOONTON TOWN	7,062	8,141	15.3	22,135	24,666	11.4	5.0	4.5
BOONTON TOWNSHIP	9,262	11,852	28.0	27,070	33,504	23.8	2.9	0.0
BUTLER BOROUGH	6,202	8,080	30.3	22,225	23,986	7.9	4.7	2.4
CHATHAM BOROUGH	9,862	12,669	28.5	29,211	34,132	16.8	1.9	1.5
CHATHAM TOWNSHIP	13,149	15,463	17.6	39,879	43,772	9.8	0.9	1.4
CHESTER BOROUGH	6,251	9,195	47.1	21,273	30,795	44.8	4.6	1.4
CHESTER TOWNSHIP	8,143	10,406	27.8	29,093	33,953	16.7	2.2	2.9
DENVILLE TOWNSHIP	7,382	9,489	28.5	25,289	29,497	16.6	2.2	2.2
DOVER TOWN	6,671	7,402	11.0	21,027	22,545	7.2	5.6	5.3
EAST HANOVER TOWNSHIP	7,186	8,758	21.9	26,904	30,965	15.1	0.8	1.7
FLORHAM PARK BOROUGH	8,171	9,528	16.6	33,064	36,233	9.6	1.3	2.3
HANOVER TOWNSHIP	7,986	9,749	22.1	28,959	31,245	7.9	1.0	1.4
HARDING TOWNSHIP	15,174	24,270	59.9	40,998	42,046	2.6	2.3	2.4
JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP	6,349	7,935	25.0	21,852	24,476	12.0	3.6	3.5
KINNELON BOROUGH	10,244	12,554	22.5	35,276	36,424	3.3	2.2	3.5
LINCOLN PARK BOROUGH	6,898	7,663	11.1	24,838	26,236	5.6	2.1	2.5
MADISON BOROUGH	9,246	10,667	15.4	28,635	30,443	6.3	3.9	2.5
MENDHAM BOROUGH	8,864	11,855	33.7	32,878	39,033	18.7	0.6	2.1
MENDHAM TOWNSHIP	12,223	15,217	24.5	36,068	45,759	26.9	1.5	1.9
MINE HILL TOWNSHIP	6,659	8,439	26.7	22,681	27,489	21.2	2.6	0.8
MONTVILLE TOWNSHIP	7,455	10,552	41.5	28,854	34,053	18.0	3.2	0.8
MORRIS TOWNSHIP	10,335	12,950	25.3	34,935	35,929	2.8	2.7	1.7
MORRIS PLAINS BOROUGH	8,907	10,492	17.8	29,720	33,862	13.9	0.7	2.0
MORRISTOWN TOWN	8,465	9,254	9.3	22,162	23,001	3.8	5.8	7.6
MOUNTAIN LAKES BOROUGH	12,756	14,470	13.4	43,276	50,582	16.9	2.1	0.4
MOUNT ARLINGTON BOROUGH	6,929	8,383	21.0	22,571	25,220	11.7	2.8	6.2
MOUNT OLIVE TOWNSHIP	6,064	8,486	39.9	22,855	25,424	11.2	3.2	3.4
NETCONG BOROUGH	6,055	7,568	25.0	21,006	21,511	2.4	4.6	8.3
PARSIPPANY-TROY HILLS TOWNSH	7,485	9,576	27.9	24,667	27,549	11.7	2.1	2.6
PASSAIC TOWNSHIP	8,871	10,603	19.5	27,563	32,591	18.2	1.7	1.1
PEQUANNOCK TOWNSHIP	7,429	9,225	24.2	26,984	28,729	6.5	2.2	2.1
RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP	7,715	10,469	35.7	26,663	32,104	20.4	1.9	2.6
RIVERDALE BOROUGH	6,802	8,487	24.8	24,521	26,271	7.1	3.3	2.7
ROCKAWAY BOROUGH	6,375	8,993	41.1	22,205	25,700	15.7	2.0	3.2
ROCKAWAY TOWNSHIP	7,024	9,159	30.4	25,208	28,701	13.9	2.8	2.0
ROXBURY TOWNSHIP	6,837	8,576	25.4	24,399	28,350	16.2	3.0	2.4
VICTORY GARDENS BOROUGH	5,729	6,495	13.4	20,296	16,635	-18.0	2.0	13.5
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	6,812	9,086	33.4	23,948	31,357	30.9	3.3	2.3
WHARTON BOROUGH	6,763	8,343	23.4	22,619	25,066	10.8	4.3	4.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 16A.
Top Five Municipalities in Per Capita Income: Morris County (1979 Dollars)

Rank	1969 Municipality		Rank	1979 Municipality	
1	Harding Township	$15,174	1	Harding Township	$24,270
2	Chatham Township	$13,149	2	Chatham Township	$15,463
3	Mountain Lakes Borough	$12,756	3	Mendham Township	$15,217
4	Mendham Township	$12,223	4	Mountain Lakes Borough	$14,470
5	Morris Township	$10,335	5	Morris Township	$12,950

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Poverty

With such relatively high median family incomes and per capita incomes in Morris County, it is not surprising that only 2.7% of all families fell below the poverty level in 1979 (Table 16). This is a slight decrease from 2.8% in the same category in 1969. For all of Morris County, 20 municipalities increased in their percentage of families below the poverty level while 18 decreased in the same category. One municipality, Denville, remained the same at 2.2%. The largest increase occurred in Victory Gardens (from 2.0% to 13.5%). This was also the only town to have a decrease in median family income. All of the other towns showed that less than 6% of their families fell below the poverty level in 1969 and less than 9% in 1979.

In New Jersey, 7.6% of all families were below the poverty level, this was 4.9 percentage points above Morris County's figure for 1979. Furthermore, while the number of families in poverty in Morris County decreased, the New Jersey rate increased from 6.1% to 7.6%. Throughout the state, there was an even distribution of losses and gains in the percent of families below the poverty level. While 12 counties increased, the remaining 9 counties decreased. In 1979, Morris County ranked first along with Somerset County with the lowest percentage of people below the poverty level.

Family income in 1979, which is given by the age of householder, is shown in Table 17. The 45 to 54 year old age group accounts for the largest number of high income families. This age group outnumbered all other age groups in the 3 highest income classes ($40,000 to $75,000 or more). The second highest income earners were the 35-to-44 year olds. They fell into the next highest income classes of $25,000 to $39,999. Most people who earned between $15,000 and $24,999 fell in the age group of 25-to-34 year olds. The lower income classes consisted mostly

Table 17.
Family Income in 1979 by Age of Householder
Morris County

	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER							
FAMILY INCOME	15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 44 YEARS	45 TO 54 YEARS	55 TO 59 YEARS	60 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER	ALL AGES
ALL INCOME LEVELS	2,586	22,619	27,973	23,738	10,628	7,555	11,392	106,491
LESS THAN $2,500	103	315	311	110	45	38	99	1,021
$2,500 TO $4,999	109	293	295	149	46	104	240	1,236
$5,000 TO $7,499	104	415	281	205	94	126	791	2,016
$7,500 TO $9,999	159	501	466	307	138	218	1,126	2,915
$10,000 TO $12,49	231	821	624	514	249	334	971	3,744
$12,500 TO $14,99	188	901	723	396	350	295	1,051	3,904
$15,000 TO $17,49	197	1,557	1,086	725	455	459	993	5,472
$17,500 TO $19,99	312	1,683	1,551	820	516	439	915	6,236
$20,000 TO $22,49	335	1,976	1,910	1,235	616	565	766	7,403
$22,500 TO $24,99	204	1,934	1,786	996	487	443	578	6,428
$25,000 TO $27,49	172	2,211	2,369	1,400	738	580	600	8,070
$27,500 TO $29,99	173	1,727	1,814	1,321	673	415	609	6,732
$30,000 TO $34,99	175	3,133	3,713	2,886	1,166	817	791	12,681
$35,000 TO $39,99	50	2,055	2,999	2,837	1,140	673	539	10,293
$40,000 TO $49,99	62	1,837	3,927	4,281	1,613	906	618	13,244
$50,000 TO $74,99	12	967	2,998	3,966	1,727	865	484	11,019
$75,000 OR MORE	0	293	1,120	1,590	575	278	221	4,077
MEDIAN	$19,119	$26,033	$31,038	$36,419	$33,889	$28,563	$18,661	$29,283

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 18.
All Persons and Persons 65 Years Old and Over Below the 1969 and 1979 Poverty Levels
Morris County

ALL PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	14,160	3.8
1979	14,131	3.5

PERSONS 65 YEARS & OVER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	3,390	13.1
1979	1,936	5.9

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

of senior citizens. Nevertheless, their condition seems to have improved greatly over the span of the decade. Table 18 indicates that the number of senior citizens below the poverty level decreased from 3,390 to 1,936 (-42.8%). Also, it should be noted that this age group increased by 7,331 persons between 1970 and 1980 (Table 4).

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

Housing characteristics give further indicaton of the overall growth that Morris County has been experiencing. As illustrated in Table 1, population increased by 6.3% from 1970 to 1980, while the total number of housing units over the same period increased by 18.9% (Table 19). Western Morris County municipalities, such as, Mount Olive Township, Mendham Borough, Washington Township, Netcong Borough, and Victory Gardens, experienced the largest percent changes, on the average, to their 1970 housing stock. They collectively accounted for over 50% of the 1970 to 1980 housing unit increase throughout the county. These towns also had a substantially higher vacancy rates in 1980 than in 1970 due to extensive construction activity. This increase in housing unit construction was a major factor in the overall county-wide vacancy rate increase from 2.7% to 3.1%. One possibility for the increased vacancy rate may be that many of the homes were completed but not necessarily occupied at the time of the census taking.

Another trend that can be noted is the decrease in seasonal housing units (-40%) and the increase in year round units, (20.5%). See Table 19. Part of this change can be attributed to the conversion of seasonal homes, such as summer houses in lake communities, into year-round homes, as people make Morris County their permanent residence.

A prevailing characteristic of the housing stock in Morris County, as indicated in Table 20, has been the degree of home ownership. In 1970, approximately 71% of all housing units in Morris County were owner occupied and this trend has continued through 1980. Most of the municipalities in Morris County retained about the same percentage of owner-occupied units over the decade. The exceptions were Mount Olive Township, Washington Township, Netcong Borough, and Victory Gardens Borough, which, as mentioned above, experienced the largest percent change, on the average, to their 1970 housing stock.

Approximately 26% of all housing was renter occupied in Morris County in both 1970 and 1980 (Table 21). There were six towns which showed notable increases in the actual number of rental units. Mount Arlington Borough increased by 122%, Rockaway Borough and Morris Township each increased by 129%, Pequannock Township increased by 156% and Netcong Borough went up by 277%. The largest increase in renter occupied units occurred in Mount Olive Township at 748%.

Table 19.
Total and Year Round Housing Units and Vacancy Rates: 1970 and 1980
Morris County

	TOTAL HOUSING UNITS			YEAR ROUND HOUSING UNITS		VACANCY RATE YEAR ROUND UNITS	
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	1970	1980
MORRIS COUNTY	116,032	137,992	18.9	112,896	136,102	2.7	3.1
BOONTON TOWN	2,953	3,130	6.0	2,953	3,129	1.8	3.0
BOONTON TOWNSHIP	975	1,110	13.8	940	1,089	5.4	4.5
BUTLER BOROUGH	2,110	2,632	24.7	2,108	2,631	2.1	2.4
CHATHAM BOROUGH	3,089	3,225	4.4	3,089	3,225	1.0	1.9
CHATHAM TOWNSHIP	2,561	3,051	19.1	2,561	3,049	1.7	2.1
CHESTER BOROUGH	405	491	21.2	405	491	3.0	4.5
CHESTER TOWNSHIP	1,202	1,586	31.9	1,171	1,584	2.4	4.9
DENVILLE TOWNSHIP	4,178	4,776	14.3	4,126	4,668	3.9	2.1
DOVER TOWN	4,907	5,106	4.1	4,905	5,102	1.8	3.9
EAST HANOVER TOWNSHIP	2,018	2,614	29.5	2,018	2,614	1.4	1.5
FLORHAM PARK BOROUGH	2,045	2,399	17.3	2,045	2,396	1.1	1.6
HANOVER TOWNSHIP	2,955	3,606	22.0	2,952	3,606	1.4	1.5
HARDING TOWNSHIP	1,000	1,140	14.0	1,000	1,136	2.3	3.0
JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP	5,429	6,240	14.9	4,417	5,589	6.1	4.0
KINNELON BOROUGH	2,061	2,381	15.5	2,007	2,356	2.2	3.0
LINCOLN PARK BOROUGH	2,555	2,668	4.4	2,542	2,664	1.9	2.0
MADISON BOROUGH	4,865	4,997	2.7	4,864	4,994	1.5	2.3
MENDHAM BOROUGH	988	1,589	60.8	986	1,589	2.0	8.1
MENDHAM TOWNSHIP	1,086	1,495	37.7	1,044	1,449	3.2	2.8
MINE HILL TOWNSHIP	1,031	1,129	9.5	1,031	1,127	1.8	2.9
MONTVILLE TOWNSHIP	3,122	4,129	32.3	3,106	4,121	2.1	2.5
MORRIS TOWNSHIP	5,055	6,142	21.5	5,055	6,135	1.3	2.7
MORRIS PLAINS BOROUGH	1,589	1,843	16.0	1,589	1,843	1.4	7.2
MORRISTOWN TOWN	6,579	6,782	3.1	6,575	6,773	2.3	3.5
MOUNTAIN LAKES BOROUGH	1,183	1,201	1.5	1,183	1,200	1.3	1.7
MOUNT ARLINGTON BOROUGH	1,389	1,667	20.0	1,120	1,476	7.0	5.5
MOUNT OLIVE TOWNSHIP	3,317	6,942	109.3	2,922	6,774	6.3	6.0
NETCONG BOROUGH	890	1,362	53.0	888	1,360	4.7	4.6
PARSIPPANY-TROY HILLS TOWNSH	16,541	17,715	7.1	16,461	17,672	2.0	1.7
PASSAIC TOWNSHIP	2,100	2,389	13.8	2,099	2,387	2.0	2.6
PEQUANNOCK TOWNSHIP	3,828	4,226	10.4	3,816	4,218	1.2	1.9
RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP	4,547	6,246	37.4	4,143	6,153	6.3	3.4
RIVERDALE BOROUGH	814	859	5.5	813	858	1.5	1.9
ROCKAWAY BOROUGH	1,932	2,393	23.9	1,931	2,392	2.1	2.9
ROCKAWAY TOWNSHIP	5,800	6,794	17.1	5,296	6,459	3.5	3.2
ROXBURY TOWNSHIP	4,688	5,938	26.7	4,574	5,818	5.5	4.2
VICTORY GARDENS BOROUGH	290	415	43.1	290	413	3.1	3.6
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	2,200	3,574	62.5	2,116	3,552	4.9	5.9
WHARTON BOROUGH	1,755	2,010	14.5	1,755	2,010	2.1	4.9

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 20.
Number and Median Value of Owner Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Morris County

	OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN VALUE OF OWNER UNITS ($)		% CHANGE IN VALUE
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
MORRIS COUNTY	80,138	96,821	71.0	71.1	29,194	81,500	179.2
BOONTON TOWN	1,729	1,810	58.6	57.8	24,495	69,600	184.1
BOONTON TOWNSHIP	795	953	84.6	87.5	33,593	94,100	180.1
BUTLER BOROUGH	1,536	1,765	72.9	67.1	23,880	66,000	176.4
CHATHAM BOROUGH	2,387	2,400	77.3	74.4	33,796	93,900	177.8
CHATHAM TOWNSHIP	1,984	2,418	77.5	79.3	45,030	128,600	185.6
CHESTER BOROUGH	298	356	73.6	72.5	26,237	83,500	218.3
CHESTER TOWNSHIP	979	1,295	83.6	81.8	38,559	116,400	201.9
DENVILLE TOWNSHIP	3,412	4,015	82.7	86.0	24,908	72,000	189.1
DOVER TOWN	2,542	2,801	51.8	54.9	20,795	58,500	181.3
EAST HANOVER TOWNSHIP	1,821	2,385	90.2	91.2	33,496	95,900	186.3
FLORHAM PARK BOROUGH	1,916	2,087	93.7	87.1	34,420	98,000	184.7
HANOVER TOWNSHIP	2,647	3,267	89.7	90.6	30,753	90,300	193.6
HARDING TOWNSHIP	801	956	80.1	84.2	50,000	167,900	235.8
JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP	3,449	4,565	78.1	81.7	22,600	61,200	170.8
KINNELON BOROUGH	1,861	2,184	92.7	92.7	39,954	99,200	148.3
LINCOLN PARK BOROUGH	1,849	1,918	72.7	72.0	25,032	64,900	159.3
MADISON BOROUGH	3,294	3,350	67.7	67.1	33,603	92,300	174.7
MENDHAM BOROUGH	771	1,224	78.2	77.0	38,316	116,700	204.6
MENDHAM TOWNSHIP	870	1,263	83.3	87.2	47,210	144,600	206.3
MINE HILL TOWNSHIP	899	976	87.2	86.6	21,667	62,000	186.2
MONTVILLE TOWNSHIP	2,731	3,721	87.9	90.3	34,836	101,500	191.4
MORRIS TOWNSHIP	4,031	4,737	79.7	77.2	40,533	109,600	170.4
MORRIS PLAINS BOROUGH	1,404	1,544	88.4	83.8	32,352	91,000	181.3
MORRISTOWN TOWN	2,136	2,209	32.5	32.6	25,843	69,000	167.0
MOUNTAIN LAKES BOROUGH	1,113	1,126	94.1	93.8	47,064	129,300	174.7
MOUNT ARLINGTON BOROUGH	732	983	65.4	66.6	25,218	66,900	165.3
MOUNT OLIVE TOWNSHIP	2,426	3,732	83.0	55.1	26,743	73,500	174.8
NETCONG BOROUGH	605	629	68.1	46.2	20,757	58,800	183.3
PARSIPPANY-TROY HILLS TOWNSH	8,523	9,760	51.8	55.2	29,251	78,500	168.4
PASSAIC TOWNSHIP	1,782	2,025	84.9	84.8	31,380	91,900	192.9
PEQUANNOCK TOWNSHIP	3,489	3,703	91.4	87.8	29,067	75,200	158.7
RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP	2,592	3,962	62.6	64.4	31,143	95,800	207.6
RIVERDALE BOROUGH	631	676	77.6	78.8	25,359	64,800	155.5
ROCKAWAY BOROUGH	1,342	1,614	69.5	67.5	22,116	67,500	205.2
ROCKAWAY TOWNSHIP	4,249	5,163	80.2	79.9	26,498	72,000	171.7
ROXBURY TOWNSHIP	3,691	4,960	80.7	85.3	24,614	73,600	199.0
VICTORY GARDENS BOROUGH	166	172	57.2	41.6	14,479	35,300	143.8
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	1,575	2,861	74.4	80.5	28,131	96,100	241.6
WHARTON BOROUGH	1,080	1,256	61.5	62.5	21,591	64,400	198.3

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

The median value of owner-occupied units in Morris County was $81,500 in 1980. This is $20,100 higher than the median value for New Jersey, and it ranked the highest for all 21 counties in the state. Out of all the county's municipalities, Harding Township had the highest median value of $167,900. Following in value were Mendham Township ($144,600), Mountain Lakes Borough ($129,000), Chatham Township ($128,600), and Mendham Borough ($116,700). Table 20 provides both 1970 and 1980 figures for this category. Although it is difficult to derive the actual change in housing value from 1970 and 1980 respectively, those towns where the value of housing has increased substantially can still be noted. Harding Township exhibited the largest increase in value in all of Morris County. Other municipalities which experienced high increases in the median values of their homes were in the western portion of the county and corresponded with those places which had the largest increase in housing units mentioned in Table 19.

Table 21 details what the median contract rents for Morris County and its 39 municipalities were for 1970 and 1980. For the whole county in 1980, the median rent was $229.00. This was $71 higher than the $228 for the whole state and, again, Morris County was ranked number one above all other counties in New Jersey for this category. Florham Park Borough and Mountain Lakes Borough were the top two municipalities regarding median contract rent ($501 and $500 respectively) in 1980. The largest increase in rent from 1970 to 1980 was in Mountain Lakes Borough (217.5%), followed by Netcong Borough (191.2%).

Single-family homes represented 75% of the total year round housing units in Morris County as of 1980. This relationship holds true with total occupied units as shown in Table 22. This type of housing unit was the most common throughout New Jersey as well (53%). There was also an increase of 210.4% in single-family attached units in Morris County. Another notable increase was that of owner occupied housing with five or more attached units. These figures represent the townhouse and condominium construction in Morris County. Although the increase was 425.6%, the actual number of units was fairly low and changed only from 121 units in 1970 to 636 in 1980.

As indicated in Table 21, the median contract rent rose substantially between 1970 and 1980. Table 23, which shows gross rent as a percent of household income, further illustrates this point. In 1970, 47.3% of renters were able to use less than 20% of their income to pay for their housing; in 1980, this number fell to 38.2%. In 1970, 17.3% of all renters had to use 35% or more of their income for rent, and by 1980, the number increased to 23.4% of their income. It is clear that lower income families had to use bigger portions of their income to provide shelter for themselves. Of households with incomes of less than $5,000, 79.6% had to pay out 35% or more of their income for rent, when only 70.9% spent this much in 1970. A very large increase is evident in the $5,000 to $9,999 income group's rents. Only 10% of these households paid 35% or more of their income for

Table 21.
Number and Median Contract Rent of Renter Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980 Morris County

	RENTER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN CONTRACT RENT ($)		% CHANGE IN RENT
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
MORRIS COUNTY	29,685	34,999	26.3	25.7	138	299	116.3
BOONTON TOWN	1,170	1,225	39.6	39.1	112	253	126.5
BOONTON TOWNSHIP	94	87	10.0	8.0	119	333	179.4
BUTLER BOROUGH	528	802	25.0	30.5	110	284	159.0
CHATHAM BOROUGH	670	763	21.7	23.7	168	355	110.8
CHATHAM TOWNSHIP	533	567	20.8	18.6	231	443	91.4
CHESTER BOROUGH	95	113	23.5	23.0	119	315	165.7
CHESTER TOWNSHIP	164	212	14.0	13.4	127	323	155.0
DENVILLE TOWNSHIP	555	556	13.5	11.9	140	318	126.4
DOVER TOWN	2,276	2,100	46.4	41.2	112	248	121.7
EAST HANOVER TOWNSHIP	169	191	8.4	7.3	124	285	129.7
FLORHAM PARK BOROUGH	107	270	5.2	11.3	178	501	181.6
HANOVER TOWNSHIP	263	286	8.9	7.9	119	287	141.3
HARDING TOWNSHIP	176	146	17.6	12.9	188	358	90.1
JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP	698	799	15.8	14.3	117	273	133.1
KINNELON BOROUGH	101	101	5.0	4.3	152	350	129.9
LINCOLN PARK BOROUGH	645	692	25.4	26.0	164	326	98.7
MADISON BOROUGH	1,497	1,528	30.8	30.6	140	339	141.8
MENDHAM BOROUGH	195	236	19.8	14.9	132	366	177.4
MENDHAM TOWNSHIP	141	145	13.5	10.0	142	297	109.3
MINE HILL TOWNSHIP	113	118	11.0	10.5	113	281	149.5
MONTVILLE TOWNSHIP	311	295	10.0	7.2	108	258	140.0
MORRIS TOWNSHIP	956	1,231	18.9	20.1	162	356	119.2
MORRIS PLAINS BOROUGH	163	166	10.3	9.0	122	286	133.5
MORRISTOWN TOWN	4,290	4,325	65.2	63.9	131	265	102.5
MOUNTAIN LAKES BOROUGH	55	54	4.6	4.5	157	500	217.5
MOUNT ARLINGTON BOROUGH	310	412	27.7	27.9	149	313	109.6
MOUNT OLIVE TOWNSHIP	311	2,637	10.6	38.9	115	327	183.3
NETCONG BOROUGH	241	668	27.1	49.1	114	332	191.2
PARSIPPANY-TROY HILLS TOWNSH	7,612	7,614	46.2	43.1	148	291	96.4
PASSAIC TOWNSHIP	275	301	13.1	12.6	125	336	167.9
PEQUANNOCK TOWNSHIP	280	436	7.3	10.3	139	262	89.1
RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP	1,290	1,984	31.1	32.2	153	323	111.4
RIVERDALE BOROUGH	170	166	20.9	19.3	119	268	124.7
ROCKAWAY BOROUGH	548	709	28.4	29.6	120	292	143.5
ROCKAWAY TOWNSHIP	862	1,088	16.3	16.8	146	348	138.6
ROXBURY TOWNSHIP	630	615	13.8	10.6	114	268	136.1
VICTORY GARDENS BOROUGH	115	226	39.7	54.7	107	274	155.4
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	438	480	20.7	13.5	140	306	118.4
WHARTON BOROUGH	638	655	36.4	32.6	116	271	133.8

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 22.
Tenure and Occupancy Status By Units in Structure: 1970 and 1980
(Year-round housing units)
Morris County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
TOTAL YEAR-ROUND UNITS	113,033	136,302	20.6
1, DETACHED UNIT	85,739	101,412	18.3
1, ATTACHED UNIT	580	1,887	225.3
2 UNITS	7,840	8,434	7.6
3 AND 4 UNITS	3,663	4,441	21.2
5 OR MORE UNITS	14,864	19,786	33.1
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	347	342	-1.4
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	109,823	131,820	20.0
1, DETACHED UNIT	83,503	98,561	18.0
1, ATTACHED UNIT	547	1,698	210.4
2 UNITS	7,650	8,097	5.8
3 AND 4 UNITS	3,510	4,186	19.3
5 OR MORE UNITS	14,266	18,961	32.9
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	347	317	-8.6
OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS	80,142	96,888	20.9
1, DETACHED UNIT	76,880	92,329	20.1
1, ATTACHED UNIT	190	890	368.4
2 UNITS	2,369	2,281	-3.7
3 AND 4 UNITS	289	494	70.9
5 OR MORE UNITS	121	636	425.6
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	293	258	-11.9
RENTER OCCUPIED UNITS	29,681	34,932	17.7
1, DETACHED UNIT	6,623	6,232	-5.9
1, ATTACHED UNIT	357	808	126.3
2 UNITS	5,281	5,816	10.1
3 AND 4 UNITS	3,221	3,692	14.6
5 OR MORE UNITS	14,145	18,325	29.6
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	54	59	9.3

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 23.
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income: 1970 and 1980
Morris County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL INCOME LEVELS:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	28,955	100.0	34,050	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	13,687	47.3	13,016	38.2
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	4,278	14.8	5,193	15.3
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	4,322	14.9	6,456	19.0
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	5,012	17.3	7,951	23.4
NOT COMPUTED	1,656	5.7	1,434	4.2
INCOME LESS THAN $5,000:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	5,552	100.0	2,664	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	142	2.6	41	1.5
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	160	2.9	83	3.1
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	605	10.9	138	5.2
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	3,937	70.9	2,120	79.6
NOT COMPUTED	708	12.8	282	10.6
INCOME $5,000 TO $9,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	10,037	100.0	4,482	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	2,585	25.8	113	2.5
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	2,796	27.9	203	4.5
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	3,171	31.6	561	12.5
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	1,001	10.0	3,381	75.4
NOT COMPUTED	484	4.8	224	5.0
INCOME $10,000 TO $14,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	8,335	100.0	6,038	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	6,413	76.9	298	4.9
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	1,147	13.8	870	14.4
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	425	5.1	2,722	45.1
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	70	0.8	1,906	31.6
NOT COMPUTED	280	3.4	242	4.0
INCOME $15,000 OR MORE:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	5,031	100.0	20,866	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	4,547	90.4	12,564	60.2
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	175	3.5	4,037	19.3
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	121	2.4	3,035	14.5
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	4	0.1	544	2.6
NOT COMPUTED	184	3.7	686	3.3

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 24.
Persons per Room by Complete Plumbing Facilities for Occupied Housing Units, 1970 and 1980 Morris County

	1970	1980
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	109,823	132,225
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	105,477	130,056
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	3,804	1,733
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	542	436
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	108,467	130,890
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	98.8	99.0
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	104,224	128,803
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	98.8	99.0
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	3,764	1,695
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	98.9	97.8
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	479	392
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	88.4	89.9

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

rent in 1970, but by 1980 paid up to 75.4%. The state as a whole experienced similar trends with 5.7% of the households spending 35% and above out of their incomes in 1970, to 59.4% in 1980. Housing costs rose more rapidly than household incomes during the decade.

The continuing decline of the overall household size is shown in Table 24. The number of occupied housing units with one or fewer persons per room increased by 23.3%. The number of units with one or more persons per room decreased by 50%. In 1970, this was 3.9% of the total of all room densities, and in 1980, it accounted for 1.6% of the total.

Table 24 also shows the number of complete plumbing facilities in occupied-housing units which can be an indicator of housing conditions. In 1970, 98.8% of occupied units had complete facilities (see appendix on Table 23 for detailed definitions) while in 1980, 99.0% did. The homes with fewer persons per room showed a higher percentage of complete plumbing facilities. The more crowded units, i.e., 1.51 or more persons per room, showed that only 88.4%, in 1970 and 89.9% in 1980 had complete plumbing facilities. However, these categories represented only 0.4% and 0.3% of the occupied units without complete plumbing facilities, in 1970 and 1980 respectively.

TECHNICAL NOTES FOR CENSUS TABLES

TABLE 1

TOTAL POPULATION

Total population is the resident population of an area on April 1, 1970 for 1970 and April 1, 1980 for 1980. The figures in table 1 represent all revisions in census figures for 1970 and 1980 published by the U.S. Census Bureau.

In 1980 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Essex County, and East Orange in Essex County.

In 1970 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Northfield City and Pleasantville City in Atlantic County; Bergen County, Bergenfield borough, Bogota borough, Carlstadt borough, Cliffside Park borough, Cresskill borough, Demarest borough, Dumont borough, Edgewater borough, Elmwood Park borough, Fairlawn borough, Garfield city, Hackensack city, Little Ferry borough, Lodi borough, Mahwah township, Moonachie borough, New Milford borough, Paramus borough, Ridgefield Park borough, Saddle Brook township, and South Hackensack township, in Bergen County; Burlington City, Burlington township, Delran township, Riverside township, and Willingboro township in Burlington County; Essex County, Belleville town, Caldwell borough, Millburn township, Newark city, North Caldwell borough, Nutley town, and West Caldwell borough in Essex County; Hudson County, Jersey City city, and Union City city; Mercer County, Trenton city in Mercer County; Monmouth County, Tinton Falls borough in Monmouth County; Florham Park borough and Morris township in Morris County; Warren County, Belvidere town in Warren County.

Population per square mile is the total population of an area divided by land area measured in square miles. Area figures are from the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs and differ slightly from land area figures computed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 2

NET MIGRATION

Net migration is the difference between the 1970 population, plus births between census day 1970 and 1980, minus deaths between census days and the 1980 census count. A negative number means more persons left the area than moved to the area. Births and deaths are not counted in the census, but are compiled by the New Jersey Department of Health for the state. Migration figures based entirely on census data are shown in table 3. See below.

TABLE 3

RESIDENCE IN 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to question 15 which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and city of residence on April 1, 1975. Residence in 1975 is used in conjunction with current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population. The category "Same house" includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1980 had returned to their 1975 residence. The category "Different house in the United States" includes persons who lived in the United States in 1975 but in a different house (or apartment) from the one they occupied on April 1, 1980. These persons were subdivided into three groups according to their 1975 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group was further subdivided by region of 1975 residence. The category "Abroad" includes those with residence in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States in 1975, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. When no information on residence in 1975 was collected for a person, information for other family members was used, if available. All cases of nonresponse, or incomplete response not assigned based on information from other family members, were allocated based on the previous residence of other persons with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State may be understated.

Similar questions on mobility were asked in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. The questions in the 1950 census, however, applied to residence one year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census is reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1970 and 1960 censuses is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one-half of the full census sample. Therefore, tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over derived from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

TABLE 4

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in items 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to item 5a (or age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference between date of birth and April 1, 1980.

The median ages shown in this report were computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in the tables. If the median fell in the terminal category of an age distribution, the method of presentation was to show the initial age of the terminal category followed by a plus sign; thus, if the median fell in the category "85 years and over," it is shown as "85+."

In each census since 1940, the Bureau of the Census has assigned the age of a person when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. In 1960, 1970, and 1980, assignment of unknown ages was performed by the general allocation procedure.

TABLE 5 AND 6

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-identification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, households and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" included persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire, but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, and Guamanian, as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander Groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese or Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

The category "Race, n.e.c." includes all other persons not included in the categories (White, Black, American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut, and Asian and Pacific Islander) mentioned above. Persons reporting in the "Other" race category and providing write-in entries such as Eurasian, Cosmopolitan, Inter-racial, or a Spanish origin group (e.g., Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) were included in "Race, n.e.c." During the coding operations, each of the sub-groups

comprising "Race, n.e.c." were identified separately; plans are to provide figures for the component groups in subsequent 1980 census reports.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned.

Comparability Between Sample and 100-percent Data for Racial Groups-The data on racial groups shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations. Sample data are subject to sampling variability.

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therin in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data for racial groups. That is, in the case of figures available for racial groups, both in this report and the PC80-1-B report for this state, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data-Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" population and the "Race, n.e.c." or "Other" race population (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent, of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 58 percent reported "White." As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Race, n.e.c." are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, this change does not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census

questionnaire was expanded to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970 but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for Hawaiians and Koreans at the national level.

TABLE 7

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic group(s) with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting a particular ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single- and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 triple-ancestry categories were identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., "Polish" or "Italian"). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the person's ancestry was tabulated as "not reported."

TABLE 8

SPANISH/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Information on persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent from the 1980 census was derived from answers to question 7 which was asked of all persons.

Persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent are those who reported either Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish/Hispanic origin in question 7. Persons who reported "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin were those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are persons identifying their origin or descent as being Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispano, Latino, etc.

Origin or descent can be regarded as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arival in the United States. It is important to note that persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, households and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one type of Spanish origin and persons of both a Spansih and some other origin(s) who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, then the first origin reported by the person was recorded. If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by computer in the sample edit operation according to available related information such as ancestry and place of birth reported for the household member. If such information was not reported, origin was assigned from entries of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If no origin was reported for any household member (excluding a paid employee), then an origin was assigned from another household with a householder of the same race.

Limitations of the Data--A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, "Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Populaton--The data on the Spanish origin populaion shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the results of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish origin item on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample, whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the Spanish origin population. That is, in the case of figures available for Spanish origin groups, both in this report and the corresponsing PC80-1-B report, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 data on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with those of 1970 because of several factors; namely, overall improvements of the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizeable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design from the 1970 question included the placement of the category "No (not Spanish/Hispanic)" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question). Also, the category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population; in the 1980 census, the Spanish origin question was asked of everyone in the Nation.

TABLE 9

HOUSEHOLD, RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER, FAMILY, AND GROUP QUARTERS

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from other persons in the building and have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated

persons who share living arrangements. The actual classification of a housing unit as a household depends on entries in question 2 and item B on the census questionnaire. Item B on type of unit or quarters was filed by an enumerator or a census office clerk for each housing unit or group quarters.

The measure "persons per household" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders).

Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Only basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship will appear in the PC80-1-D reports (and summary tape file 5).

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is allocated according to the responses for age and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household.

Householder--One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished--a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse--A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child--A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own children" are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the houeholder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age.

The number of children "living with two parents" includes stepchildren and adopted children as well as sons and daughters born to the couple.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, except the spouse of the householder.

In a subfamily an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

Nonrelative--Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family and Subfamily

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without children, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years of age, living in a household and related to either the householder or the householder's spouse. Members of a subfamily are also included among the members of a family. The number of subfamilies, therefore, is not included in the number of families.

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions--Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other--This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are 9 or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain othr types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number of relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Military quarters include barracks or dormitories on base, transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and military ships.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 definition of a household differs from that used in 1970 only in the change in the definition of housing unit to eliminate the requirement for complete kitchen facilities for the exclusive use of the household. The household reference person in 1970 was the "head of the household" (the husband in married-couple families); for 1980 it was changed to "the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented." In 1970, a unit in which 6 or more unrelated persons were living together was classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to 10 or more unrelated persons.

TABLE 10

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to question 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "Now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced as well as those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Pesons in common-law marriages are classified as now married, persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married, and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

When marital status was not reported, it was allocated according to the relationship to householder and sex and age of the person.

TABLE 11

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8, 9, and 10. Persons are classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or schooling obtained through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Children were included as enrolled in nursery school only if the school included instruction as an important and integral phase of its program. Children enrolled in "Head Start" programs, or similar programs sponsored by local agencies to provide preprimary education to young children, were included as enrolled in school. Persons who had been enrolled in a regular school since February 1, 1980, but who had not actually attended, for example, because of illness, were counted as enrolled in school. Schooling which is generally regarded as not "regular" includes that given in nursery schools which simple provide custodial day care; in specialized vocational, trade, or business schools; in on-the-job training; and through correspondence courses.

Public, Church-Related, or Other Private School--Persons who were enrolled in school were also classified as attending a public, church-related, or other private school. In general, a "public" school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal Government agency. A "church-related"

school is defined here as a private school which is controlled or supported primarily by a religious organization. An "other private" school is defined as a school controlled or supported primarily by private groups other than religious organizations.

In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear, and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Level and Year of School in Which Enrolled--Persons who were enrolled in school were classified according to the level and year of school in which they were enrolled as reported in question 9. The levels which are separately identified in this report are nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, high school, and college. Children in "Head Start" or similar programs were counted under "nursery" or "kindergarten" as appropriate. Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 to 8, and high school includes grades 9 to 12. Persons attending junior high school are reported in elementary school or high school according to their grade. The term "college" includes junior or community colleges, 4-year colleges, universities, and graduate or professional schools.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--School enrollment questions in some form have been included in the census singe 1840; grade attended was added in 1940. The wording of the type of school question was changed from parochial in 1970 to church-related in 1980 in an attempt to make the affiliation with a religious group clearer to respondents. The intention was to include all schools controlled by religious groups rather than only particular denominations or religons.

The corresponding question on shcooling in the 1930 census applied to a somewhat longer period, the period since the preceding September 1; in addition, the question was not restricted as to the type of school the person was attedning. In 1940 the question referred to the period since the preceding March 1. In 1950 the reference period was changed to that between February 1 and the time of enumeration. The same reference period was used in 1960, 1970, and 1980.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained has varied for the several censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in 1930 and 1940, for persons 5 to 29 years old in 1950, for thoe 5 to 34 years old in 1960, and for those 3 years old and over in 1970 and 1980. Most of the published enrollment figures relate to ages 5 to 20 in 1930, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in.1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. The extended age coverage for the published enrollment data in the recent censuses relfects increased interest in the number of persons who are attending regular colleges and universities at older ages.

In the 1940 census, grade of enrollment was available for the first time; grade or year could be identified for elementary school through college. In 1950, kindergarten enrollment was separately identified for the first time. In 1970 nursery school enrollment was added to the levels of school separately identified.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Data on school enrollment are also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local governmental agencies. This information is generally obtained from reports of school systsms and institutions of higher learning and from other surveys and censuses. These data are only roughly comparabe with data collected by the Bureau of the Census, however, because of differences in definitions, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9 and 10. These questions on educational attainment applied only to progress in "regular" schools as defined under the definition for school enrollment. The first question called for the highest grade attended, regardless of "skipped" or "repeated" grades. Pesons whose education was received in foreign school systems or an ungraded school were expected to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. An instruction printed on the form, "If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark '12'" (meaning grade 12), was to ensure that persons who dropped out of school before high school graduation but later earned a diploma with an equivalency test would be counted as high shcool graduates. Those diploma recipients who also attended college would be credited with college attendance as reported.

The second question on educational attainment asked whether or not the highest grade attended had been finished. It was to be answered "Yes" if the person had successfully completed the entire grade or year indicated in question 9. If the person had completed only part of the year, had dropped out, or failed to pass the last grade attended, the question was to be answered "No." If the person was still attending school in that grade, he or she answered "Now attending."

The number in each category of highest grade of school completed represents the combination of (a) persons who reported the indicated grade as the highest grade attended and that they had finished it, (b) those who had attended the next higher grade but had not finished it, and (c) those still attending the next higher grade. Persons who have not completed the first year of elementary school are classified as having no years of school completed.

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school by graduation or an equivalency test and persons who reported that they had attended some level of college.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--Educational attainment questions in terms of years of school completed have been included in the census since 1940. From 1840 to 1930, only a question on basic literacy was included. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. However, respondents frequently reported the grade or year in which they were enrolled, or had last been enrolled, instead of the one completed. The two-question approach used since 1950 was designed to reduce this kind of error. The 1980 instruction for persons who received a high school diploma by virtue of passing an equivalency test was not included on past census questionnaires. Persons who took equivalency tests may or may not have been reported as high school graduates in earlier censuses; however, completing high school by such means was not as common in earlier decades as it was in the decade prior to the 1980 census.

Median School Years Completed--The median number of school years completed was computed on the basis of intervals for years under 8 and a continuous series of numbers for 8 years of school completed and above (e.g., completion of the 1st year of high school was treated as completion of the 9th year, completion of the 1st year of college, as completion of the 13th year, etc.). Persons completing a given school year were assumed to be distributed evenly within the interval from .0 to .9 of the year. In fact, at the time of census enumeration, most of the enrolled persons had completed at least three-fourths of a school year beyond the highest grade completed, whereas a large majority of persons who were not enrolled had not attended any part of a grade beyond the highest one completed. The effect of the assumption is to place the median for younger persons slightly below, and for older persons slightly above, the true median.

The same procedure for computing this median has been used in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. Because of the inexact assumption as to the distribution within an interval, this median is more approriately used for comparing different groups and the same group at different dates than as an absolute measure of educational attainment.

TABLE 12

LABOR FORCE STATUS

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26.

The series of questions on labor force status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (a) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (b) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (c) persons on layoff; and (d) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week.

The labor force status data shown in this and other 1980 census reports relate to persons 16 years old and over. In 1940, 1950, and 1960, labor force status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967. Selected labor force status data were shown in 1970 for persons 14 and 15 years old, but are not presented for 1980.

Employed--Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"--those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"--those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed--Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Examples of jobseeking activities are: (1) registering at a public or private employment office, (2) meeting with prospective employers, (3) investigating

possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business, (4) placing or answering advertisements, (5) writing letters of application, and (6) being on a union or professional register.

Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Civilian Labor Force--The civilian labor force consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed--Unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past are classifed as the "Experienced unemployed."

Experienced Civilian Labor Force--The "experienced civilian labor force" comprises the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force--The labor force includes all persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force--All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "Not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidential unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker--The term "Worker" appears in connection with several subjects in this report: nonworkers per 100 workers, journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1979, and number of workers in family in 1979. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Nonworkers Per 100 Workers--This measure, called the "nonworker/worker ratio" in the 1970 census, is the ratio of the sum of persons "not in the labor force" plus persons under 16 years of age to persons 16 years old and over in the labor force.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--The questionnaire items and labor force status concepts for the 1980 census were essentially identical to those used in the 1970 census. However, these concepts differed in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses; see the Volume 1 publications from the 1970 census for more information.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Because employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, other series, unlike those presented here, may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the statistics shown here whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the labor force status data in this report include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment figures of the Bureau of the Census are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example, figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, as well as new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Bureau of the Census. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons temporarily absent from work for reasons other than layoff are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "employed" in the census reports. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on labor force status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collection in the Current Population Survey. However, some differences may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

TABLE 13

OCCUPATION

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questions 28, 29, and 30.

This series of questions was used to obtain industry, occupation, and class of worker information for the employed, the experienced unemployed, and experienced workers not currently in the labor force. The last two categories apply to persons who had worked at some time during the previous five years. All three items related to one specific job that the person held. For an employed person, the information referred to the job held during the reference week. Those who were employed at two or more jobs reported the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. For experienced unemployed persons and those not in the labor force, the information referred to the last job that they held.

Clerical staff in the Bureau's processing offices converted the written industry and occupation descriptions from the questionnaire to identifying codes by relating these descriptions to an entry in the 1980 Census of Population: Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations (PHC80-R3), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. For the industrial code, however, these coders first referred to a Company Name List. This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Bureau of the Census for use in the economic censuses and survyes, contains the names of establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification code converted to population census equivalents. This listing facilitates coding and helps maintain industrial classification comparability.

Occupation Classification System

The system developed for the 1980 census consists of 503 specific occupation categories arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupation groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification Manual (SOC), published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards. This is the first time there was a United States standard to use in developing the census occupational classification.

The SOC Manual presents a list of 12 principles used in occupational classification. The primary principles used were as follows: 1) the classification should realistically reflect the current occupational structure of the United States, and 2) an occupation should be classified on the basis of work performed. The conversion of the census classification to the SOC has caused the 1980 census classification to be less comparable with the classifications used in earlier censuses. See the section on "Comparability."

TABLE 14

PLACE OF WORK

The data on place of work were derived from answers to question 23, which was asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Data are tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Place of work refers to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the ref-reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, village, borough, etc.); whether or not the place of work was inside or outside its incorporated (legal) limits; and the county, State, and ZIP code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name could not be given, the building name or other physical location description was to be entered. Persons who worked at more than one location were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible which described the area in which he or she worked during the reference week.

TABLE 15 AND 16

INCOME IN 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, net royalty or rental income; Social

Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. The earnins figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Median Income--The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in this report. Median income figures of $30,000 or less are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B of the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1979.

Mean Income--The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per Capita Income-Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Since the mean is strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, it is expecially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in this report for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in this report.

TABLE 16 AND 17

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data (see the section on "income in 1979").

Poverty statistics presented in this report are based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980. At the core of this definition is the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Bureau of the census to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals consist of a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families are further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over). The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample is tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income is less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual is classified as below the poverty level. The number of persons below the poverty level is the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and

the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was $7,412 in 1979 and $3,721 in 1970. The poverty threshold varies with the size of the family unit.

Poverty thresholds are computed on a national basis only. No attempt has been made to adjust these thresholds for regional, State, or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined--Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total populaton minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level. In tables that contain only poverty data, the above exclusions are stated in the headnote and the word "persons" is used in place of "persons for whom poverty status is determined."

Specified Poverty Levels--Because the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Governmen do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was $9,265 ($7,412 x 1.25) in 1979 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level--The average thresholds shown in the first column of the table were weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds shown in the table may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1980 Current Population Survey. However, it is feld that these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1980 census.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data

The poverty definition used in the 1980 census differs slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. These technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 census, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families were applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer have a set of poverty thresholds that are lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. Instead, the nonfarm thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons.

These changes result in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 census is essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference is that in 1980, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census exclude all persons in group quarters and include all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It is unlikely that these differences in

population coverage would have a significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses.

Limitations

The term "Poverty" connotes a complex set of economic, social, and psychological conditions. The statistics presented in this report provide only estimates of economic poverty based on the receipt of money income before taxes. Readers should also be aware that for many different reasons there is a tendency for respondents to underreport their income. Overall, income earned from wages or salary is more accurately reported than other sources of income. (For a complete disucssion of the limitations of the income data, see the section on "Income in 1979.")

It should be pointed out that nonmoney income is not considered in determining poverty status. In recent years, however, receipts from nonmoney transfers such as food stamps, housing subsidies, and health benefits have become an increasingly important element in the income of poor persons. For further information on the subject of valuing noncash benefits, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper 50, Alternative Methods for Valuing Selected In-Kind Transfer Benefits and Measuring Their Effect on Poverty. For a complete discussion of the limitations of the poverty concept, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

TABLE 19

HOUSING UNIT

Housing Units--A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except as described in the next section on Group Quarters). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealer's sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data--Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

Year-Round Housing Units--Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics.

Type of Vacant Unit--Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either "Seasonal and migratory" or "Year-round." "Seasonal" units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreasional use, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins; units offered to vacationers in the summer for summer sports or in the winter for winter sports; and vacant units held for herders and loggers. "Migratory" units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. "Year-round" vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered as year-round. A unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered as year-round.

Vacancy Status--The data on vacancy status were tabulated from responses to questionnaire item C. Year-round vacant units are subdivided according to their vacancy status as follows:

For sale only. Vacant year-round units being offered "For sale only," including individual units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "For sale only."

For rent. Vacant year-round units offered "For rent," and vacant units offered either for rent or for sale.

Other vacants. If a vacant year-round unit is not "For sale only" or "For rent," it is classified in the category "Other vacants" in this report. This category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy, and units held for occasional use.

TABLE 20

VALUE

Value--Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for, if it were for sale. For vacant units, value is the price asked for the property. Value and price asked are tabulated separately for certain kinds of housing units. Value statistics are presented for sepcified owner-occupied housing units and specified vacant for sale only housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents or vans occupied as a usual residence, as well as owner-occupied noncondominium units in multi-family buildings. The "Specified owner-occupied" universe is the same for the value tabulation and the mortgages status and selected monthly owner costs tabulation.

TABLE 21

RENT

Rent--This report presents statistics on rent for "Specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

Contract Rent--In this report, only median contract rent for specified renter-occupied housing units and median rent asked for specified vacant for rent housing units in rural areas are shown. Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the rent asked for the unit at the time of enumeration.

Gross Rent--The computed rent termed "Gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. "Gross rent" is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations.

TABLE 22

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

Units in Structure--A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. The category "Mobile home or trailer, etc." includes mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, vans, etc.

TABLE 24

PERSONS PER ROOM AND PLUMBING FACILTIES

Persons Per Room--"Persons per room" is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Plumbing Facilities--The category "Complete plumbing for exclusive use" consists of units which have hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and bathtub or shower inside the housing unit for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit. "Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" includes those conditions when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present.

Comparability With 1970 Census Plumbing Facilities Data--In 1970, there were separate questions on the presence of hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet. For 1980, these three items were combined into a single question on plumbing facilities. In addition, the facilities must be inside the housing unit rather than inside the structure as in 1970.

Other vacants. If a vacant year-round unit is not "For sale only" or "For rent," it is classified in the category "Other vacants" in this report. This category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy, and units held for occasional use.

TABLE 20

VALUE

Value--Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for, if it were for sale. For vacant units, value is the price asked for the property. Value and price asked are tabulated separately for certain kinds of housing units. Value statistics are presented for sepcified owner-occupied housing units and specified vacant for sale only housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents or vans occupied as a usual residence, as well as owner-occupied noncondominium units in multi-family buildings. The "Specified owner-occupied" universe is the same for the value tabulation and the mortgages status and selected monthly owner costs tabulation.

TABLE 21

RENT

Rent--This report presents statistics on rent for "Specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

Contract Rent--In this report, only median contract rent for specified renter-occupied housing units and median rent asked for specified vacant for rent housing units in rural areas are shown. Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the rent asked for the unit at the time of enumeration.

Gross Rent--The computed rent termed "Gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. "Gross rent" is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations.

TABLE 22

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

Units in Structure--A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. The category "Mobile home or trailer, etc." includes mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, vans, etc.

TABLE 24

PERSONS PER ROOM AND PLUMBING FACILTIES

Persons Per Room--"Persons per room" is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Plumbing Facilities--The category "Complete plumbing for exclusive use" consists of units which have hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and bathtub or shower inside the housing unit for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit. "Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" includes those conditions when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities are present inside the unit, but are also used by another household; (2) some but not all the facilities are present; or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present.

Comparability With 1970 Census Plumbing Facilities Data--In 1970, there were separate questions on the presence of hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet. For 1980, these three items were combined into a single question on plumbing facilities. In addition, the facilities must be inside the housing unit rather than inside the structure as in 1970.